The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 255. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAY BE THEIR LAST.

March of Age-Worn Veterans to Martial Strains.

GRAND PARADE OF G. A. R.

Heat Has No Terrors for the Heroes of Hotter Fields.

COLUMBIA LEADS THE VAN.

Col. Walker of Indiana Conceded to Be the Next Commander.

ENCAMPMENT GETS DOWN TO WORK

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—[Special.—"Let's brave it, comrades; it may be the last march we will ever take part in."

This was what a gray-haired veteran of Illinois said this morning at 9 o'clock after a survey of the skies and a hurried cast of the sun's burning heat. It was the hour announced for the different State departments

W. H. POWELL.
[Department Commander Illinois G. A. R.]

of the G. A. R. to move toward their formation places for the big parade.

The outlook for the day was forbidding, and many feared the results. The sun was the hottest of Southern suns, and its rays were beating down with unrelenting fury, and increasing in intensity every minute. The thermometer registered no higher than on many summer days in the South, but the character of the heat was what counted. Ninety per cent of the strangers in Louisville are from the North, and they are unused to it. Even the residents of this hospitable Southern city felt the intense warmth, and were in no mood or condition to exert themselves more than courtesy and chivalry demanded. The day

S. B. DABOLL.
[Department Commander Michigan G. A. R.]

would have put a measure of damper upon the most rollickingly arranged Donnybrook fair.

Fifteen veterans succumbed to the heat and were removed to their hotels, where they soon recovered.

Victims of the Heat.

RASCOM, O., Chicago.
CARTER, JOHN, Chicago.
DEXTER, A. J., Dayton, O.
GERTHART, CAL, Pittsburg.
GILL, W. R., Vice-Commander Department of Potomac.
HERBERT, E. S., Springfield, Mass.
JANECKE, WILLIAM, Missouri.
MARTIN, H. W., Chicago.
O'NEIL, J. P., Dayton, O.
OWEN, HENRY R., Philadelphia.
PERCHELL, J. H., Missouri.
THOMAS, JOHN, Michigan.
TOOMER, WILLIAM, Milligan, Ill.
TURNER, WILLIAM, Dayton, O.
WALTER, S. P., Chicago.

The belief that it might be their last chance to march again shoulder to shoulder is what led many of the age-worn veterans to face the elements and brave the torture that followed for four long hours. Fortunate it was that no serious results followed and much of the credit for that is due to the physicians of Louisville, who, almost to a man, volunteered

WILLIAM E. BUNDY.
[Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans.]

their services and formed the Red Cross Legion in the encampment of 1895.

How the Hospital Arm Was Managed.

At the end of each division a number of physicians rode on fast horses, ready to respond to any call to help a distressed marcher. The column was patrolled up and down each side by doctors properly uniformed, and at the first intimation of need of their services, word was sent along the line. Ambulance wagons were rushed to the spot and the disabled veterans were taken at once to a place where immediate relief could be given them.

The parade was the feature of the day. Everything else gave way to it, and when the march was over the veterans were in no mood to do anything but rest and hope that nightfall would bring relief from the heat.

It was 10:30 o'clock when the signal guns in front of the Galt House. The Louisville Legion Drum Corps led the parade, followed by the Grand Army Band of Canton, O. The citizens' committee of Louisville followed on horseback, 250 men. After them came a long line of carriages containing prominent men residing in and out of Louisville. In the carriages were Gov. Brown of Kentucky and staff, Mort Matthews of Indiana, Gov. Upham and ex-Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin. Columbia Post No. 706 of Chicago was the first band of veterans in line, forming the escort of Commander-in-Chief Lawler. Columbia was preceded by the Dixon Band of Dixon,

THEODORE A. BARTON.
[Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans.]

Ill. Commander-in-Chief Lawler and his full staff followed mounted.

March Was Criticised.

The march that followed formed the one objection to the arrangements made and Columbia Post got the worst of it all. To be sure it could not be foreseen that the day would be so hot, but hot or cold, it is contended the long march was unnecessary. Far down the eastern section of the city Columbia Post tramped with its escort through a district where a murmer of applause could not be aroused. The sun was pouring down its fiercest heat. For three-quarters of an hour the tramp was kept up without the sign of another post to fall in. At one point the dust in the street was so heavy that Capt. Purinton permitted his command to break ranks and take to the sidewalks.

The other veterans were more fortunate than Columbia Post. They were resting while the Chicago veterans were tramping through the streets. Some of the comrades of Columbia were considerably the worse for the long march when it was over.

Col. Henry S. Cohn, Chairman of the Louisville Parade and Review committee, with his two adjutants, Col. Thomas P. Satterwhite and Capt. C. E. Nordstrom of the United States army, led the column. The parade was four and a half hours passing a given point. It was in ten divisions. Illinois had the right of line and made a splendid showing. U. S. Grant Post of Chicago had 150 men out, headed by a drum corps composed of veterans. It received its share of applause all along the line. A. P. Connolly, the commander of the post, led the contingent. Sheridan, Mulligan, Lincoln, Kilpatrick, Thomas, Carter, and other Chicago posts were all very well represented.

Other Illinois Posts.

From the State, outside of Chicago, Rockford, Aurora, Springfield, and other places were not lacking in representation. When Nevins Post of Rockford passed the reviewing stand it received a round of cheers in recognition of its being the home of Commander-in-Chief Lawler.

Numerically, Illinois fell below some other States. Indiana carried off the palm, with Ohio, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania following in close order. There was a good hour's tramp for the head of the line before there was much recognition from the spectators. The march for a few miles was through streets not closely packed with people. It was too hot to arouse Southern enthusiasm. It was not until Columbia's Band reached the business section, about ten blocks from the reviewing stand, that genuine applause came from the crowds.

Then the music came fast and furious, and much of it was of a kind to warm the Southern heart. "Dixie," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Suwanee River," mingled with "Yankee Doodle" and "Marching Through Georgia," from every band along the column, and the Southrons seemed to feel and recognize that the old soldiers of the North had come to the South with a sincere desire to wipe out forever every embitterment that might be left as a reminder of the battles of 1861-'65.

One Touching Incident.

The first two men in the parade attracted as much attention as anything in the line.

JOHN J. CALLAHAN.
[Senior Vice-President Union Veterans' Legion.]

They were Capt. John H. Weller, an ex-Confederate, carrying the Stars and Stripes, and W. H. Harrison carrying a pure white banner of silk, representing the banner of peace.

Despite the fact that Columbia Post had the worst of the march it was easily the finest body of veterans in the line. Its uniform was tasty and striking, and its marching won the applause of the spectators. In Maj. Purinton the post had a commander who is a hustler and an old soldier who knows military tactics as well as anybody, and also knows how to apply them. With eighty men in line the post marched in a column of four platoons of sixteen men each that reached from curb to curb. Their movements were perfect, and when an order was given it was obeyed in a way that brought cheers from the throngs lining the sidewalks.

Columbia Post has the proud distinction of having the palm of superiority conceded to it by Lafayette Post, New York, the rich organization of veterans in the Eastern metropolis that has among its members such men as Chauncey Depew. Columbia's membership is limited to 150, and many of the comrades are comparatively young, the average age being a little over 50 years. Two of the comrades are only 47, having enlisted when but 15 years of age. They are R. W. Howe and E. J. Locke.

Gen. Lawler is being congratulated on all hands for having selected Columbia Post as his escort. Columbia's reception parlor at the Galt House is on the main parlor floor, just between the national headquarters of the Grand Army and the national headquarters of the Women's Relief Corps. The parlors are beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. They are crowded all the time.

Gen. Lawler's Modest Appearance.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler attired himself for the parade early. His uniform was the regular Grand Army dress of plain dark blue army cloth with brass buttons and a plain G. A. R. hat. The only decoration he wore was the G. A. R. badge, with four stars, denoting his rank. Col. John B. Castelman of Louisville provided Gen. Lawler with his horse, a clean-limbed thoroughbred, which he

[Continued on fourth page.]

TRAFFIC IS BARRED.

STREETS CONNECTING NORTH AND SOUTH ALMOST IMPASSABLE.

Viaducts on Some of Them Are Being Repaired, While the Street Car Company Is Working Its Own Sweet Will in Regard to the Others—Deep Holes and Many Obstructions Make Progress Nearly Impossible to Teams — Wells Street the Best of a Bad Lot.

When one or two more streets are torn up the North Side will be practically isolated from the rest of the City of Chicago so far as approach to it in vehicles is concerned.

For two weeks the street railroad company has been trying to put the State street viaduct in shape so that cars can run over it in safety. Within a few days it has been made possible for wagons in single file to make a precarious passage, the trip north or south, as it may be, being watched narrowly by waiting drivers who want a chance to edge in and form a procession the other way. If they turn about and go a block west to Dearborn street they will find that thoroughfare torn up. If a driver bent on reaching Lincoln Park sees the condition of Dearborn avenue after he has crossed the bridge, and turns west to Clark thinking to get a better passage he will find that he has exchanged a bad thing for a worse. The street car company has laid its hand on North Clark street for several blocks above the bridge and the street on one side is a long trench carefully dug, and at either hand is the material which came out of it.

Clark street, north of the place where the railroad company is at work, is bad enough at all times, but if the vehicle, after passing the dangers of the trench, is turned westward to La Salle avenue, the driver will find a condition of pavement beside which that of Clark street is a well kept boulevard. La Salle avenue, from the tunnel north to Indiana street, is a series of holes and hills. Attempted passage through and over them at anything faster than a walk means wreck for the wagon and danger for the driver's neck.

If, however, the northward journey along the avenue be safely made to Indiana street all further progress is there stopped by a barrier of beams and barrels. The street car company is putting in a new cross-town line, and it has seemed necessary to bar its crossings.

Only Wells Street Is Left.

Wells street is now the only hope of the northern-bound driver, and that pavement, what there is left of it, leaves much to be desired by one looking for a thoroughfare on which some lost time may be gained.

Way over to the east is Rush street. Just beyond the north end of the bridge there is a railroad grade crossing, which at all times forms an objectionable obstruction to travel. Then there are holes in the pavement, to sound the depth of which a line and lead are needed. The cedar blocks are splintered, and the street at the place named is in a disreputable condition generally. This matter is to be remedied shortly, but in anticipation of the remedy things have been made worse, and the danger to carriage and wagon has been increased by the deposit in the roadway of piles of paving material. Unless some of the other streets are put into condition before the Rush street repaving begins Fifth avenue and its continuation, Wells street, will be the only means of safe access for vehicles to the North Side.

Division street, west of Clark, is now practically impassable for teams and in the zeal of the ripping up process the workmen extended their labors into the middle of Clark street yesterday and there ripped up several stone blocks which were left loose and were a constant menace to passing horses.

Now that street paving is going on property-owners living on streets about to be improved should keep a sharp watch for a rebate. The bids were opened in the Department of Public Works yesterday for paving Twenty-first street with cedar blocks, and a lot of contractors are after the job. The lowest bid ever received by the city for block pavement was opened yesterday. It was 68 cents a square yard. The bids ranged from this price up to $1.43 a square yard, but the majority of the bids were under $1. The lowest bid on wood curbing was 3 cents a foot, and the highest 15 cents. Three bids for macadam pavement were opened, and two for brick. The lowest bid for the latter was $1.75 a square yard, and the highest $2.40.

CAPT. SUMNER RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

James H. Sands Appointed to Succeed Him on the Columbia.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The officers of the Mohican have been ordered to the Marion at once. Capt. Sumner, recently court-martialed, has been relieved of the command of the Columbia and Capt. James H. Sands, at present attached to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-Yard, has been assigned to the command of that vessel.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

SOLDIERS MADE ILL BY AN EXPERIMENT.

Forced to Eat Compressed Soup and Coffee Tablets on the March.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Troops at Fort Logan have been looking forward with dread to the time when they would be required to test their new emergency ration prescribed by the War Department. The men are not of an experimental frame of mind, and are decidedly opposed to tactics that jeopardize their health.

The order was issued, however, and one company went forth for three days of forced marching in the foothills near Denver loaded with coffee tablets and compressed soup that was supposed to contain all the advantages of the favorite hard tack and coffee.

The route lay up Turkey Creek, and tonight the medical officer who is charged with weighing and watching the men while suffering from the effects of the new food rode into Morrison for assistance.

He reported that thirty-six out of the fifty men in the detail are down with griping pains resulting from the non-assimilation of the scientific ration.

The compressed food caked in the stomach after eating, causing great pain. The pain refused to yield to any of the ordinary remedies and the headquarters authorities at Denver were notified.

The order could not be revoked and the men in the field were informed that they had to remain on the march for two days longer whether they lived or died.

FOREST FIRE RAGING NEAR APPLETON.

Farmers Working Desperately to Prevent Its Spreading from the Swamps.

Appleton, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The forest fire in the big swamp in the Town of Center, three miles from here, is still burning, and the danger of its spreading into the big timber of the main swamp is not yet passed. The working of all steam thrashers in the threatened district has stopped, and the thrashing crews are helping the farmers fight the fire.

It is hoped the fire, which is now principally in the ground, can be checked at the old logging road, which has been plowed up and converted into a wide trench, the dirt being banked toward the fire. Tonight the fire has not yet reached this barricade, and it is now probable that unless the wind rises and shifts to the north or east within twenty-four hours the fire will burn itself out in the area of 100 acres which it now occupies.

Should the fire cross the logging road it will be resistless and will burn over an area from six to eight miles long and one to three miles wide, extending into the Towns of Greenville and Dale. Farmers of the threatened region are reinforced by volunteers from neighboring towns, and are fighting desperately tonight, with good prospects of success unless wind rises. The crisis will be passed by noon tomorrow. The damage already done to farms, fences, and timber is small.

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 11.—The west shore of Green Bay for thirty miles is lined with flames, which are sweeping over the immense marshes that stretch from this city to Oconto. Reports from Casco Junction on the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western road are to the effect that forest fires are burning on both sides of the track between that point and Clyde. The fires cover a territory two miles wide, and are between two bridges, which are threatened.

Marinette, Wis., Sept. 11.—Reports from the north say the pine region of the Michigan-ale and Paint Rivers are being swept by the flames.

SUICIDE OF MRS. ADALINE WENDORF.

Act Said to Be Due to the Arrest of Mail Carrier Bagley.

Mrs. Adaline Wendorf, wife of William Wendorf, a mason contractor, No. 404 West North avenue, committed suicide yesterday by taking arsenical poison. Mrs. Wendorf swallowed a dose of paris green at 10 o'clock in the morning and after suffering acutely died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Wendorf's act was said to be due to the arrest of a letter carrier named J. C. Bagley, who delivers mail in that section of the city. Mr. Wendorf returned home Monday afternoon unexpectedly and finding Bagley there a stormy scene ensued. He later had Bagley arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, and the latter was arrested and locked up at the West North Avenue Station.

The strained relations which resulted between Mr. Wendorf and wife weighed heavily upon the latter, and securing the poison from a neighboring drug store she swallowed a fatal quantity of the stuff.

Mrs. Wendorf was 29 years old and was considered a beautiful woman. Mr. Wendorf is almost crazed with grief over her death and threatens vengeance on Bagley. Postmaster Hesing will be appealed to by Wendorf, who will demand that Bagley be discharged from his position.

Colorado Druggists Arrested.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The city officials have laid traps to catch violators of the liquor law and every druggist in the city has been arrested. Today three were fined $200 and costs each and the cases were appealed.

OLD GLORY IS FLYING

FLAG HANGS IN FRONT OF ST. ELIZABETH PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Was Hoisted the Day the Sessions Were Recently Opened and Has Been There Ever Since—Sisters of Mercy Who Manage the School Say They Are Glad to Have the National Colors Displayed from Their Windows — Have Always Made a Point of Teaching Patriotism.

From a staff set beneath a window of stained glass in the parochial school of St. Elizabeth, State and Forty-first streets, floats the American flag. There the colors have been flying night and day since the recent opening of school, and there they will continue to fly until some one higher in ecclesiastical authority than are the Sisters of Mercy orders the staff and its burden of red, white, and blue bunting removed.

No specific instructions were issued to the heads of Roman Catholic parochial schools as to whether or not they were to raise the flag in obedience to the recently enacted law, the matter being left to the school principals or the priests in charge of the parish where the school is located.

It has been the practice of the Sisters of Mercy in charge of St. Elizabeth's School to raise the flag on every holiday. Labor day was such an occasion and the flag, which is of silk, was put out in accordance with custom. The next day school opened. The teachers wanted to put the flag up again, in accordance with the spirit of the law, but owing to the controversy over the matter, of which they had heard something, they decided to seek advice. So Father D. J. Riordan, the pastor

ST. ELIZABETH'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL FLIES THE AMERICAN FLAG.

of the Church of St. Elizabeth, which is just east of the school, was called in.

"We want to keep the flag out during school hours every day," said the Sister Superior; "what do you think about it?"

"Think about it? Let the flag fly," said Father Dan, as the neighborhood calls him. And so the flag has been flying ever since and 410 pupils, boys and girls, enter the school door under the shadow of its folds every day.

"Yes, we try to be patriotic here," said the Sister Principal of the school yesterday. "We have always put the flag out on holidays, and now it is to stay out, though for the sake of the saving of the flag's beauty I'll ask the janitor to take it in at night and put it out again the next day. This school has been here ten years, and during all that time the scholars have had appropriate patriotic exercises on every national holiday that falls during the school year. Washington's birthday and Decoration day we have songs, declamations, and readings, and the spirit of pure patriotism is taught daily as well."

In the same block with St. Elizabeth's Institution is the Springer Public School, where from a pole in the yard flies a great garrison flag which floats far above the parochial school cross, which in turn sends a faint shadow down on the banner in the window beneath.

FINDS HIS BROTHER IN A PICKLING VAT

Charles Brooks of Goshen, Ind., Makes a Ghastly Discovery.

Charles Brooks, a furniture manufacturer of Goshen, Ind., has been searching the city for the last few days for the body of his brother George. Yesterday he found his body in a pickling vat at Rush Medical College. George Brooks died at the bridewell Sept. 4, where he was sent because his indulgence in liquor brought on delirium. For some time his only employment was attendance upon the fountain in front of the Art Institute on Michigan avenue.

CLYDE STEAMER REPORTED ASHORE.

Said to Be Stranded Off Cape Hatteras, but No Particulars Obtainable.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11.—A rumor has reached this city to the effect that a Clyde line steamer was reported ashore near Cape Hatteras. The report stated that no particulars were obtainable.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, continued warm.
Sun rises at 5:27; sets at 6:06.
Moon 24 days old; rises at 10:38 p. m.

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RUN DOWN BY A DRUNKEN DRIVER.

Two Women Seriously Injured and a Little Girl Knocked Over.

A man crazed with liquor drove a horse attached to a light buggy at full gallop east on Thirty-fifth street at 10 o'clock last night. At Thirty-fifth street and Calumet avenue in attempting to turn north he collided with a light phaeton containing Mrs. Agnes Dixon of No. 2304 Wabash avenue and Mrs. Dixon of No. 1524 Michigan avenue. Both were thrown violently from their carriage and received several painful injuries.

Mrs. Dixon was thrown several yards, striking the hard pavement on her left side and severely wrenched her left shoulder and arm. The shock of the collision and the hard fall rendered her unconscious.

Mrs. Davis was more fortunate, although her fall landed her in a more dangerous position. She was driving and tried to get out of the way, but it was too late. When the collision came she was thrown against the curbing and fell back under the feet of the horse.

While the horse was struggling to get off the sidewalk a man succeeded in pulling Mrs. Davis out of danger. Both women were carried to a drug store near by and Dr. Halloway was called, and after hasty examination it was impossible to tell the extent of their injuries.

During the excitement the man who had driven into them attempted to escape, but was prevented by the arrival of officers, who had pursued him from Michigan avenue. When the officers attempted to place him under arrest he fought savagely, and it was all they could do to hold him until the patrol wagon arrived. He gave the name of Peter Boyle. Officers at the station say he is an ex-prize-fighter.

The first intimation people had of the wild ride was when a little girl barely escaped being run over at Wabash avenue. The child escaped the feet of the flying horse, only to be knocked down by the wheels of the buggy as it swayed from side to side.

Society Wedding at Niagara.

Niagara, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Miss Mabel C. Waters of Niagara and Peter G. McArthur, editor of New York, were married in Old St. Mark's Church here this afternoon. The bride looked charming in a beautiful white silk gown, veil, and orange blossoms, and was given away by her brother, Mr. C. Waters of St. Thomas. Among the many guests were Mrs. James Smith and Mrs. Hergnan of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur left for their New York home this evening.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Ira H. Curtis, butcher at the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, cut his head half off, causing instant death.

Miss Mary Purfield of Ann Arbor, Mich., and George Partridge of Kalamazoo ran away and were married.

A mob is reported marching on Centralia, Mo., intending to lynch Charles Marion, a negro, charged with assault.

At Montgomery, Ala., George McHuron, a fresco painter, recently from Cincinnati, killed himself while despondent.

Parkersburg, W. Va., and towns intermediate between there and Wheeling have quarantined against smallpox in the latter city.

At Omaha, Neb., Charles Eigutter, son-in-law of Edward Rosewater, proprietor of the Bee, was assaulted by Lawyer Samuel McLeod.

The Cherokee Legislature met at Tahlequah, I. T., to dispose of the improvements made by intruders in the nation who have been ejected.

Robert T. Craig, Trustee of Hamilton County, Tenn., was acquitted of the murder of A. M. Womble, his ex-deputy. Self-defense was the plea.

At Bristol, Tenn., Kit Leftwich, colored, was sentenced to be hanged Oct. 11 for an assault on Miss Fogarty. A mob that tried to take him was repulsed.

The Oklahoma Supreme Court has decided the Choctaw railway company may construct its line through the Territory without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

At Logansport, Ind., three prisoners escaped from the jail. They were "Spider" Henderson and Sidney Powell, charged with larceny, and Joseph Devine, charged with burglary.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the B. L. Griswold music house failed with liabilities of $17,000 and assets of about $25,000. The German-American Bank and Bisch-Gerts Piano company are preferred creditors.

Rates on iron freight north from Birmingham, Ala., are to go up next Monday 50 cents a ton on pig and cast pipe, and proportionately on manufactured iron. General freight agents will meet Tuesday to make an equitable adjustment of rates.

At Wichita, Kas., H. G. Clipshaw, manager of the Missouri and Kansas Telephone company, was arrested for suing a telephone that had not paid a license tax. The City Council recently asked for a reduction and failing to get it, put on a license tax which the company has not paid.

LAST EDITION.

GIVE IT TO DEFENDER

Regatta Judges' Finding Is Against Valkyrie III.

BREAKS A RACING RULE.

Dunraven Does Not Sulk but Will Try Again to Win.

DECISION IS NOT POPULAR.

General Hope Mr. Iselin Will Consent to Resail the Race.

DUNRAVEN MAKES A PROTEST.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—It is Defender's race, notwithstanding Valkyrie won yesterday by 47 seconds, corrected time. Valkyrie fouled Defender, crippling that yacht, and for this reason has been ruled out. The Regatta committee of the New York Yacht club so decided today. That this is a just decision is beyond all question. It would be an act of great sporting liberalism after the third race is won by Defender for the New York Yacht club to ignore the second race (yesterday's) and offer the British visitor one more chance. Before the committee reached this decision it took the testimony of Lord Dunraven and C. Oliver Iselin and others on board the contesting yachts. The letter of the committee is as follows:

New York, Sept. 11, 1895.

To C. Oliver Iselin—Dear Sir: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday protesting Valkyrie. We have given the matter our careful consideration and believe the foul occurred through a miscalculation of the distance between the two yachts at a critical moment. From our own observation, confirmed by that of others, who were in good position to see all that occurred, we find that Valkyrie III., in contradiction of Sec. 2 of racing rule XVI., bore down upon Defender and fouled her by the swing of her main boom when luffing to straighten her course. We also consider Defender left Valkyrie sufficient room to windward to pass clear of the committee boat. The protest is therefore sustained. Respectfully yours,

S. NICHOLSON KANE,
CHESTER GRISWOLD,
IRVING GRINNELL.

Sec. 2 of racing rule XVI. reads:

A yacht shall not bear away out of her course so as to hinder another in passing to leeward.

Capt. Sycamore to Blame.

The blame of the fouling is placed by those who ought to know on Capt. Sycamore. In his own defense he stated today he was not told just what his position was under the racing rules under which he was sailing. His only instruction, he says, was to sail for a quick start.

"Lord Dunraven in a sportsmanlike way said tonight: 'I shall sail this race tomorrow as a sportsman, because I have no occasion to do otherwise. I believe in the ability and honesty of the Regatta committee of the New York Yacht club. I believe no effort has been made to influence its decision. I believe it to be composed of gentlemen and yachtsmen, and, while I do not care to say anything about Valkyrie, I think Mr. Watson has also fulfilled his engagement to build for me a fast boat.

"I do not expect Mr. Iselin will offer a chance for a resail or anything of that sort. While it is very certain the America cup is lost by reason of Valkyrie's racing showing, it is not so certain at some time the cup may not be carried across the Atlantic. The appearance of the decision of the New York Yacht Club committee did not surprise me. I believe Defender made a heroic effort Tuesday.

"I do not think the decision of the New York Yacht Club Regatta committee is based upon its calm consideration of the matter in hand. I don't agree with it."

Dunraven Makes a Protest.

After the race Tuesday last Lord Dunraven sent a letter to the American Cup committee. It was made public tonight. It contains the following:

Gentlemen: It is with great reluctance that I write to inform you that I decline to sail Valkyrie any more under the circumstances that have prevailed in the last two races, for the following reasons:

First. To attempt to start two such large vessels in such confined space and among moving steamers and tug boats is, in my opinion, exceedingly dangerous, and I will no further risk the lives of my men or the ship.

Second. At the start of the first race the crowding was so great that we could not see the mark boat and could not tell when we were near the line; we were much hampered by steamers, especially on the race home. To race under these conditions is, in my opinion, absurd, and I decline to submit myself to them again.

The Herald will announce tomorrow that Iselin is willing to sail over again the race that was awarded to Defender. The offer has not yet been accepted.

Members of the Committee in Doubt.

The fact of the protracted session of the New York Yacht club this afternoon is responsible for the idea that the testimony was conflicting. It is known beyond doubt there were at least three upon the Regatta committee who had doubts upon the situation and who believed it would be necessary to at least resail the race of yesterday or accord the Valkyrie a win. There is no dispute concerning the position of the rival sportsmen, while the following bulletin is sufficient:

To the Members of the New York Yacht club: Your committee begs to state that before arriving at a decision upon Defender's protest they endeavored to bring about a mutual agreement between the respective yachts to resail yesterday's race, but each preferred that the committee should pass judgment upon the protest.

While this announcement may be noteworthy it is known Lord Dunraven, with the English disinclination to pose in an unpleasant situation, will not kick. He declined this morning to meet Mr. Iselin, for what reason is not known.

S. Nicholson Kane, who is the Chairman of the body, said tonight: "Our situation, I believe, you know. By the concord of the evidence Defender is entitled to the sustainment of its protest."

Will Iselin Waive the Race.

The question which is tonight exciting yachtmen is, "Will Mr. Iselin, in a generous way, accord Dunraven the opportunity of a resail?" It is believed he will not do it. While it might not be pleasant to Mr. Iselin, in the possibility of a loss of the match, it is not doubted he might be willing to do the thing desired were it not a personal matter.

Mr. Iselin showed today his disinclination to be interviewed, and barely escaped with his life from the New York Yacht club house, pursued as he was by a horde of newspaper men, who wished to know what he had said to the secret council. He said not a word to anybody.

The members of the House committee of the New York Yacht club were in evidence tonight. E. E. Chase, its Chairman, is reported to have said: "The verdict of the Regatta committee was as I expected it would

the, I did not believe they could do otherwise. I expect no ill-feeling."

Beavor-Webb of Genesta fame said: "I saw the start. Had I been asked to testify my evidence would have been against Valkyrie."

Ex-Commodore James G. Smith of the New York Yacht club would not say a thing today. His silence was expressive. He believes he should not express a private opinion while he is engaged in the conduct of the America cup races. When asked if he would express his opinion concerning the race of Tuesday he said: "I do not think I should say anything which might indicate to you I did not think that a future decision might be right. The Regatta committee has not yet decided. Personally I do not believe the foul was incurred by Valkyrie, or that the protest was deserved. It looked to me like another occasion of the Vigilant-Defender position. I do not say the condition was so. This is simply my personal expression. It is not official. I could not say it officially."

Accounts for Dunraven's Position.

At an impromptu conference of certain members of the Cup committee this afternoon it was found there were two others whose opinions did not differ far from that of ex-Commodore Smith. An English friend of Lord Dunraven said today that while he blamed Lord Dunraven for his passive attitude, "I do not doubt Lord Dunraven's position was due to the fact he believed Defender could not by any possibility be beaten by Valkyrie, and it would not in this case be of any avail to protest against a frigid race committee, and with a poor boat. The fact that Valkyrie was beaten or not is immaterial to the event. I believe that it was beaten, as a matter of fact, after the accident of Tuesday. It did not foul Defender. Defender did foul Valkyrie. But he will not protest. Why should he? He has no occasion, and it would doubtless be more acceptable to Lord Dunraven to receive the decision of the Regatta committee of the New York Yacht club than to accept the courtesy of Mr. Iselin, should the latter consent to a resail of this race or ignore the decision of the New York Yacht club Regatta committee."

Mr. Iselin said today: "I do not know why I should do anything like this. It would not be sportsmanlike for me to give up my advantage which has been officially awarded me under such a state of circumstances. I will not say a thing for publication. I do not believe the press has any right to notice this. I will not say anything to you to print."

Concerning Capt. Haff's sailing there is only this to say: It is believed by the Vigilant party, which has foreborne to say anything concerning the pain and the distress which have marked today's deliberations, that the case is similar to that of the former troublous time through which the Defender passed.

Cranfield Says It's Iselin's Fault.

Capt. Cranfield was quoted as saying: "It was all Mr. Iselin's fault, or there would have been no foul at the start. They fouled us. We did not foul them. Their rigging caught in the end of our boom and we carried away their starboard spreader. There is no explanation to make except that Defender ran into us. You see, Defender rounded under the Yorktown's stern, which got in the way as we were maneuvering for the line, while we spun around this side. The Valkyrie was ahead and had the right of way. We were next to the Luckenback, which marked one end of the line. As the Defender came around they put its helm hard down and started for us. Had we luffed we would have run into the Luckenback. Therefore we held our course, and it was no fault of ours that the foul occurred."

Mr. Glennie said today: "I do not believe we could have beaten Defender had the accident not happened. I will not say anything about our position. I think we were sailing in a beaten boat. Defender is better than we are, and Lord Dunraven might well object to receiving offers of resails from the American party."

Mr. Glennie in Ignorance.

When asked whether Lord Dunraven had received a communication from Mr. Iselin requesting him to race over again Mr. Glennie said tonight he knew nothing about it. He said Lord Dunraven had been in the city since early in the morning. During the day a photograph taken at the time the two yachts collided was sent to Mr. Glennie and others. After looking at it Mr. Glennie said: "I would like to know how we could have luffed up much there and got by the committee boat." Mr. Watson said: "It shows how easy it is to be mistaken."

Designer Watson said tonight: "I don't know anything except what is in the papers. Will we race tomorrow? Heaven knows; I don't. Lord Dunraven is at the theater. We never dispute the decision of the judges."

Both Parties Stiffnecked.

What was done in the New York Yacht club room and what evidence was given by the Valkyrie people the members of the Regatta committee refuse to reveal in detail at present. It is known, however, the committeemen tried to induce Lord Dunraven to patch up an agreement with Mr. Iselin whereby the race might be resailed. They recognized better than any one that Americans have no respect for a victory won on a protest, and strove to bring about such a compromise as would please two nations of sportsmen. The shadow of Sir Richard Sutton evidently hovered about the room.

But the British nobleman and, as was found out later, Mr. Iselin were both stiffnecked. Both knew, or said they knew, they were right, and both feeling confident of obtaining the decision refused to entertain any idea of compromise. They were in much the same frame of mind as two poker players, each of whom holds a good hand and spurns the idea of dividing the pot.

David Henderson, who represented Lord Dunraven on board Defender in the last race, read the decision as posted on the bulletin board with a gloomy face. He was asked if the swinging of the Valkyrie's boom into Defender's rigging had scared him or any of the others on board the American boat at all. "Not a bit," he said. When asked his opinion of the decision Mr. Henderson laughed in rather a satirical manner, and, without a word, turned his back and walked into the billiard-room. Joseph L. Busk, the New York Yacht club's representative on board Valkyrie, was as reticent as Mr. Henderson.

Such practical yacht sailors as W. Butler Duncan, Oswald Sanderson, and John F. Lovejoy refused to discuss the decision. Mr. Griswold and Mr. Grinnell said tonight: "Mr. Iselin's protest was simply a formal one, and was made under Sec. 11 of Rule 16 of the yachting rules. He was unable to do anything else. Both men took the decision in a sportsmanlike spirit, and there was not the barest suspicion of anything unpleasant about the whole thing."

Refused to Compromise.

Mr. Griswold laughed at the idea of Lord Dunraven retiring from the contest on account of a decision adverse to him being rendered. "We worked hard," said Mr. Grinnell, "to bring about an agreement that would mean a resailing of the race between the two men. Before we reviewed the evidence we tried to get Mr. Iselin to waive the protest, and also to induce Lord Dunraven to meet Mr. Iselin half way. The result of our labors is shown in the latest notice we have posted. I am sorry, as such an arrangement would have been far the most satisfactory. But each of them, though pleasant over the matter, was confident the decision would be in his favor, and held out strongly against any compromise."

Referring to the conduct of the excursion boats yesterday Mr. Grinnell said: "Lord Dunraven states most positively that unless the course is kept clear he will not race."

The Cup committee held an informal meeting tonight, but refused to discuss what business had been transacted.

Committee's Action a Surprise.

As the action of the committee became known this evening it became a topic of discussion in yachting circles and among the many generally interested in the international contests. While public opinion has, throughout the discussion, unanimously favored Mr. Iselin's protest, today's decision, nevertheless, came as a great surprise, and while it has been generally conceded Defender would have won the race had it not been for the collision, still the action of the committee in awarding the American boat the race has given rise to diversified opinions. Not that it was not justly deserved, but because it is feared that it may mean a serious matter in future contests between the countries. In yachting circles it has been hoped throughout an amicable adjustment of the dispute would be brought about through an agreement between the representatives of the two that the race would be sailed over. While Lord Dunraven has never publicly expressed his willingness to consent that the race should be resailed, it has nevertheless been the generally accepted belief he would do so.

Alvin Messer, a London yachting enthusiast, at the St. James Hotel tonight said: "I witnessed the race and cannot see that the blame for the collision should be laid to either of the boats. It was one of those unfortunate accidents which could not be avoided. But as to the action of the committee all England will declare its decision unjust. In the first place it was not a case which should have gone to the committee. It was one of the disputes of a nature which often takes place in such contests, and should have been left to Lord Dunraven and Mr. Iselin for adjustment. I hardly think Lord Dunraven would wish to claim the victory over a protest and can see but one way in which the affair can be settled and that is to sail the race over."

Oliver Minston, a guest at the St. James, said: "The decision is bound to incur the condemnation of the English press, and out of the sense of the usual American fairness the race should be resailed."

Charles H. Naylor said: "I saw the race and am confident Defender would have won had not Valkyrie sprung the topmast. The decision is entirely proper, but the race should be resailed."

Charles B. Weeks of Boston said: "The race should by all means be run over. There will always be a division of opinion as to the fairness of the committee's decision, and the English should be given no opportunity to complain of the treatment received at the committee's hands, although according to the rules of yachting the victory is Defender's."

The race tomorrow will be over the windward and leeward course, and Lord Dunraven will kindly assent to the appearance aboard of Latham A. Fisk. Mr. J. R. Rusk, who was the representative aboard in Tuesday's race, will not be present. He, of course, does not wish to say anything about the conditions, but it is recorded tonight his evidence favored Valkyrie. Whether this may be the fact or not cannot be ascertained, because Mr. Rusk will not say.

Anger at the Waldorf.

The only expressions of genuine anger at the decision were heard from a little group of Englishmen in the café of the Waldorf. Among themselves it was a shame, but they declined to go into particulars. At the St. James the decision was discussed by a group of bookmakers and race-track men. Al Smith said he was not familiar enough with yachting to discuss the race from the standpoint of a critic. "But," he said, "there is one rule that stands in all sporting events, and that is to accept the referee's decision. The standing of the men who are on the Regatta committee is beyond question, I understand, and their decision should be accepted in good spirit by the losers."

Among the guests at the Brunswick is Lieut. MacDonough Craven, who served the Brazilian Government as Second Lieutenant on the Nictheroy. He is an old sailor and an honorary member of the Royal Bermuda Yacht club of Hamilton. In discussing rules for racing Lieut. Craven said: "Of two boats approaching each other close hauled on the same tack, the weather boat has the right of way, providing it does not force the leeward craft from its course and endanger it. The weather boat could do that only to save itself from danger. Of two vessels approaching each other on the same tack, the one close hauled has the right of way. The weather boat's position does not permit it to exhibit tricks of sailing at the expense of the leeward craft. These remarks apply to international rules of the road, and these rules govern rules of yacht sailing except in extreme cases. This extreme did not exist. The man at the helm of Valkyrie did not misjudge the action of his boat, but misjudged the length of his boom and the speed of his crew. Had the mainsheet been hauled aft rapidly enough to have done its full work the boom would have gone clear. It showed a want of activity on the Valkyrie's crew and it was want of judgment on the part of its commander.

"Again, if it were necessary for Valkyrie to ease its mainsheet in order to control its movements at this point it showed faulty construction or faulty handling. In other words it was beyond control of its helm on crossing the starting line. I confess the action of Valkyrie's Captain and crew was beyond my understanding. I watched them in the first race and after comparing them to the crew of the other boat, I thought them decidedly superior. The committee's decision seems to me to be just. I do not see how it could have been otherwise without violating common racing rules and establishing a precedent which Valkyrie might have used in running down Defender."

HE HAS VALKYRIE MEASURED AGAIN

Dunraven Taking a Last Chance—Defender's New Topmast in Place.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—At midnight the wind was blowing at the rate of nineteen miles from the west. It had gained in force somewhat during the day. The course tomorrow will be fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return. The start will be from Sandy Hook lightship if the wind allows. Valkyrie III. allows Defender twenty-nine seconds, but this is likely to be changed by a remeasurement begun tonight. Lord Dunraven, evidently not satisfied with the performance of his boat, today concluded it was too deep in the water. Mr. Watson was consulted, and he said some of Valkyrie's ballast could be safely removed and yet give the boat sufficient stability to stand up in any sort of weather. Then again, Lord Dunraven was anxious to have the time allowance cut down or taken off entirely.

While Valkyrie was in the dry dock today nearly five tons of lead were taken out of the sloop's bottom and put aboard the City of Bridgeport. Lord Dunraven then sent word to the New York Yacht club requesting that Valkyrie be remeasured. John Hyslop, the official measurer of the club, was notified to go to the Erie Basin and measure both yachts.

Men were put to work repainting Defender's top sides. The patent water-proof paint which has turned Defender into a blue boat was used. Its sailors then began to polish the American boat's bottom. They polished it and rubbed it until it glistened like gold in the sunshine. In the meantime a new starboard spreader was being prepared for Defender. Mr. Herreshoff looked after that.

Capt. Cranfield prepared a lot of his patent preparation which he has put on Valkyrie's bottom. The British boat's underbody was then blackened and carefully polished and smoothed off with sandpaper until it was as bright as a mirror.

Before Valkyrie was afloat Mr. Hyslop measured its mast again. Then he went aboard Defender and measured its new topmast, which had been set aboard about 5 p. m., just as the water began to flow into the dry dock. At 5 p. m. riggers began sending the new topmast aloft, and by 6 p. m. it was in position. It looked much smaller than Valkyrie's, and many who saw it wondered whether the stick was strong enough to withstand the dragging of the big club topsail and balloon sails the American boat carries in a race.

Shortly before 9 p. m. Defender was afloat, and then the Hattie Palmer towed it out of the dock and to its old anchorage off Bay Ridge. Mr. Hyslop did not finish measuring. It will be towed to Sandy Hook tomorrow to try its new topmast before it enters the race. Mr. Hyslop was asked earlier today whether he could measure Valkyrie tonight. He said he did not see how he possibly could do it, as he had never measured a boat by artificial light. He said he would try. After the British sloop was afloat Mr. Hyslop went in a rowboat and began measuring the yacht. Mr. Watson superintended the job. After being measured Valkyrie was towed to Bay Ridge by the City of Bridgeport.

Capt. Haff, when asked tonight just as his boat was being towed out of the Erie Basin, said that he had heard of the committee's decision and that he was glad of it. "Why, these fellows may run the bowsprit out of us tomorrow," said Capt. Haff. "We must have lost about five minutes' time there at the start."

Capt. Sycamore said earlier in the day: "It's just as if I should come up behind you on the street and push you out of my way. I don't suppose you would call that etiquette." Capt. Sycamore said he had no other comments to make.

Bulletins on the Yacht Race.

The Tribune will receive bulletins of today's international yacht race direct over the wires of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies and from the Commercial Cable company's cable-laying steamer Mackay-Bennett. They will accurately describe the movements of the races from start to finish and give a full description of the incidents of the race. The bulletins will be posted on a board erected for the purpose on The Tribune Building as fast as received.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

THEY TAKE IT CALMLY

ENGLISH HAVE NO FAULT TO FIND WITH THE YACHT DECISION.

Did Not Expect the Committee Would Do More than Order a Resail of Tuesday's Race—Americans Credited with a Desire to Decide the Case Upon Its Merits—Nothing to Be Done but Accept the Verdict—What the New York Newspapers Say of It.

London, Sept. 12.—The Times, commenting upon the decision of the New York Yacht club Regatta committee, giving Tuesday's yacht race to Defender on Mr. Iselin's claim of foul against Valkyrie, says:

It was thought the judgment might go against Valkyrie III., but it was not anticipated the committee would do more than order a resail. That issue most of us here would have desired, and it would also have met the wishes of our sportsmanlike kindred in America. It is, however, not quite clear whether the committee has power to order the race resailed.

The Standard says:

The judgment of the committee will be accepted without demur. It must be credited with a single-hearted desire to decide the question upon its merits. A review of the evidence by public opinion would be futile and uncivil. The laws of sport are inexorable and from a technical point of view we suppose the committee had no alternative open to it.

The Post comments:

Whatever English feeling may be there is nothing to be done but to accept the verdict. It is possible Mr. Iselin will offer to resail the race, but it is not certain Lord Dunraven would accept the offer if made. At the same time it would be both a graceful and a sportsmanlike course for the American to pursue. The misfortunes attending the first two races can but prejudice the sport of international yacht racing. It may be taken for granted this is the last contest which will be sailed in New York waters. It is gratifying to see the better informed section of the American press takes the opportunity to point out the general regret that the accident should have happened.

A writer in the Daily News says:

To have given the race to America seems rather sharp practice. Surely no race would better have met the justice of the case. It may be the rigor of the racing law, but it is hardly sport. The severe award of the committee is a poor reciprocity for the generous treatment of the Cornell crew at Henley.

The Chronicle says:

We confess we do not see the reason why the committee should award the race to Defender. Had Valkyrie willfully fouled the penalty could not have been greater. There is no equity in the decision, and we shall not be surprised if Lord Dunraven declares the rest of the races off.

The Graphic commentation upon the decision of the Regatta committee on Defender's protest says: "Much as every Briton will regret the decision the verdict of the committee will be accepted no less loyally by the cis-Atlantic public than by Lord Dunraven himself. The owner of Valkyrie is so thoroughly a sportsman in the only true sense of the term that had the protest not been sustained he would probably have asked permission for the race to be sailed over so as to win, if win he might, without even the imaginary assistance of an accident. He is not the man to throw away now a remote chance of winning the cup because a committee of American gentlemen have held his yacht to be in the wrong."

LONDON EVENING PRESS COMMENT.

Generous Spirit Manifested in Discussing the Mishap of Tuesday.

London, Sept. 11.—With one exception the London evening press today exhibit a generous and sportsmanlike spirit in commenting upon the outcome of the second race of the series between Valkyrie III. and Defender for the America Cup, and all express the wish the race be not given to Valkyrie on a mere technicality or as the result of an accident. The same spirit characterizes the talk among yachtsmen. Fear is expressed the excellent showing made by Defender in its crippled condition has practically settled the contest against the British yacht.

Much talk is heard today of the new yachts to be built to meet Defender if the American syndicate's boat should come over here. In addition to the cutter which is to be built for the Prince of Wales, it is reported Lord Rosebery is likely to build a yacht, and a rich Scotch syndicate is also ready to enter the lists.

The Sun this evening says: "There is so little true sportsmanlike feeling in America that yesterday's cheering of the winner is charming."

The Evening News says: "Englishmen cannot stomach victory tainted with unfair conditions, and would rather see Valkyrie return home without a single race than flying a flag unfairly earned."

The Star says: "Neither Lord Dunraven nor any other Englishman would wish to receive an advantage by a mishap. From yesterday's race it seems clear we cannot gain the cup this year."

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "If Defender was put at a disadvantage by the accident, we shall find little satisfaction if the decision favors Valkyrie."

The Yachting World in its issue tomorrow will say: "Two races have been lost, one actually and the other virtually. Whatever may be the verdict about the protest we cannot possibly doubt Defender was a moral victor. We must console ourselves by admitting Herreshoff's boat is exceptionally adapted to its purposes. We believe, however, if Herreshoff should be obliged to design a boat to cross the Atlantic it is more than likely Watson could design a shell capable of turning the tables."

WHAT THE NEW YORK PAPERS SAY.

General Regret That No Other Decision Could Be Made.

New York, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Under the head "A Logical Committee" the Press says:

With a rare degree of moral courage the Regatta committee has administered yachting law in an exactly judicial spirit by giving Tuesday's race to Defender. Every sentimental consideration tended to sway the members of the committee the other way. But the committee chose to be logical and just. There was no verdict of accident possible. It was foul by Valkyrie or foul by Defender. One or the other was a trespasser. As long as it was a foul there was no possibility of "ordering the race over," as the public seemed to expect. It is easy to place the blame. It lies upon the wretched skipper who was bred in that singular school of jockeying which has cost Lord Dunraven one yacht—though we notice he has recovered damages—and has cost the man who employed him the same tactics as Valkyrie's skipper employed Tuesday—his status as a yachtsman. Satanita's sinking of Valkyrie II. was, in short, a parallel case. The only satisfaction to be derived from the affair is found in the courageously logical attitude of the committee.

The Advertiser will say:

A great many friends of Defender regret the necessity which compelled the Regatta committee to award Tuesday's race to the American yacht. They would have preferred that the race be declared off rather than that Defender should be required to accept it as a gift. But the committee could do nothing else. An effort was made to secure an agreement between the two yachts by which the race should be sailed over, but both Lord Dunraven and Mr. Iselin are represented as preferring that the protest be decided according to the rules. With no discretion to go outside the committee could not so decide, and, inasmuch as Valkyrie had clearly acted in contradiction of an important rule—though unintentionally—the race had to be thrown to Defender. Mr. Iselin can hardly accept this race and do full justice to his reputation as a sportsman.

The Journal will say:

The decision of the Regatta committee of the New York Yacht club may be variously criticised, but was really the only course to take. It is unfortunate that so important a contest, and one so gallantly contested, should have been blemished by the Valkyrie's unintentional foul of Tuesday.

The Recorder will say:

The award to Defender by the Regatta committee of the second race in the series for the America Cup is in strict accordance with the rules of the New York Yacht club, which are analagous to those of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England. The decision is just and it must stand. There is no appeal from it. At the same time all Americans will regret that a victory goes to Defender's credit when it did not, despite the mishap, cross the finish line first. Defender is almost certain to be the winner of the series. Valkyrie is undoubtedly the best yacht England ever produced, but it cannot, in any kind of weather, outsail the magnificent boat America has built to defend the great yachting trophy. The cup will remain on Manhattan Island.

The Tribune will say:

It is natural that sympathy should be extended to Lord Dunraven because the committee of the New York Yacht club has awarded to Defender the race which Valkyrie appeared to win Tuesday; but those acquainted with the facts must admit that the committee, to the best of its ability, has done neither more nor less than justice. It appears that before reaching a decision the committee suggested to the yacht owners the propriety of calling the race off and resailing it. Whether that course would have been feasible is a question, seeing that the cup is held under a deed of gift the terms of which are very rigid. Possibly the committee might have been justified, if the facts had warranted, in declaring that the evidence was so conflicting that it was impossible for it to reach a decision, and consequently ordering a second race over the triangular course. But the facts as it understood them did not warrant this. On the contrary, they showed Valkyrie had violated one of the rules of the New York Yacht club, and it is under those rules that the cup races are sailed. There is not a particle of doubt Defender would have been the winner Tuesday if it had not been fouled at the start.

SCENES ON DEFENDER DURING A RACE

HOW WELL THEY ARE PLAYING WHIST.

Scores of the Games Played at the Chicago Whist Club's Rooms.

The regular weekly games of the Chicago Whist club were played last night. The scores:

Chicago Whist club:		N. S.	E. W.	G.	L.
Keehn and Hartz	1	151	....	9	...
Avery and Fyffe		....	161	...	9
J. Wilkinson and Mead	2	140	....	...	2
Parsons and W. J. Walker		....	172	2	...
Hohnan and Newberger	3	132	....	...	10
Wilkinson and Woodbrige		....	180	10	...
Broomell and Frazier	4	140	....	...	2
Wilson and Gibson		....	172	2	...
McKelvey and Hempstead	5	142	....	0	...
Martin and Hatch		....	170	...	0
Simons and J. H. Mead	6	142	....	0	...
Logue and Johnson		....	170	...	0
Coe and Owen	7	138	....	...	4
Kent and Trainer		....	171	4	...
Cutler and Eustis	8	137	....	...	5
Perkins and Baldwin		....	175	5	...
Buss and Judkins	9	140	....	...	2
Stowe and Tillinghast		....	172	2	...
Condee and Condee	10	144	....	2	...
Himrod and Obenstent		....	168	...	2
McGovern and Gilbert	11	149	....	7	...
Parker and French		....	163	...	7
Dooley and Dickinson	12	140	....	...	2
Waller and Marsh		....	172	2	...
Atwater and Allen	13	147	....	5	...
Elmer and Woodruff		....	165	...	5
McIlvane and Corney	14	145	....	3	...
Stoley and Moore		....	167	...	3
Pam and Rogers	15	140	....	...	...
Hawes and Holden		....	172	2	...
Read and Clark	16	135	....	...	7
Schwarz and Tobin		....	177	7	...
Martin and De Celle	17	148	....	6	...
Clingman and Sheppard		....	164	...	6
Kellogg and Robinson	18	144	....	2	...
Young and Hemphill		....	168	...	2
Tomlinson and Bonnell	19	142	....	0	...
McLeod and Waters		....	170	...	0
Average		142	170		

NORTHWEST GLEANINGS.

William Workmen fell into a well at Petersburg, Ill., and broke his neck.

The date for argument in the case of Taylor, defaulting Treasurer of South Dakota, has been set for Oct. 2.

At St. Louis, while trying to protect her pet dog from being killed, little Emma Schoening, 12 years old, was killed by Ed Foley, a boy about her own age.

The Taylor brothers, convicted of murdering the Weeks family at Carrollton, Mo., tried to bribe the jailer to release them. The Sheriff was notified and an extra guard has been placed over them.

TRIED HARD TO WIN IT

MR. ASHBURY TAKES AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORODYNE IN LONDON.

First Englishman to Endeavor to Regain the America Cup—Is Found Dead in His Lodging-House—London Newspapers Give His Death Only Bare Mention—Was Wealthy, but Dies Poor—His Yachts Cambria and Livonia Beaten by Magic, Columbia, and Sappho.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Sept. 11.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Last Saturday's London newspapers had a brief and obscure paragraph to the effect that "an old man named James Ashbury" had been found dead at No. 7 Old Burlington street, and that an inquest the day before had developed the fact that he had died from an overdose of chlorodyne.

Today's Times has an almost equally brief obituary paragraph saying this J. Ashbury was James Lloyd Ashbury, formerly member of Parliament for Brighton. No mention, however, has been made in any London newspaper, although they are just now full of reports of the Valkyrie-Defender international contest, that this was the same James Ashbury who was the first challenger for the America cup, and whose schooner, Cambria, was beaten by Magic in 1870, and who again challenged with Livonia in 1871, and was beaten successively by Columbia and Sappho.

Inquiry today elicits the fact that Mr. Ashbury died alone at a lodging-house in Old Burlington street Tuesday of last week. He had left word to be called at 12, and the lodging-house porter at that hour found him dead. He came into a fortune of nearly $2,000,000 a quarter of a century ago, and almost his first act was to challenge for the cup, having before that taken a large party to the opening of the Suez Canal on Cambria. Since then he has been gradually losing his fortune, and it is understood he died in moderate circumstances with a heavy lawsuit pending against him by the firm of Scholfield of Manchester, formerly his friends. Some years ago he was involved in a sensational breach of promise suit.

Mr. Ashbury represented the Royal Thames Yacht club when, in 1870, he sent his first challenge to America. His yacht Cambria had, in 1868, beaten the American schooner Sappho badly in a race round the Isle of Wight, but had in turn been easily vanquished by Sappho in the following year in a series of three match races, after the Yankee boat had returned to America and been altered by "hipping."

Mr. Ashbury's challenge was promptly accepted, and, an ocean race having been arranged between Mr. James Gordon Bennett's Dauntless and Cambria from Daunt Head buoy, Ireland, to Sandy Hook lightship for a £250 cup, the Cambria's entry into American waters was made in triumph, it having won the ocean race by a couple of hours.

Aug. 8, 1870, the first race on this side for the cup was sailed, and Cambria competed with the New York Yacht club's entire fleet of schooners. The day was an ideal one, a fine whole-sail breeze from the south-southeast blowing during the entire race. Cambria was courteously given the best—the windward—position, with the America, which had become the property of the American Government, after various vicissitudes, and put into condition for the race, next to it.

The little Magic slipped away in the lead, which it maintained during the entire contest, winning by both elapsed and corrected time, and beating Cambria 39 minutes 12.7 seconds. America also beat Cambria 13 minutes 47.5 seconds. Cambria, however, carried away its foretopmast in returning, but not until the yacht was hopelessly beaten.

Mr. Ashbury was plucky and undaunted—didn't know when he was whipped—and the next year ordered the schooner Livonia built by Mr. Ratsey of Cowes. It was put together with great secrecy. In the correspondence that grew out of the challenge by the sea lawyers the custom of sailing one champion yacht against the challenger was established. Ashbury claimed the right to represent twelve clubs, and to sail a race for each of them on twelve different days, and in case of winning one of them he was to be entitled to the cup. This was disallowed.

Livonia reached New York Sept. 2, 1871. The first race was sailed Oct. 16, Columbia being the American defender. It was an easy win for Columbia, which won by over twenty-five minutes. The 18th Columbia was again selected. Mr. Ashbury claimed this race, although he finished last, his contention being Columbia rounded the outer stakeboat on the wrong side; but his protest was disallowed and Columbia won by over seven minutes, corrected time. Oct. 19 Columbia was again entered, and Livonia won through an accident, Columbia having its rudder go wrong.

Livonia next confronted Sappho for the fourth race. Sappho turned the outer mark twenty-seven minutes thirty-five seconds ahead. In one of the spurts, with green water over its plank sheer and foaming billows playing amidships, the boat Sappho carried was floated out of the cockpit and off to sea. Sappho won the race by thirty minutes twenty-five seconds.

The final brush of the series was Oct. 23, 1871, and was easily taken by Sappho, with twenty-five minutes twenty-seven seconds to spare.

LOCAL COMMENT ON THE DECISION.

Diverse Opinions on the Result of Defender's Protest.

A few minutes after the decision of the New York Yacht Club Regatta committee was announced in New York awarding the race to Defender The Tribune posted a bulletin in the business office window on Madison street. For several hours following the street was crowded with people who paused to read the unexpected news. Some of the comments were interesting. Three matinée girls were the first to see it. All agreed it was "just lovely." Even the street car conductors on the passing cars were interested. Young and old, big and little, stopped to read twice and exchange opinions. There was less enthusiasm than might have been expected. It seemed to be the opinion of the majority in the passing crowds that Defender could well afford to lose the race under the circumstances and that the best way out of it now would be to declare the race off and try it over. There were plenty of extreme opinions, however.

The young man with the bulldog pips, checked trousers, and golf cap said it was "beastly, you know," and a much older man, with a Grand Army button on his coat, said the decision was right and proper and "just the thing to teach the Briton that jockey tricks would not win." This decided opinion produced an argument at once and a crowd collected instantly. One man maintained there was no question of the justice of Defender's claim—it was only a question of strict adherence to rules.

A man whose sympathy was with Valkyrie took issue with the speaker on this point. He said the fouling of Defender's rigging was an accident—pure and simple—that the decision showed favoritism and was all wrong on general principles.

Another man seemed to voice the general sentiment when he said: "We can beat them anyway, and do it fair, without advantages or close decisions. It would be better to give them the race or sail it over."

E. C. Berriman, Commodore of the Lincoln Park Yacht club, said last night: "I believe the decision is perfectly just and proper. It is in strict accordance to the club rules and no fair sportsman could complain of it. However, I believe we can well afford to be generous and I would be glad to hear the Defender people had offered to declare the race off and sail it over again. This would be generous, and would leave no room for complaint from the Valkyrie people."

When the news of the decision was received at the principal hotels there was a general expression of regret rather than exultation. Many of the guests had small wagers on the result, and while the money was paid over without question there was a general disposition on the part of the winners to return the Valkyrie bets.

"It must have been the only action to be taken under the circumstances," said a New York business-man at the Palmer who had made several small bets on Defender, "but I will not take down any of the money. If my opponents will not consent to a return of their money the stakeholder will have to spend it all for our mutual entertainment. It seems too bad such a thing should have happened, and Defender's owners, who express so much confidence, could not have done a more handsome thing than waive their protest. These Englishmen are gentlemen, and I do not think it probable they would withdraw in disgust, although the decision is enough to make such a thing possible, and no loyal American whose inherent principles are for fair play would blame them."

"It may be fair enough as a decision," said a guest at the Lexington, who takes great interest in affairs in the yachting world, "but the official result will cause more regret in this country than across the water. Over there the action of the committee will be accepted as unavoidable from the facts or condemned as hoggish and dishonest, while Americans are naturally hospitable, generous and courteous, and can but feel the protest should never have been made. We have implicit faith in the superiority of Defender, and by refusing to take advantage of the opportunity the final victory would have been much more pronounced, certainly more satisfactory to the country at large."

STEER GORES A MAN AND HORSE.

Runaway Animal at the Stock-Yards Causes Much Excitement for a Time.

A long-horned, yellow Montana steer escaped from drovers that were taking it to Cudahy's packing-house yesterday afternoon and for a couple of hours terrified every one in the neighborhood of Center avenue and Forty-fifth street. It gored a pony belonging to one of the drovers, and catching a laboring man named Nick Kallopy, who was too frightened to dodge, threw him high in the air. The man escaped serious injury.

The steer was being taken to the packing house when it broke from the drove. The drivers hastened after it, and when they overtook it at Forty-fifth street it showed fight and charged at one of the drivers, who tried to get away by spurring his horse. The steer's horns were too long, and one of them struck the pony on the left side, goring it and knocking it down. The rider escaped injury by climbing a fence. The steer ran south, and when near the International Packing company's house met Nick Kallopy. Kallopy saw the danger and turned, but the steer was too quick, and its long horns struck the man as he tried to get away. The next moment Kallopy was thrown fully a dozen feet. He struck on his side and laid there, too frightened to move.

The police were notified, and several men were loaded into a patrol wagon with two Winchesters and sent in pursuit of the steer. By this time one of the drovers, more venturesome than the others, made a lasso, and riding close to the steer threw the rope over its head, and then pulled it down. The steer was then tied, and loaded into a wagon and taken to the packing-house. Kallopy was taken to his home suffering with a pain in his side, but with no other injuries.

MOY SHOOE LOSES PART OF HIS QUEUE.

Fred Jones Cuts It Off and Is Pursued by an Angry Crowd.

"I am disgraced forever; I can never go back to China," exclaimed Moy Shooe last night at the Harrison Street Station. At the same time he held up to the gaze of Justice Underwood his queue minus about eight inches of the glossy black length.

The station was filled with a crowd of chattering, gesticulating celestials, who had come to support Moy Shooe's demand for the arrest of Fred Jones, second cook at a restaurant at No. 207 Clark street. The Justice finally gave way to Moy Shooe's tearful pleadings and the warrant charging assault was placed in the hands of officers and Jones was arrested.

From statements of eye-witnesses Jones' act was one of pure wantonness. Moy Shooe was standing in front of No. 309 Clark street just before midnight, when Jones approached and, seizing the queue, cut off its end. Moy Shooe set up such a howl of anger and grief that all Chinatown was aroused, and Jones was soon running down Clark street at the top of his speed with a pack of about 200 Chinamen at his back. He proved to be a good sprinter and distanced his pursuers, who then went to the station and procured the warrant.

Jones was found in hiding at the restaurant where he is employed and taken to the station.

WITNESS SAYS SHE PERJURED HERSELF.

Sensational Episode in the Addicks Divorce Trial at Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A sensation was sprung in the famous proceedings for divorce instituted by Rosalie B. Addicks against Millionaire J. Edwards Addicks, now being conducted before Commissioner Alexander B. Cooper.

Jane Guy Wright, an old negress at one time employed in the household of the corespondent at Claymont, took the stand and swore the testimony she gave last January was false and that she was coerced into giving it. She swore on the night previous to her appearance before the Commissioner in January Henry S. Cattell, Mrs. Addicks' Philadelphia counsel, accompanied by Paul Gillis, the Sheriff of New Castle County, called at her home, No. 1129 Orange street, and instructed her as to the manner in which she should testify. She further testified she was compelled to perjure herself under threat of imprisonment in New Castle jail.

During the course of her testimony today counsel for Mr. Addicks produced the photograph of a letter purporting to have been written by her to an agent of Mr. Addicks. She denied any knowledge of the letter or its contents, which were in the form of an appeal for financial assistance. Further than this, she declared she had never received a penny from the millionaire.

After a long cross-examination of the witness by William S. Hills and Henry S. Cattell, counsel for the petitioner, the case was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

SMOKY ROW IN COURT

DIVEKEEPERS AND INMATES TAKE A CHANGE OF VENUE.

Czar McCarthy Leads His Motley Crew Into Justice Martin's Court, but the Law Breakers and Defiers Think They Need a Change of Venue, So They Go to Everett—There Bail Is Given and Accepted and the Crew Goes Back to Lemont to Resume Business.

Czar McCarthy led a motley crowd into Justice Martin's court at 10 yesterday morning. It was "Smoky Row's" field day at the bar of justice. Divekeepers of all hues from ebony black to unwashed white accompanied the august potentate of "Smoky Row." The inmates fraternized freely with their once powerful protector. His knowledge of Police Court practice was the mainstay of the defense.

Attorney Moritz Rosenthal, the Rev. J. F. Clancy, G. L. Derby, and several other of Lemont's best men were there to watch Lemont's best interests and to prosecute the lawbreakers from Lemont's dark places. Only Frank Frelichowski alias "Rubber Neck," the burly Chief of Police, was wanting to complete the group.

The tactics of the defense were disclosed as soon as Justice Martin called the first case, "The People of the State of Illinois versus S. H. Harris." It was a change of venue that "Smoky Row" desired, and Mr. Harris, coatless and dripping with perspiration, was the first applicant for another Justice's attentions. In squads his eminent male and female fellow-citizens followed him. Each swore he feared no justice could be had from Justice Martin, and in squads sauntered over to Justice Everett's court. There they contributed $29 in fresh bail bonds and took a continuance until Justice Everett could attend to their legal needs and requirements.

The mob made each court malodorous with scent of stale tobacco and parodies of perfume. "Sarah Bernhardt" and her ancient sisterhood were present in all the colors of the rainbow and smiled their sweet approval of Czar McCarthy's presence. S. H. Harris, Henry Sisser, William Burkhardt, Henry Boyle, and Edward Bohn were on hand to answer charges of keeping disorderly houses. The inmates answered to the names of Maude Golden, Georgie Adams, Dot Stowell, Ella Hoffman, Grace Ward, Sarah Bernhardt, Sara Brown, May Hawley, Lillie Smith, Addie Oliver, Maude Gray, Edith Johnson, Billee Taylor, Eva Cole, and Annie Brown.

As Special Officer Condell was taking four of the inmates across Clark street to Justice Everett's court Dot Stowell made a break for liberty and Lemont. She was speedily captured and gave bail with the others.

Justice Everett set the hearings for 10 o'clock Sept. 18 and admitted all the defendants to bail on the same sureties as heretofore. Lemont's City Fathers, or some of them, went on the bonds and the divekeepers and inmates started for Lemont.

Mayor Is Blind and Lame.

The Lemont Council meeting last night was unusually quiet and decorous, the Mayor suffering from a blind eye and a lame leg. The question of levying a tax of $4,000 to pave the streets was postponed to a special meeting Monday night.

Spence reported that Lemont had today only fifty-six saloons, and within a month the number would be reduced to thirty-five. He had talked with many saloonists this week who said they would have to leave town as they could not pay expenses. After the meeting had formally adjourned the Mayor said:

"Isn't there something else to come before the board?"

Fishback rose and said:

"Yes, we all know that our President has been arrested for alleged bribe-taking and must stand trial, so I move that an appropriation be made to hire a lawyer to defend his Honor."

McCarthy said:

"I know that would be legal under the ordinance, but as this is merely a personal matter of spitework for a few things I have done, I will not call upon the board yet; after a while, if things grow more serious, I shall feel it my duty to do so, but at present I had rather no one interfere."

The Mayor looked very much worried and subdued. Three of the Aldermen have openly declared against him, and relations are strained all around.

Jacob Dillman, a Lemont barber, writes to The Tribune to deny the story printed that a man had been robbed in his shop.

Story of an Inquest.

A wild and incoherent yarn came out of Lemont last night to the effect that Deputy Coroner O'Brien, who held an inquest on the body of the negro, John Boyd, found in the canal, had found fault with the jury holding Walter Clay and a witness to the grand jury on a charge of murder. The yarn said O'Brien had dictated a different verdict, had told the jury it ought to do nothing of the kind, and then had rushed off to his train before a proper verdict had been arranged. The facts in the case show a story like this:

Boyd and Clay had a row Sunday in Sag over some money. In the evening of the same day Clay went to the "Magic" saloon and saw Boyd there. Clay was at a lunch counter, and it was shown at the inquest that he was suddenly hit in the back in the neck. He turned suddenly and saw Boyd holding something in a handkerchief that looked like a "billy." Instantly Boyd made another "pass" at Clay and ran out of the place toward the canal. Clay followed him. At the towpath, ninety feet from the saloon, were a man and a woman. The man swore yesterday that when Boyd reached the canal bank Clay was fifteen feet behind him. Then there was a splash, and Boyd had disappeared. His body was taken from the canal next day. The man swore Boyd fell in.

In spite of this evidence, however, the jury yesterday told O'Brien it intended to hold Clay and the witness for murder, and asked the Deputy Coroner what he thought of it, asking him at the same time to go into a room and discuss the matter. O'Brien did so, and told the jury it could hold the man if it wanted to do so, but pointed out the fact that the evidence showed Clay was fifteen feet from Boyd when the latter fell into the canal.

Then the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, which was properly signed by each juror, and in all other respects arranged as provided by law.

Goodman Guilty of Manslaughter.

Charles Goodman, colored, was convicted of manslaughter by a jury in Judge Hutchinson's court last evening, but did not fix the penalty. Goodman and Charles Graves quarreled over a woman at No. 1500 State street July 17, and Goodman shot and killed Graves.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

All My Life

I had that distressing disease catarrh of the stomach. It proved most troublesome in the summer, and was accompanied by 'that tired feeling.' I took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and have not had a single attack of my old complaint even during the extreme hot weather. My general health is also much better." Miss Minnie A. [illegible], Concord, Nebraska. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

STRUCK BY OLD SOL.

FIVE PERSONS VICTIMS TO THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.

September Record on Weather Is Broken and, Worse than Ever, There Is No Relief in Sight—The Man in the Auditorium Tower Talks Knowingly of Barometric Pressure and Reasons for the Terrible Heat—Maximum Temperature Is 92 Degrees—Small Hopes of Rain.

Five persons fell victims to the excessive heat of yesterday. Two of them are dead.

The Dead.

LINK, JOHN, 4 years old, No. 943 Fifty-first court; suddenly taken ill and dies before he can be aided.

MENTZ, JOHN, prostrated at Leland and Perry streets; died at the German Hospital.

The Prostrated.

ALTHAMAR, OTTO, policeman; prostrated while patrolling his beat at California avenue and West Twelfth street; taken to County Hospital and thence to his home, No. 477 West Fourteenth street; will recover.

ARKIN, GEORGE, 63 years old, No. 353 Dickson street; prostrated at Dickson street and Kimball avenue; taken home; will recover.

PIEGMAN, FRITZ, teamster, prostrated in Lincoln Park; taken to his home, No. 537 Larrabee street; will recover.

"The highest temperature today was 92°, and we can expect nearly as much for tomorrow," is the way the weather man talked last night. Then he hastened to lay all the blame for the tropical visitation on a "low" up in Western Wisconsin.

"You can't blame me for this hot spell," he said, "for it is caused by the south winds blowing towards the area of low barometer 400 miles north of here. The low is moving in an easterly direction and it probably will be a little cooler here tomorrow. The local conditions are ripe for a thunder storm, but it is not probable it will reach here before tomorrow night, if at all."

Despite the weather man's learned talk about "lows" and his earnest protestation that he is not responsible for the weather the present bit of midsummer temperature is due to the official forecaster up in the Auditorium tower.

Monday he was showing some Southern friends through his domain. The windows were open and an early autumn breeze blew cool through the tower. One of the weather man's guests shivered slightly and drew her wrap more closely about her shoulders. The host hastened to shut the windows and inquired solicitously if she were cold.

"I feel real chilly," was the reply. "I reckon I must have caught cold."

The gallant weather man was equal to the emergency.

"Just wait a moment," he said. Then he rushed to the room where the tubes through which come the various kinds of weather and turned wide open the one labeled, "Extra hot, southwest winds."

Before his guest was made comfortable a sufficient amount of "extra hot" had been received to last Chicago for several days.

It was 18° hotter than the weather man's low of precedent allowed yesterday. The average temperature Sept. 11 for the last twenty-five years is 64°. Yesterday the mean temperature was 82°. The mercury began to climb early and kept it up all day. At 7 a. m. the thermometer registered 75°. At 9 a. m. it was 82°, at 11 a. m. 86°, 1 p. m. 88°, 3 p. m. 92°, 5 p. m. 88°, 7 p. m. 85°, and 9 p. m. 81°. At 7 a. m. the humidity was 80, but during the day it decreased and at 7 p. m. was but 53. This made the heat more endurable than it would otherwise have been. The sun was unobscured during the entire day and blazed down on the streets with old-time warmth. But for the thinning foliage and the peculiar September haze over the lake the day would have passed for one of midsummer's finest.

The parks were still green and inviting and enticed thousands away from the heated streets to enjoy their cool shade. Small boys took advantage of the temporary return of summer to enjoy a swim in the cold waters of the lake. After dark the excursion boats took big crowds of people out on moonlight excursions, though the moon rose rather late.

HURRYING CROPS IN MICHIGAN.

Peach Crop Ripening All in a Bunch and Must Be Shipped.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Reports from all sections of the State are to the effect that the weather yesterday and today was excessively warm. No part of the State has been exempt from the visitation and much suffering has resulted. While the weather has been quite unusual for September the authorities say it is not unprecedented.

The humidity during the hot spell has been very high, it being 87 per cent yesterday and 78 per cent today, thus creating the impression that the temperature was much higher than the records show. The maximum temperature in this section yesterday was 88°. Today it was 90°.

No deaths or severe prostrations due to the heat have been reported, and the farmers generally are rejoicing over the visitation as it is hurrying corn and potatoes to a point where they can better withstand the early frosts. The heat has caused much hustling throughout the Michigan peach belt, ripening the fruit in a bunch and necessitating its immediate shipment.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The weather today has been the hottest of the year. The mercury in the weather bureau tower registered 93°, which is equivalent to 98° in the streets. There was much suffering, but no prostrations are reported.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Yesterday and today were the hottest days this year, the highest point the thermometer reached being 103° and 104° respectively.

IOWA SWELTERING BUT NO DEATHS.

Ninety in the Shade at Des Moines, with a Breeze.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The heat here today was all but unbearable. It was an August heat with a September wind, the thermometer registering 90° in the shade.

At the State Fair grounds the large crowds suffered much, but there were no fatalities, due to the brisk breeze which flowed over the hillsides. The attendance at the fair was somewhat reduced on account of the disagreeable weather.

Reports from different parts of Iowa indicate that the people are rather pleased over the hot wave. It is ripening the corn rapidly and there is now little that is not out of danger of frost.

Ottumwa, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The last two days have been the hottest of the season here. The thermometer registered 97°. Two prostrations were reported.

Marshalltown, Ia., Sept. 11.—The last two days have been the hottest on record for the time of year in this section. The mercury is 98° in the shade.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 11.—Today was one of the hottest ever known in September, the mercury being above 90° all the afternoon. Hot, blistering winds prevailed.

TOO HOT FOR PEORIA HIGH SCHOOL.

Forced to Close and Pupils Sent Home—Heat Elsewhere.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—This was an oppressively hot day, the thermometer registering 96°. There were a number of prostrations, more than any one day this season, and the high school was forced to close at noon.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Today was the hottest day since Aug. 9. The temperature then was 98°, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon it registered 98° in the shade.

Upper Sandusky, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—It was so hot here today that teachers were compelled to dismiss school. It was the hottest known for years.

LONG RECORD BROKEN IN MINNESOTA

Everything in the State in a Sizzle, and One Death Reported.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Yesterday and today broke the twenty-three year record for high temperature for September in this State. Every part of Minnesota has been scorched and grilled through and through, to the benefit of nothing but corn.

Yesterday the temperature throughout the State ranged from 92° to 98°, and today it was still higher and more oppressive. The maximum temperature in St. Paul was 98° today, against 95° yesterday. Hardly a breath of air stirred until 6 o'clock this evening, when a cool breeze sprang up, and at 9 o'clock tonight the mercury has dropped to 84°.

Last night was oppressively hot from sundown to sunrise. Many cases of sickness have resulted from the heat, but only one fatality has so far been reported in the State, a young man near Clara City having been sunstruck while thrashing, and dying in a few hours.

Cooler atmosphere is approaching from Montana and the Canadian Northwest. By tomorrow the hot wave is expected to have nearly spent its force, and by Saturday quite low temperature is looked for.

DRYING UP THINGS IN WISCONSIN.

Hottest September Day on Record in Madison—One Man Prostrated.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—This has been the hottest day ever experienced in Wisconsin during September. The official thermometer at the Washburn Observatory registered 90½°. The observatory is situated on the lake shore and occupies one of the coolest locations in the city.

The mercury in the business portion of the city ranged from 95° to 100° in the shade. There have been heavy rains here of late, and the hot rays of the sun beating down on the damp soil and the broad surfaces of the lakes have increased the humidity of the atmosphere to such a degree as to make it extremely uncomfortable for humanity.

There has been one prostration from the heat, that of Myron B. French, a well-known business-man of the city. His recovery is doubtful.

The hot wave is general throughout the State from West Superior to Kenosha. It is doing little damage, however, outside of causing considerable perspiration and profanity.

Baraboo, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Today was the hottest of the season. A hot wind was blowing all day and the mercury registered 98° in the shade.

DEATH FOLLOWS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Trouble Over the Case of Mrs. Klamer of Harlem—Inquest to Be Held.

Christian science has caused some trouble over the death of Mrs. Margrethe Klamer, No. 91 Ferdinand street, Harlem, and this morning the Coroner will hold an inquest over the remains.

Mrs. Klamer was the wife of Theodore Klamer, a carpenter contractor. Three months ago she was taken with apoplexy and Dr. Grube of Thomas and Madison streets was called to attend her. He continued to treat her but she grew no better.

A few days ago it was suggested to Mrs. Klamer that she try the services of a Christian Scientist and although she did not believe in it, Dr. E. Shatterish, No. 131 Lincoln avenue, was called as a Christian Scientist. Dr. Grube, it is said, offered no objection to the treatment and he also continued to treat the woman.

Lately, however, the doctor objected to the presence of the Christian Scientist and after a stormy scene at the home of the sick woman Dr. Grube, it is said, declared he would not treat her any more. The next day, Tuesday, Mrs. Klamer died, and when the relatives of the family called on Dr. Grube for a death certificate they say he issued one and also notified the Coroner. The doctor denies that he issued any certificate, but admits having notified the Coroner. The doctor said last night he did not know what caused death and for that reason had notified the Coroner.

PETERS RECOVERS HIS STOCK OF CIGARS.

Taken Away by His Clerk, Mrs. Childs, Who Is Now Missing.

Albert I. Peters of No. 1208 West Madison street recovered yesterday, through the instrumentality of the Warren avenue police, the entire stock and fixtures of his cigar store at that number. The property, valued at $450, with $145 in money, was carried from Peters' store Sept. 9. The police found Albert Hickey, or McDonough, an expressman, who said he had been employed by Peters' clerk, Mrs. Luella Childs, to move the contents of the store to No. 343 West Harrison. Officers Buggie and Smith went to the West Harrison street flat yesterday and recovered all the property except the money. The police are taking measures to secure the presence of Mrs. Childs. It is said she is now in Detroit.

When Peters returned to his store on the evening of Sept. 9 he was surprised to find no light, and the door wide open. When he entered he found his fine stock of cigars and tobacco and the fixtures of the room had been carried away.

For some time he had been missing small sums of money, and had suspected Mrs. Childs, and told his suspicions that she knew something about the looting of the store to the police. After considerable difficulty the officers found Expressman Hickey, and prevailed upon him to make a confession.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS ARE COMPARED.

Statement for August Prepared by the Department at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The August statement of domestic exports issued today by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the exports of mineral oils during the month were $5,036,815, as against $8,665,012 for August, 1894. During the last eight months the exports of mineral oils aggregated $34,404,413, against $25,618,520 for the same time last year.

The exports of breadstuffs during August amounted to $9,596,130, against $10,884,200 during August, 1894. During the last eight months the exports of breadstuffs decreased to $73,184,853, from $85,340,588 covering the same period last year. The August cotton exports amounted to $1,292,735, as compared with $3,239,655 in August, 1894. Comparing the eight months the decrease was from $208,117,277 to $201,537,061.

The provisions exported last month amounted to $11,281,339, against $15,930,141 in August last year. For eight months the decrease was from $122,747,365 to $101,128,663. The total exports of these four principal commodities during August therefore was $27,207,019 and for the eight months $410,254,999.

PRESIDENT PARKHURST IS RE-ELECTED.

Postoffice Clerks at St. Paul Name Their New Officers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—The most enthusiastic meeting of the Postoffice clerks during the present convention was held at the Hotel Ryan today. The election of officers was scheduled for 9 o'clock, and at that hour the nominating speeches began. The work of election took up the entire morning session.

President Benjamin Parkhurst was reëlected for the next year. The other elections were: P. M. Morooney, St. Paul, First Vice-President; E. J. O'Neal, Baltimore, Second Vice-President; William Agnew, Cleveland, Third Vice-President; Secretary, W. E. Crumback, Chicago, reëlected.

The greatest contest was over the election of Secretary. Mr. Crumback's competitor was his fellow delegate, John McGrath of Chicago, who received only six votes less than Mr. Crumback.

The afternoon was devoted to a street car ride in Minneapolis, including visits to Lake Harriet and Minnehaha Falls and a supper at the Nicollet hotel.

Tomorrow's session will convene at the State Capitol at 9 o'clock.

GOOD SCORES FOR THE HOTEL CUP

Limited Gun Club of Indianapolis Holds Its First Annual Tournament.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The first annual tournament of the Limited Gun club of Indianapolis opened yesterday, with sportsmen here from the surrounding States.

The shoots yesterday were local events. Today came the big event of the tournament, the shoot for the Grand Hotel cup. It is designed as the amateur championship emblem for the States of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, and there were twenty-four contestants for the cup.

Harry Lyons of Louisville and George Elliott of Rochester, on the first trial at 50 birds, tied with 49 each. The shoot-off was at 25 birds, and Elliott fell down, getting only 21 to Lyons' 24. Livenguth and Krauss of Lafayette and Dandow of Ohio were tied for second place, with 48 killed; Comstock, Indianapolis, 47; Partington, Indianapolis, 46; Wildcock and Grube, 45 each.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

MEAD IS RUN DOWN.

ATCHISON EMBEZZLER IS CAUGHT IN NEW YORK.

Disappeared in 1892 with $30,000 Trust Funds and Not Heard From Again Until Located Recently by the Police in New York—Had Served as an Agent of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago—Had Held Many Prominent Positions—General New York News.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—On July 5, 1892, one of the most prominent men of Atchison, Kas., a member of the church and a public official, absconded. A woman, so the statement comes, disappeared at the same time. The respected leader of affairs had conducted an insurance, real estate, and investment business in an office in the rear of the Atchison Savings Bank.

It was found $28,000 of funds, the property of widows, orphans, and small investors, with which the runaway agent had been intrusted, had vanished. The insurance man's name was Richard C. Mead. He deserted his wife and four children when he went away. A large reward for his capture was offered.

A few days ago the Atchison authorities learned that Mead was employed as a collector by Funk & Wagnalls, publishers at No. 30 Lafayette place, this city.

Acting Capt. O'Brien of the detective bureau today received a telegraphic request from Sheriff Larkin of Atchison to arrest Meade. He was found at Funk & Wagnal's office. Meade gave his address in this city as No. 363 Lenox avenue. In a choking voice he told to Capt. O'Brien and the reporters this evening the story of his wrongdoing.

"I don't know how I came to do it," he said. "But I was fond of building houses and erected several. Then real estate went down and I saw that I was going to wreck and ruin. I became discouraged, and the money coming into my hands at one time I got out. My wife and children I have not heard from in three years. I don't know whether they are alive or dead. I have communicated with them only once, when I sent my little girl a birthday card from Scotland.

"After leaving Atchison I visited England and Scotland and returned to Philadelphia and Richmond last winter. I secured a position with Funk & Wagnals last January. I was the special agent of the Traders' Insurance company of Chicago and represented a dozen other companies beside. Some of the money was principal, but it was mostly interest due mortgage investors that I took. I think the whole sum did not exceed $12,000 or $15,000.

"In Atchison I was everything but Mayor, having held the offices of City Counsel and Purchasing Agent among others. I left property enough there to cover my indebtedness if it had been properly sold."

Meade refused to answer any questions about the woman with whom he is said to have eloped.

Atchison, Kas., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Much interest is centered in this section of the country in the arrest in New York today of Richard Meade, who disappeared from Atchison July 6, 1892, deserting a wife and four children, and taking with him Miss Blanche Riddell, a young woman employed as a clerk in his office, and about $28,000 which had been intrusted to him for investment.

The money was received from fifteen or twenty different persons, many of whom were widows. His business was that of an insurance agent.

He will be brought back here as soon as the proper papers can be secured.

MRS. FLEMING INDICTED FOR MURDER

Grand Jury Returns a True Bill, Which She Hears Without a Tremor.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The grand jury cut the legal knot entangling the case of Mrs. Fleming today by returning an indictment charging her with murder in the first degree. She will now remain in the Tombs until a jury passes on the question whether or not she poisoned her mother, Mrs. Evaline Matilda Bliss. This trial may be called in the latter days of this month.

In securing this indictment the District Attorney, as at the Coroner's inquest Tuesday, held back the strongest portions of the evidence he has, so it might not be disclosed to the defense. The witnesses heard by the

MRS. FLEMING.
[Drawn from life in the Tombs.]

grand jury were those upon whose testimony the Coroner's jury failed to find against Mrs. Fleming, but they were allowed to tell all that they knew to the grand jury, while only a few statements were permitted to come from them at the inquest. In addition the grand jury had proof presented to it of the finding of arsenic and antimony by Prof. Walter T. Scheele, the prosecution's chemist.

Mrs. Fleming came into court with the same air of complacency that has characterized her throughout, and smilingly greeted all whom she recognized. Without a tremor, after the indictment was read, she shook hands with her lawyer, smiled to some other acquaintances, and started back across the bridge of sighs. She will not be seen in public again until she is called upon to plead.

HENRY M. STANLEY IN NEW YORK.

He Says He Has Had Enough of Exploring the Wilds of Africa.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Henry M. Stanley arrived from England on the White Star steamer Majestic today and at once began an exploration trip upon the pier to recover his baggage. He says this is about the only kind of exploring he is likely to perform hereafter, as his days in African forests and swamps are over. He has settled down as a member of the British Parliament, to which position he was recently elected.

The great explorer did not bring his wife with him, and his only companion was a rosy-cheeked valet. Rumors had preceded him that his trip was full of mystery, and missions, and that, perhaps, some American railroad magnate wanted to invest some money in a new African trunk line.

"All of which statements are without foundation," said Mr. Stanley. "I simply came as a tourist and I shall remain about three months. While I am not thinking of making another journey into Africa my heart is enlisted in the development of that country, a work which I can help along much better where I am now than if I were on the ground.

"The greatest want of Africa now is railroads. Elephants and donkeys die off, and the only practicable way to develop the country is with the iron horse. It is a great territory, but little will be done with it if all of the energy and brain of the settler are to be expended in getting there and moving himself and his merchandise about. The country where I labored is gradually becoming more civilized. It has Governors, Judges, churches, a cathedral, and schools. The people are intelligent. It is a mistake to suppose they are all black, the truth being that they are every shade of brown and copper color.

"I am not peculiarly interested in any African railway company and have no axes to grind. Mr. Chamberlain is in favor of a line. I think the policy of the Conservative party as to Africa will be progressive; that of the Liberals was weak and vacillating."

The great explorer said he would remain in New York a couple of days and then make a tour through Canada and over to the Pacific coast in order to see the developments of the country. When asked if he preferred England to the United States as a place of residence he said that this was largely a question of taste. He noticed that New York had been growing up in the air since he was here last, in 1890, and he hardly recognized the sky line.

GENERAL NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Largest Crocodile Ever Brought to America Excites Wonder of Taxidermists.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The largest crocodile ever brought to this country is being stuffed and mounted in this city. Just where it was captured is not known. This newcomer measures 16 feet 6 inches. A 6-foot man taken head first into the crocodile's mouth could find lodgment in the creature's stomach without any curtailment of stature whatever. The hind legs of the creature are larger round and longer than those of an average man. In all probability this mammoth specimen came either from the Nile or one of its tributaries.

To Sail for Hamburg.

The Hamburg American steamship Normannia for Hamburg will take out a large number of passengers from Chicago and other western points tomorrow. Among them are:

Mr. T. Lorain Cook,	Mrs. Henry C. Cook,
Mrs. Herman Raster,	Miss Raster,
Herman Raster,	Gotlob Brucklacher,
Mrs. Gotlob Bruchlacher,	Miss Rosa Brendel,
Miss Anna Bruns,	Christopher Wohlberg,
William Kursemark,	Mrs. Eliza Hoppe,
Master John Hoppe,	Mrs. J. M. Longyear,
Howard Longyear,	Miss Judith Longyear,
Miss Helen Longyear,	Master Jack Longyear,
Mrs. A. Harburger,	Carl Eberle,
Miss Pauline Rossler,	Miss Laura Rossler,
Reuben Rosslor,	Dr. Bischoff and child,
Abbie Longyear,	

Veterinarians Must Register.

Keepers of bird stores, who have been in the habit of ministering to sick canaries and parrots in their charge, are alarmed over a circular they have received from the New York County Veterinary Medical Association, warning them of the penalties of doctoring animals without proper qualifications. The law puts veterinary practice on very much the same footing as the treatment of human beings. Horse and dog doctors must have been registered before July 1 or have obtained license to practice in the prescribed way. The penalty for violating the law is not less than $250 fine or imprisonment for six months.

Electric Power on Brooklyn Bridge.

The trustees of the Brooklyn bridge have instructed Chief Engineer Martin to investigate the question of electric motive power for the propulsion and switching of trains on the bridge. It is believed they have decided to put in some electrical system.

Thunder-Storm Does Much Damage.

One of the most terrible thunder-storms experienced in many years visited Scituate, R. I., and destroyed $5,000 worth of property. The famous Gen. Lafayette tree was split in two. The tree is the only historical one in Rhode Island.

UNIQUE AND DEVASTATING HAILSTORM.

Sweeps Over Acres of Territory Near Greenfield, Mass.

Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Hail piled two feet deep alongside all places where it had a chance to drift, some of it ragged chunks nearly as large as a man's fist, and running from that in all sizes and shapes imaginable down to cherry size, with a fog and mist rising from it and a temperature around it like the inside of a modern refrigerator packed with ice, while just outside the mercury registered 90°, was a single feature of the most extraordinary cloudburst this afternoon that the region of Riverside, just across the Connecticut River from Turner's Falls, has witnessed in a century.

Massive logs were lifted from inside the still water at the great booms on the Connecticut River and literally blown several feet over the logs forming the outside of the boom.

All the window glass in the neighborhood, amounting to thousand of panes, was whipped out of sight and riddled as though with bullets. Ten thousand cabbages nicely headed had the green leaves covering the outside pelted off and the white leaves cut and riddled by the falling hail, until in the distance the cabbage field resembled a glorious bed of chrysanthemums. Thousands of melons were pelted and riddled, cut and smashed by the falling stones.

Houses were plastered with leaves that had been whipped from the trees, and in places the sides looked in the dusk tonight as though frescoed by the hand of nature.

Acres of corn were blown over and stripped of every leaf. Lumber piles were lifted, trees tipped over, women were on their knees praying, children in a schoolhouse were crying.

These are the plain facts of this most dramatic and for a time exceedingly dangerous storm. It is the worst which has visited this section for many years. The storm started about 2:30 p. m. and lasted until about 3 o'clock.

The damage territory, as near as can be learned, extended from the outskirts of the Village of Riverside, in the Town of Gill, directly across the Connecticut River from Turner's Falls and swept along across Montague plain, perhaps a mile wide, following apparently near the river to beyond Miller's Falls, a distance of about five miles.

FIRE RAGING IN A KANSAS TOWN.

Conway Springs Threatened with Destruction by the Flames.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Word has just been received at 11 o'clock that a fire is raging in Conway Springs, Sumner County, and that the entire city will probably be consumed. A stiff wind is blowing, and half the business center, including the postoffice, is already gone.

Conway Springs is a town of about 1,200 inhabitants, principally railroad men, and there is comparatively no fire protection. The town consists of light frame houses that cannot stand long before a fire, such as is now raging.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 11.—Early this morning the large double brick tobacco warehouses owned by Roland Brubaker and John F. Brimmer, and occupied respectively by Amos B. Hostetter and John F. Brimmer, were totally destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. The warehouses were valued at $5,000 each, and the one occupied by Hostetter contained leaf tobacco valued at $65,000. In the Brimmer building there were 1,500 cases of leaf tobacco valued at $55,000. Warehouses occupied by J. Bunzi & Son, New York packers, adjoining the burning buildings on both sides, were only saved by throwing such quantities of water on the roofs that holes were knocked in both, and the tobacco in them was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of several thousands of dollars.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 12.—The Zenith Flouring Mills, owned by Heiser & Van Leer, just rebuilt, are burning. The loss will be $50,000.

TO REGULATE THE PRICES OF IRON.

Meeting of the Leading Manufacturers to Be Held in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—One of the first things H. C. Frick said upon his return from Europe was: "The boom in iron prices is unhealthy."

Today it is learned a meeting will be held next week by representatives of nearly all producers of Bessemer pig-iron with a view to forming an organization to regulate prices. The idea is to prevent "balloonic rises" in the market, for which, however, the consumer alone is responsible, and the resultant declensions that are so hurtful to trade.

Among the firms invited to participate in the meeting are the Carnegie Steel company, limited, the Illinois Steel company, the Calumet Iron and Steel company, Jones & Laughlins, the Ohio Steel company of Youngstown, O., Park Bros. & Co., and other concerns, large and small.

CHOSEN TO RULE COLORED PYTHIANS.

Election of Officers by the Supreme Lodge at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11.—The Supreme Lodge colored Knights of Pythias continued its session today and elected the following officers:

Supreme Chancellor, James C. Ross, Savannah, Ga.; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, S. W. Starts, West Virginia; Supreme Master of Exchequer, Dr. J. H. Young, Arkansas; Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, C. K. Robinson of Missouri; Supreme Lecturer, H. W. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Supreme Master at Arms, J. L. Tuggle of Alabama; Supreme Inner Guard, W. W. Plumb of Kansas; Supreme Outer Guard, G. B. Golden of Ohio.

Reunion with the Mitchell faction which withdrew two years ago, electing supreme officers of its own, was taken up at the afternoon session. The reports of the joint committees were received and action favoring reunion was taken. This will increase the membership to about 7,000.

DOOM OF THE HORSE.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF WAGONS WITH THEIR OWN MOTIVE POWER.

New York Dry Goods Merchants Will Probably Adopt the Vehicle Now in Common Use in Paris in Delivering Their Goods About the City—One Firm Gives a Wagon a Trial—Only Question Is That of Durability—General News from New York.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The utilization of horseless wagons by retail merchants of this city is a possibility of the near future. Recent experiments in this line by Hilton, Hughes & Co., one of the largest retail dry goods houses in New York, with an automobile vehicle of the type now in general use in Paris and manufactured in that city, have demonstrated their practicability. One of the wagons was purchased by the firm from Emile Roger, the inventor, and arrived in New York Aug. 26.

It is about the size of a small delivery wagon, and a public test was given it Aug. 29. Since then it has been run for many miles on the streets of New York without mishap of any kind. Its movements were as noiseless as that of the bicycle and its speed rapid. The motive power is obtained from rectified petroleum possessing a density of 700°. From the combination of air and oil a steam is obtained which is stored in a cylinder through which a current of electricity is conducted, causing a rapid succession of explosions and creating a force which makes the work of the motor.

The speed of the wagon is regulated from the driver's seat by means of a wheel placed in front of the driver. On each side of the underbody runs a steel-linked bicycle chain which connects with a sprocket-wheel on the front axletree. It has an independent four horse power horizontal petroleum engine and the oil is exploded by the electricity at each stroke of the piston.

In Common Use in Paris.

The cost of the wagon was $1,500 and is the first of its kind ever brought to America. Two thousand of its kind are said to be in use now in Paris for pleasure and business and the demand for them is so great that orders are not filled under three to six months. One curious feature of the wagon is the fact that the front axle does not turn, nor do the front wheels turn like the hub wheels, being jointed to the axle. The inventor claims a speed of fifteen to twenty miles an hour can be obtained. The cost of operating is less than one cent per mile and the reservoir tank has a capacity of fifty quarts of oil, which would be sufficient for operating purposes for five days of ten hours each.

The machinery in the wagon occupies a small space. The test was conducted by the inventor and his brother, M. Roger, in Washington Park before a large assemblage, including a number of the leading retail merchants in the city, who were much interested in the experiment. They were greatly pleased with its success. The wagon can be turned around and in and out among the vehicles on the crowded streets as easily as if drawn by horses. Hilton, Hughes & Co. have not determined as yet to do away with horses, because one reason has already presented itself against the adoption of the vehicle. A representative of the firm said today the durability of the wagon had not been duly tested, and this was an important matter taken in connection with the cost.

Durability in Question.

"These wagons," he said, "were built for the streets of Paris and not for New York. I am afraid that they will not be able to stand the strain of our rough pavements. We must make a thorough test before we decide on their adoption. You can say, however, that the scientific practicability of the vehicle has been duly determined beyond a question and I firmly believe that within three years you will see the principle generally adopted among certain merchants of this city for the delivery of goods. It will take the touch of the Yankee mechanic, however, to make the vehicle serviceable for at least New York, where the streets, in many sections, are in a wretched condition. Constant jolting over some of our pavements would soon shake the machine so that it would be constantly getting out of order. The wagon we are experimenting with stood the test satisfactorily so far. If these wagons can be made serviceable and operated cheaper than horses we will adopt the system.

"There are several American patentees of horseless vehicles whose inventions we will test before making up our minds. The French, however, were the first to put their product in this line in general use."

The Roger brothers are still in New York superintending the work of trying the wagon. They consider it the perfection of their handiwork and brains. It was the one that obtained a silver medal at the University Exhibition in 1889, a competitive prize medal offered by the Petit Journal in 1894, and two prizes for wagons that took part in a 1,200 milometer race between Paris and Bordeaux last January.

BOND SYNDICATE MAKES A DEPOSIT.

Brings the Gold Reserve Close Up to the One Hundred Million Mark.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Today there was $1,000,000 in gold taken from the Subtreasury by one firm and another withdrew $100,000. These withdrawals were made early because the gold had to be sorted and packed for tomorrow's steamers. These losses brought down the total of the government gold to about $96,370,000, and with lots of doleful talk the bears had a merry time of it on 'Change. They even fixed dates for the next bond issue, though no two agreed as to the time. Those who were most urgent to cover their shorts said early in October.

The croaking was at its height and a great crowd was rushing full tilt at St. Paul and the other speculative favorites, when, just after 2 p. m., came the single line, "The syndicate has deposited $3,000,000." There was a sudden scramble to cover which sent prices on the up grade with a rush. The installment of gold turned in by the syndicate makes their free deposits of gold in exchange for paper money upwards of $15,000,000 since the contract was closed by Secretary Carlisle. In fact, the syndicate has about turned over the full amount of coin which the original bond contract called for, but the terms of which were so interpreted by the Treasury Department as to leave the syndicate in possession of many millions of coin which the general reader thought the government should have received.

No word or hint came with the three millions of gold as to what the next movement, if any, would be. The sum brought the balance up to about $99,370,000, and the reserve is therefore still below the $100,000,000 mark.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The action of the bond syndicate in plumping $3,000,000 in gold into the Subtreasury at New York today caused little or no surprise to Secretary Carlisle's department. It was well understood that the syndicate was prepared to guard the reserve at all hazards at least until Oct. 1, and as much later as is necessary to protect the interests of the subcontractors in the big financial deal. The deposit late this afternoon was telegraphed to Treasurer Jordan.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not anticipate that the government will be forced to take any special steps, such as the issue of bonds, to protect the gold reserve after the first of next October, when the contract with the Morgan syndicate expires. Mr. Carlisle said today:

"Unless there should be another scare in regard to the gold reserve, such as we had before, or a financial panic, neither of which things, in my judgment, is likely to occur, there will be no necessity for another bond issue in October to preserve the reserve. The present removal of gold from this country is not due to any lack of confidence abroad in our national finances. It is simply the result of trade conditions. Our merchants are importing immense amounts of goods from Europe, which indicates that they expect a big business this fall and winter, and our gold goes abroad to pay for these importations.

"The large sums spent in Europe this summer by traveling Americans have been another drain on our finances. By the 1st of October I believe the tide will set our way. Our cotton and wheat crops will come to the market at that time and the gold reserve in our treasury will go up. There is, in my judgment, no cause for alarm in the present shortage, and, as I said, I do not anticipate any trouble after the syndicate contract expires. I should most certainly regret the necessity of another bond issue and I do not believe there will be any such necessity. The world knows that this administration will uphold the national credit at all hazards and will go the length of the law in upholding it. Knowing and believing this, as they must abroad, there is not apt to be any scare even if our gold reserve should be considerably reduced."

The Secretary spoke earnestly and appeared well satisfied with the financial condition of the country, and those who are closest to him believe he will be most unlikely to favor an issue of bonds before the convening of Congress. Neither is it at all likely there will be any extra session of Congress called.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The government is trying hard to secure all the gold coin and gold certificates that can be secured throughout this country. The first step in that direction was made when the following notices were sent out Wednesday morning to all banks in St. Louis by United States Subtreasurer George Small:

This office is authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and gold certificates, for which the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C., will direct shipments of small denominations of paper currency to be made by express at government contract rates at consignee's expense.

FITZSIMMONS USES TRILBY RHETORIC.

Verbally Defies Corbett and What He Calls "His Svengali Business."

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Bob Fitzsimmons said today: "There's one thing Corbett may rest assured of and that is, I won't be a bit scared when I hop into that ring. If Jim tries any of his Svengali business I'll knock his head off. He knows I ain't a bit afraid of him. I never was afraid of anybody, but I must admit I was a little nervous before I fought Peter Maher. They kept writing me letters that his left hand was sure death and his right sudden death, and as Corbett and Sullivan were afraid to fight him I naturally figured him a wonder. I took a couple of drinks before I got into the ring. That fixed me up splendidly. This time I won't need any stimulants, for I am onto Corbett's methods."

RICHARD MANSFIELD OUT OF DANGER

Resting Easily and Will Soon Be Able to Resume Travel.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Richard Mansfield was resting easily at his home, No. 104 West Eightieth street, tonight. Dr. Allen, one of the actor's physicians, said that Mr. Mansfield was now out of danger and would be able to leave town in ten days.

SHOOTS HIMSELF AT M'COY'S HOTEL.

W. A. Wilson of Indianapolis Commits Suicide with a Revolver.

After two attempts at suicide W. A. Wilson of Indianapolis was found dead in a room at McCoy's Hotel, Clark and Van Buren streets, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bed clothing on which he was lying was saturated with blood which had oozed from a bullet wound in his right temple. A revolver containing an exploded cartridge lay by his side, and on the dresser was a letter written and addressed to C. A. Wilson, 81 West Ohio street, Indianapolis, supposably his brother. In this he assigns no specific cause for ending his life, but refers to his "misspent past," and says he could see no future that could make up for it.

Little is known of Wilson at the hotel. He arrived there last Friday night and engaged a room, registering as W. A. Wilson, Indianapolis. He remained in his room a great deal during the day, only going out at meal hours. Monday evening he paid his room rent up to Sept. 11, saying he would leave on that date. He left the hotel early Tuesday evening and did not return to his room until 11 o'clock at night.

Several times yesterday afternoon the chambermaid attempted to enter Wilson's room, but found the door locked. Finally at 5 o'clock last evening Frank Hines, a porter, went to the door, but received no answer from Wilson by knocking. He forced open the door and found him lying on the bed covered with blood.

The police were notified and the body was removed to Rolston's undertaking establishment at No. 11 Adams street.

In the letter Wilson had written he said he had attempted suicide Saturday night by the use of morphine, but had failed. Wilson was about 26 years of age and was well dressed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The news of W. A. Wilson's suicide in Chicago tonight was a great shock to his friends. The young man has borne an excellent reputation here, where he formerly worked with his brother, Dr. Charles L. Wilson, who is the head of Wilson's National Surgical Institute. He is a son of Dr. C. A. Wilson, a wealthy man living at Lawrence, eight miles north of Indianapolis. The young man had plenty of money and was living at home recently. He spent two weeks visiting his brother at the institute, leaving last week. Dr. Charles L. Wilson was out of the city tonight, but a friend of the family could account for the suicide only on the ground of insanity.

IN INTEREST OF MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Chicago Delegates Take an Active Part in the Cincinnati Convention.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The second convention of the American Society of Municipal Improvements is virtually the second founding of the order on broader grounds than originally intended. The society convened at College Hall this morning with 125 delegates present. Those from Chicago are: W. D. Kent, William R. Kerr, L. B. Jackson, T. L. Clauson, and H. O. Pelton. Chairman Hermann was the first to address the meeting. The Mayor then welcomed the delegates to the city.

The new constitution aroused a warm discussion, but no action was taken. It provides that any municipality within America shall be eligible to membership; also any engineer, officer, or director of any public work. Mr. Hermann proposed amendments that when any municipality had become a member then any chief of any department in that municipality might become a member.

The Chicago contingent, headed by Kent and Kerr, forced a postponement of action until Thursday. The latter contended that members should still be eligible to membership after leaving office, as the society would be decimated annually. He favored an arrangement for associated membership, those who had retired from office being given all the privileges of the society except that of voting for officers.

CYCLE BOARD OF TRADE IN CANADA.

Dominion Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers Organize at Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Representatives of all the principal manufacturers and wholesale dealers in bicycles throughout Canada met here today and formed a powerful organization, to be known as the "Cycle Board of Trade." This board will in future control the bicycle business of the Dominion.

The new organization will back up the Canadian Wheelmen's Association. All unjust laws affecting wheelmen will be fought and the interests of the manufacturer and rider alike will be protected. One outcome of the combination will be a great exhibition of bicycles in this city next summer, open to the world. Minor objects of the association will be the abolition of the year's guarantee in the sale of a bicycle.

The headquarters of the Cycle Board of Trade will be in Toronto.

London, Sept. 12.—The Bicycling News states that Americans have cornered the Birmingham cycle tube trade. A resident of Toledo, O., is said to have recently placed orders for over 2,000,000 feet of tube at 25 per cent higher than is usually paid by English consumers. The output of practically every tube firm has been purchased for the American market.

MAN FALLS OVER TWO THOUSAND FEET.

Caught in Balloon Ropes and Carried Up to Be Dashed to Death.

Pennsboro, W. Va., Sept. 11—[Special.]—Louis Busch was making a balloon ascension at the Ritchie County Fair here and William Davis of Bloomington, O., was assisting in filling the balloon this afternoon. Davis was caught in the ropes as Busch made his ascension and was carried up. At 800 feet Busch cut loose his parachute and descended. The balloon went up to a height of 2,000 feet when Davis fell. His body was found several hundred feet from where the balloon went up dashed to pieces on the jagged rocks. Davis was 25 years old and single.

In Cuba's Interest.

It is not "jingoism" to sympathize with the efforts of oppressed people to secure their liberty and the right to govern themselves. If there is to be any leaning by our government in the Cuban contest it should not be towards the oppressor.—New York World.

HOME LIFE NOT HAPPY

MRS. HODGSON BURNETT AND HER HUSBAND WILL LIVE APART.

Mutual Separation Has Been Agreed Upon and Mrs. Hodgson Will Continue to Live in Europe—Their Home Life Has Been Uncongenial for Many Years—After a Struggle with Poverty in Early Years the Wife Becomes the Money-maker—Dr. Burnett a Cripple.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Incompatibility of temperament is assigned as the reason for the separation of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and Dr. Swann M. Burnett, the equally famous oculist of this city. At present Mrs. Burnett is in England, whither she went with her son Vivian several months ago, but it is expected that she will return to Washington shortly to reside here permanently. In anticipation of this Dr. Burnett has moved from the family residence on Massachusetts avenue to another house further down-town where there will be no possibility of a meeting between the estranged couple.

It has been known here for some time that the domestic life of the Burnetts has been a most unhappy one, and although living under the same roof husband and wife rarely exchanged a word with each other. As a consequence of these strained relations Mrs. Burnett decided to go to London, where she rented a house and has resided there since last March. Some time ago when her son Vivian was seriously ill she returned to the United States and it was believed a reconciliation was probable between husband and wife. They met under circumstances calculated to bring about such a result, but when Mrs. Burnett returned to England, leaving her house in charge of her sister, it was stated that all efforts at reconciliation had failed.

Dr. and Mrs. Burnett were married twenty odd years ago in Tennessee. For some years their finances were in narrow straits and necessity induced Mrs. Burnett to put her literary talent to practical use. She made a rapid success. Her book "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was a veritable gold mine, and she was enabled not only to support the family in luxury, but to pay liberally for the education of her husband in his chosen specialty, the study of the eye, being today ranked one of the leading occulists of the country.

Dr. Burnett has for many years been crippled through an accident to one of his legs. A cut from a scythe, carelessly used while at his home in Tennessee, severed the main sinews just below the knee and the limb has thus been drawn almost double, giving him the appearance of having been crippled from birth. A surgical operation has been advised as a sure remedy, but the doctor refuses to permit any such for fear of making matters worse.

Friends of the couple say that intercourse between the couple has been of the most formal character. Had it not been for the publicity Mrs. Burnett would have secured a divorce. It is not thought there will be any legal separation, but they have simply agreed to live apart. Mrs. Burnett has always kept a discreet silence in regard to her private affairs, continuing literary work and devoting herself to her children. She was never so happy as when with her boys or engaged in giving them pleasure, and the death of Lionel was a great shock to her.

DOES NOT CREDIT LANGTRY DIVORCE.

San Francisco Lawyers of the Actress Do Not Believe She Has Brought Suit.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 11.—Dunn & McPike, the San Francisco attorneys of Mrs. Langtry, place little credence in the statement from New York to the effect that the actress has begun suit for divorce. Mr. Dunn says divorce proceedings if instituted by Mrs. Langtry would be entered here and not in New York, as Mrs. Langtry had established a residence in Lake County for several years past. The firm has received no instructions in that direction as yet. If a suit is brought the complaint would be filed in the Superior Court.

"It will be Mr. Langtry's privilege, of course," continued Mr. Dunn, "if he contests the application for a divorce, to demand, if he desires, a transfer of the suit to the Federal courts, he being a foreigner and a nonresident."

Mr. Dunn says that under the residence established by her in Lake County she is qualified to enter suit for divorce in this State, and the papers received by Howe & Hummell of New York are possibly on their way here in the mail, accompanied with the necessary instructions, but he does not think any steps will be taken in the matter, if contemplated now, until Mrs. Langtry shall have concluded her present professional engagements.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Lawyer A. H. Hummel, who is Mrs. Langtry's counsel in this city, is chary in discussing the prospects of a suit on her part for divorce. He says:

"All I can say about it is that no suit has yet been brought. Mrs. Langtry has written to me from Baden-Baden, where she now is, but I am not at liberty to divulge the contents of her letter. If she does bring the suit it will be her first effort to secure her freedom."

Mrs. Langtry has a ranch in Lake County, Cal., adjoining the stud farm of Fred Gebhard.

OHIO LIQUOR MEN BADLY FRIGHTENED.

State League Urged to Organize to Prevent Hostile Legislation.

Springfield, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—President J. P. Hughes of the Ohio State Liquor League, now in session here, caused a sensation today in his annual address by stating the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio by the Rev. Howard Russell had an organization in every county in the State and proposed to elect members of the next Legislature that would vote to paralyze the liquor business. He said further:

There is not one of you present today outside of our old Legislative committee that can realize what a fearful struggle we had at the last session of the Legislature to keep the liquor business on its present level. I have been through the mill, and will predict that unless the liquor men, who have millions of dollars invested, come closer together, become more thoroughly organized, discard all petty jealousy, and work as a unit there will be legislation railroaded through the coming Legislature that will wipe 75 per cent of the liquor dealers entirely out of the business.

It was determined to establish permanent headquarters at Columbus to watch legislative action this winter. They meet next year at Toledo.

ROTH TELLS HIS STORY ON THE STAND.

Justice Hall Begins the Hearing of the Conspiracy Case.

The case of the people against certain officers and members of the Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Union No. 61 was partially heard by Justice Hall yesterday afternoon. It was then continued until Sept. 20. The complainant is Daniel Roth, a former employé of Cohn Bros., who claims he lost his position through the conspiracy of the union.

The court-room was crowded. Mr. Roth and his son were on the stand, and told the court how the late strike had been brought on. It was through the efforts of the union, they said, who objected to the employment of non-union men.

Edward J. Cohn said a committee from the garment workers had called upon him and told him he must discharge Roth if he expected to hold his union employés. The defense will present its case at the next hearing.

THE HUB'S
THE HUB
Thursday, Sept. 12.
Children's Fall Weight Reefer Coats
Sizes 4 to 8 years only—worth up to $6.00—Today for $1.50

LAST MARCH OF MANY

AGE-WORN VETERANS STEP PROUDLY OUT TO MARTIAL STRAINS.

Grand Parade of the G. A. R. at Louisville—50,000 Soldiers in Line—Heat Has No Terrors for the Heroes of Hotter Fields—Columbia Post in the Van—Col. Walker of Indiana Conceded to Be the Next Commander-in-Chief—St. Paul Still Hopes for the Next Encampment.

[Continued from first page.]

rode with easy grace. The decorations of his charger were simple and in black.

Arriving at the reviewing stand, Columbia Post, the commander's escort, fell out of line to allow him to reach the platform. Gen. Lawler stood with head uncovered for four hours and a half while the procession passed in review before him. Flags were dipped in his honor as the veterans passed. At the conclusion of the parade the commander returned to his room in the Galt House for a well-needed rest. It was too hot after the parade was over to do anything but take things easy on the part of the veterans. The shady sides

John P. Rea, Minnesota; Gen. J. B. Adams, Lynn, Mass.; Gen. R. B. Beath, Philadelphia; Gen. John O. P. Palmer, New York; Gen. Louis Wagner, Philadelphia; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; and George S. Merrill, Massachusetts.

GRAY MARCHES WITH BOYS IN BLUE.

Col. Forester of Morgan's Raiders in Line with Columbia Post.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—To show the feeling that exists between ex-Confederates and the G. A. R. men at this encampment an instance of today's parade is interesting. Col. George Forester of Chicago was one of Morgan's raiders and is ex-President of the camp of Confederate veterans of Chicago. Col. Forester has the marks on his shoulder left by a bullet that went clear through it. He came down with Columbia Post and was captured and made prisoner. Today he donned a post uniform, marched as one of its boys over the whole line, and is proud of what he has done.

Mrs. John A. Logan is a much-sought-after person in Louisville. She never misses an encampment of the Grand Army. She assisted Mrs. Wallace, President of the Women's Relief Corps, at the reception Monday night. Louisville has fairly outdone itself in the way of decorations and hospitality. The display of flags and bunting is grand and its electric illuminations magnificent. There is no complaint of lack of accommodations and everybody appears to be well taken care of.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler has this to

GRAND MARSHAL COL. HENRY S. COHN, WHO LED THE PARADE.

of streets were hugged closely and no enervating amusements were indulged in.

Tomorrow the meetings of the two great organizations, the Grand Army and the Woman's Relief Corps, will commence. One bit of work the encampment has to do is practically settled now. That is to elect a Commander-in-Chief. Col. Walker of Indianapolis, it is said, will go in on the first ballot, and Col. Clarkson of Omaha, his opponent, will move to make the nomination unanimous. That is the talk tonight at Indiana headquarters.

St. Paul Thinks to Win.

The place for the next encampment is not so easy to figure out today. St. Paul feels sure of it, but Buffalo is working hard and Denver is by no means out of it.

Ex-Gov. McGill of Minnesota has met with the utmost encouragement so far in favor of having the next grand encampment in St. Paul. He says there are no politics whatever mixed up in obtaining any of the G. A.

BADGE OF EX-UNION PRISONERS OF WAR ASSOCIATION.

R. encampments, still the routine of work connected with it is much after the order of a political organization. "Our encouragement," says Mr. Gill, "leads us to feel assured that St. Paul will be the next place of meeting. There are times when men will be boys for awhile and a Grand Army encampment is one of them. To many of the veterans the annual reunions are the only frolics of the year and they make the most of them. They meet to spin yarns at the campfire and tell over the stories of the war. They dance and sing and have a merry time together."

"Campfires are being held tonight in many places in Louisville. Three big ones are being held, at one of which Commander-in-Chief Lawler is making the principal speech. The campfires and regimental and corps reunions will keep up until the encampment comes to an end. Tonight band concerts are being given at different department headquarters, and Columbia Post of Chicago is giving a reception."

Two persons are in Louisville in whom Columbia Post is much interested. One is Prof. Tourjee of Chicago, the composer of "Columbia Post March," and the other is Mrs. Elizabeth B. Smith of Lockport, N. Y., the mother of Miss Bessie Smith, the composer of "Columbia Quickstep." The latter was prompted to compose the quickstep after she had seen Columbia Post in the Pittsburg encampment parade.

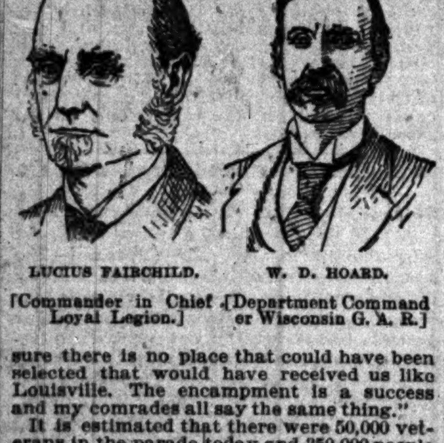
On the Reviewing Stand.

With Gen. Lawler on the reviewing stand were Adjutant-General C. C. Jones, Quartermaster-General J. W. Burst, Judge Advocate-General Matt H. Ellis, Senior Vice-Commander Burchfield, Gov. Brown, and Commander Fairchild of the Loyal Legion.

The following are some of the notable women on the reviewing stand: Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Minock, Mrs. James Tanner, Washington; Miss Abbey Lynch, Allegheny, Pa.; Mrs. C. H. Cummings, wife of Department Commander Cummings of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sarah C. Sink, Past President of the National Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, Past National President of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Canton, O.

Among the ex-Commanders-in-Chief who had seats on the stand were: Gen. Weissert, Milwaukee; Gen. John S. Kautz, Toledo; Gen. William W. Warner, Missouri; Gen.

say of the treatment of the veterans by Louisville people: "I cannot express how well I am pleased with everything and everybody. It was a great and glorious idea to have an encampment in the South, and I am



LUCIUS FAIRCHILD. [Commander in Chief Loyal Legion.] W. D. HOARD. [Department Commander Wisconsin G. A. R.]

sure there is no place that could have been selected that would have received us like Louisville. The encampment is a success and my comrades all say the same thing."

It is estimated that there were 50,000 veterans in the parade today and 350,000 people in the streets.

HENRY WATTERSON AT A CAMPFIRE.

Speech to the Old Soldiers at a Gathering at Music Hall.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—Veterans and their friends to the number of 4,000 filled Music Hall at the grand campfire tonight. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was the orator of the evening. In part he spoke as follows:

Comrades, for under the star-flowered flag of the Union all who truly love it are comrades, in the name of the city and State I bid you the heartiest welcome.

Let the dead past bury its dead. You at least have no reason to complain. You got away with as many of us as we got away with you. The brave men who have gone to heaven have long ago settled the account before that court where all is made right that so puzzles us here. God reigns and the government at Washington lives. That should satisfy us all. If there is any more fighting to be done let's go and lick England and take Canada; let's go and lick Spain and take Cuba; let's go and lick creation and make the unspeakable Turk vote the American ticket. We can do it. Shoulder to shoulder, with the world before us and Old Glory above us, who shall stop us?

TO GREET THE GUESTS FROM ATLANTA.

Committee Will Meet Them at City Limits on a Special Train.

The delegation of officials and citizens of Atlanta, who are coming to Chicago for the purpose of extending an invitation to Chicagoans to visit the Cotton States and International Exposition, will reach the city today. A committee appointed at a recent meeting of citizens will leave the Dearborn Street Station at 8 o'clock this morning on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad for the city limits, where they will meet and welcome the visitors. The committee is as follows:

Lyman J. Gage,	W. T. Baker,
Charles Counselman,	George Schneider,
Harry G. Selfridge,	Thomas B. Bryan,
Blewett Lee,	Robert C. Clowry,
William H. Harper,	Alexander H. Revell,
D. H. Burnham,	George H. Jenney,
Malcom McNeill,	Cuthbert W. Laing,
William Penn Nixon,	William H. Beall,
J. H. Hamline,	John J. Badenoch,
William D. Kent,	R. H. Stewart,
Melville E. Stone,	Col. Henry L. Turner,
George A. Fair,	P. D. Armour Jr.,
C. U. Gordon,	Gen. H. A. Wheeler,
O. D. Wetherell,	E. F. Lawrence,
John C. Underwood,	W. D. Kerfoot,
W. J. Davis,	John S. Field,
W. A. Alexander,	Col. John S. Cooper,
Dr. H. W. Thomas,	George F. Stone,
R. A. Waller,	R. H. Southgate,
Dunlap Smith,	Joseph Brucker,
Harry J. Powers,	Edward E. Ayer.
George H. Wheeler,	

Badly Injured by a Cable Car.

George Maher, 72 years old, who lives at No. 44 Maplewood avenue, slipped and fell to the pavement as he was crossing the street at No. 429 West Madison street last night. He was struck by a cable car and received a contusion on the back, his left forearm was broken, and two fingers of his left hand crushed. He was taken to his home. His age makes his condition very critical.

Robbed of His Gold Watch.

Henry Williams, No. 634 Maple street, while walking down Princeton avenue, near Sixty-second street, last night failed to see two men until they were close to him, and then it was too late to do anything. They held him up and took his gold watch and chain. He reported the matter to the Englewood police, but the thieves were not caught.

TURNS JOY TO GLOOM

CAISSON EXPLOSION AT LOUISVILLE COSTS SOLDIER LIVES.

Four Members of Battery A, Kentucky National Guard, Instantly Killed—Two Others Wounded, One Perhaps Mortally—Were Preparing to Fire the Morning Salute—Their Corps the Pet of Society—The Early Hour Prevents Added Horrors.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—A terrible accident, resulting in the death of four soldiers and the wounding of two others, occurred shortly after 5:30 o'clock this morning. The explosion of a caisson containing sixty-six pounds of powder was the cause of the tragedy.

The Dead.

ADAMS, W., colored, driver.
BISCHNER, CHARLES, private.
McBRIDE, A., private.
ROBINSON, A. L., Corporal.

The Injured.

COHN, FRED, Sergeant.
HOBBS, E. E. WILLIAM, private.

The dead and injured were all members of Battery A, Kentucky National Guard.

The fatalities were at first rumored to number six, Privates Charles Oestrich and Hutchins being reported among the killed, but the rumor happily was unfounded. Both soldiers reported for duty shortly after the explosion.

The accident occurred on Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, where the First Kentucky Artillery was stationed to fire the morning salute. This is one of the finest residence districts in the city.

As soon as the accident occurred the city ambulance was called and the wounded men were taken to the Norton Infirmary, where their hurts were dressed. It is feared Private Fred Cohn will die. The whole left side of his face was blown off. Even should he recover he will be blind and horribly disfigured. Private Hobbs was badly burned about the face and bruised.

Owing to the early hour most of the neighbors were asleep when the explosion occurred, otherwise the fatalities probably would have been more numerous. The noise of the explosion aroused every one for blocks around, and, half clad, men and terrified women came running from their homes, to be met by a most horrible sight. The body of the colored driver, mangled almost beyond recognition, fell on the front porch of a residence, fully 300 feet from the place where the explosion occurred. Bits of flesh and pieces of blood-stained uniform were scattered all along the street, clinging to the tree tops and in the shattered windows.

A hook and ladder truck of the City Fire Department was called, and with ladders every housetop in the vicinity was searched. On nearly every one were found portions of the bodies of the unfortunate young men.

In a short time news of the disaster had spread over the entire city. Bulletins were posted at all the newspaper offices and in several of the public buildings, giving the names of the dead and wounded. The accident cast a gloom over the city. Every one had been prepared for a grand and joyous event. The tens of thousands of visitors who thronged the streets and hotels of the city were everywhere heard to express their sorrow.

It is doubtful if any accident ever occurred in this region that caused such widespread sorrow. The regiment to which the young men belonged is made up of the pick and flower of Louisville. Many of the members are society leaders and are of wealthy families.

Capt. David Castleman, who was in charge, was riding at the side of the detail. He escaped injury. The report that one of the men was smoking was denied by Capt. Castleman.

Gov. John Young Brown, who was staying with Maj. George B. Easton, was asleep in bed. The explosion stunned him and it was some time before he could realize what had happened.

The explosion was heard for several miles around, and windows were shattered several blocks away. Crowds of people gathered on the scene to view the terrible disaster. They were kept back, however, by a special detail of soldiers and police. On all sides exclamations lamenting the death of the soldier boys were heard.

EXERCISES FOR OPENING THE PARK.

Great Preparations Are Being Made for Chattanooga Next Week.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The following is a synopsis of the program of exercises in connection with the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park:

Wednesday, Sept. 18, the dedication of the State monuments in Chickamauga Park will take place, the Governors of the following States delivering addresses: Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Missouri.

On the evening of Sept. 18 there will be a meeting in the tent at Chattanooga of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, presided over by Gen. J. D. Morgan, with the following program: Address of welcome, George W. Ochs, Mayor of Chattanooga. Response, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Secretary Society Army of the Cumberland. Annual address of Senator Manderson of Nebraska. Brief addresses, Lieut.-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A.; Gen. Granville M. Dodge, Iowa; Gen. Horace Porter, New York; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, New York; Gen. James H. Wilson, Delaware.

On the morning of Thursday, Sept. 19, battery and battalion drills will be executed by United States regulars, about 1,000 in number, on the battlefield of Chickamauga. The national salute will be fired from Snodgrass Hill, Chickamauga Park, at 12 o'clock.

The exercises there will be opened by Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Chairman of the Chickamauga Park Commission. Vice-President Stevenson will be called upon to preside. Prayer by Bishop Gallor of Tennessee. "America," to be sung by the audience. Addresses by Gen. John Palmer of Illinois and Gen. J. B. Gordon of Georgia. "Auld Lang Syne," sung by the audience, and speeches by visiting Governors.

At night at Chattanooga in a large tent erected for the purpose there will be a meeting of the survivors of the Army of Tennessee (Union) and Army of Tennessee (Confederate). Gen. Granville M. Dodge of Iowa will preside. Addresses follow by Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Army of Tennessee, Federal; Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama for the Army of Tennessee, Confederate; Gen. Willard Warner of Chattanooga, Army of Tennessee, Federal; Gen. Frank C. Armstrong of Washington, D. C., of the Army of Tennessee, Confederates; to close with brief remarks by Col. Fred Grant and Father Thomas Sherman.

Friday, Sept. 20, the exercises commence at Chattanooga by a parade of regulars, visiting State guards, and public school brigade. In this parade the visiting Governors and staffs and the Congressional committee will participate. Twenty-five Governors have stated that they will be present. A meeting in the tent will be presided over by Vice-President Stevenson, and the following program observed: Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Niccols, St. Louis; address by George W. Ochs, Mayor of Chattanooga; oration by Gen. W. B. Bate, Senator from Tennessee; oration by Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio.

At night in the tent there will be a joint meeting of the survivors of Northern Virginia and that portion of the Army of the Potomac who fought at Chattanooga, presided over by Gen. E. C. Walthall of Mississippi. Orations by C. L. Oates, Governor of Alabama; Col. Lewis R. Stegman, New York; and Gen. J. A. Williamson, Iowa.

Preparations are being made here for the entertainment of 50,000 visitors. All the streets and houses in the city are being decorated with bunting and all public and private houses are being opened for the entertainment of visitors.

One thousand Ohio soldiers are to go in camp here Monday morning. There will be 1,500 Tennessee troops and 1,000 Georgia troops in camp here. The State National Guards, added to the 1,000 United States troops here, will put more than 5,000 uniformed soldiers here to participate in the exercises.

Foresters' Change Assessment System.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Foresters' delegates this morning resumed discussion on the graded assessment system. The committee presented an amended report reducing the assessment by 20 per cent. The mortality fund was dropped entirely, and the assessment figures placed at 48 cents as a minimum for those of 18 and 20 years of age, and 88 cents the maximum for members of 45 years. The report was adopted by a vote of 44 to 20. The Quebec contingent, with one exception, opposed the change, as did also P. J. McKenna of Michigan, Frank O'Neill of Vermont, Emile Tardinal of New Hampshire, W. F. Murphy of Dakota. A grand reception is in progress tonight.

NOT AWARDED TO THE LOWEST BIDDER.

Claims Made by Coal Men Regarding Letting of Contracts.

Some of the coal men are criticising the letting of the coal contracts by Commissioner of Public Works Kent, and the claim is made that the contract was not awarded to the lowest bidder in every case. The principal point seems to be in the hard coal contract, which was let to Baker Bros. This firm got 17,700 tons at $4.45 a ton and some people claim the Commissioner should have readvertised, as the drop in the anthracite coal occured after the bids were opened. The advertisement was published in July and the bids were opened Aug. 1 and the contracts awarded Tuesday. It is now claimed that if the Commissioner had readvertised he could have bought the hard coal for $4.10 a ton.

The cause of the delay on the part of the commissioner, it is understood, was owing to the time consumed in making the tests. The coal of every successful company was tested by an expert employed by Mr. Kent. Baber Bros. were the lowest bidders on hard coal and were awarded the contract. The tests were on the soft coal and were made at Harrison street, Fourteenth street, and Chicago avenue pumping stations. It was what is known as an 8 per cent test, and the specifications provided that the lump should be equal to Indiana block and the nut equal to Youghiogheny coal.

The contracts on lump were given to J. J. Corbett at $2.05 a ton for Canal pumping station, Lake View, and Fullerton avenue; to W. Klencken for Harrison street at $2.10; to the Crescent Coal and Mining company at $2.35 for Washington Heights; to the Chicago and Indiana Coal company at $2.05 for Norwood Park station, and to the Crescent Coal and Mining company at $2.55 for the bridge house.

It is not known why the rate of $2.05 a ton was not selected for all the stations, as it is understood the same kind of coal was used unless the cartage to the different points had something to do with it.

The contract for nut coal for Harrison street, Chicago avenue, and Fourteenth street was awarded to Henry E. Weaver at $2.74 a ton. The Crescent Coal and Mining company claims to have bid $2.70 on the same coal. It is claimed on the other hand that Weaver's coal stood the highest test and was cheaper at $2.74 than the other coal at $2.70.

Commissioner Kent was out of the city yesterday and his statement could not be obtained.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S MILLING NEWS.

Flour Output and Comparisons Compiled by Northwestern Miller.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 11.—The Northwestern Miller gives the following epitome of the week's milling news:

The flour output last week at four points, with comparisons, was, in barrels:

	1895.	1894.
Minneapolis	231,110	229,720
Superior—Duluth	86,515	78,400
Milwaukee	37,390	43,085
St. Louis	60,300	76,000
Totals	424,315	427,205

At Minneapolis more capacity is moving, and the production this week will probably be 140,000 barrels or over. Less business was done in flour last week, yet sales exceeded the output about 20,000 barrels. The distribution was more general than it has been in preceding weeks. Less was sold for export, particularly of patent, though the amount of that grade so disposed of was of good proportions. Advancing ocean rates are in the way of even larger exports than have been made. The domestic transactions were if anything increased, nearly all parts of the country coming in for a little. Prices of patent are perhaps 10 cents cheaper than a week ago. First clear is beginning to drag even for export. Millers are experiencing a great deal of difficulty in finding a market for second clear, low grades, and red dog. Several of the mills are still running wholly on export orders which call mostly for patent, and it is about all for the United Kingdom. Bids are made for forward shipment as far as November, but millers usually do not care to sell freely much past October.

At Milwaukee the output for the present week promises to not change materially. The demand for flour is rather improved over a few weeks back, this mainly applying to domestic. There were some export sales, but prices were unsatisfactory and most too low to permit free business.

At St. Louis last week southeastern wheat picked up, and considerable flour went out from local and Illinois mills. Prices advanced, and the sales made were at higher rates than were previously offered. Export trade is still dull. Mill feed is in light demand and prices weak.

New York City markets were alike dull, though there was a moderate trade in spring patent.

Philadelphia trade was very unsatisfactory, prices being weak and unsettled and generally 10 cents lower.

STUDY BEGUN AT NORTHWESTERN.

College of Liberal Arts, the Academy, and School of Music Opened.

The opening exercises of the College of Liberal Arts, the Academy, and the School of Music of Northwestern University were held at Evanston yesterday. At 2:30 p. m. in the Orrington Lunt Library Building Chapel exercises were held, at which there was the largest attendance ever known on opening day. After devotional exercises and assignment of lessons President Rogers welcomed the students, and explained at some length how Mr. Miller, the gymnasium instructor, came to be reappointed. At the same hour the students of the academy met at the academy chapel and were addressed by Prof. Fisk. No recitations were held yesterday, but they will begin this morning at 8 o'clock. The registrar of the college and the faculty members of the academy were kept busy all day with registration of students. In the latter department nearly 400 have been registered and this number will be largely increased by the end of the week.

The first exercise of the School of Music was a song recital last evening in the chapel of Woman's Hall.

This evening Dean Emily Huntington Miller will give a reception to all the young women of the university in the parlors of the Woman's Hall, and the college Young Men's Christian Association will receive the young men who are now students at the residence of Prof. George A. Coe on University place.

DID HE THROW HIS WIFE DOWN-STAIRS.

Charles Wilson Quarrels with Her and She Is Found Unconscious Afterward.

Desplaines street policemen are searching for Charles Wilson, a coal dealer, No. 28 North Curtis street, who is charged with having thrown his wife down-stairs at their home, No. 51 North Curtis street, last evening at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Wilson lies at her home unconscious. Her skull is fractured and the physicians are unable to say what the outcome of her injury will be.

Wilson and his wife have had frequent quarrels according to the neighbors. They live in the second flat, and each is about 26 years old. Last night a quarrel of greater proportions than usual was begun by them soon after supper. At 9 o'clock tenants in the house heard the sound of scuffling in the apartments of the Wilsons. This was followed by a scream from Mrs. Wilson and then the noise of a heavy body falling down stairs, and Mrs. Wilson was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs.

Mrs. Wilson was carried up-stairs and the doctors went to work endeavoring to restore her to consciousness. At a late hour last night they had not succeeded in doing so.

THEY WILL GO ABROAD IN GOOD STYLE.

Two Chicago Swedish Singing Societies to Visit Sweden and Europe.

When a body of Chicagoans goes abroad they are bound to go in good style and to have the means with them to worthily represent their great city. The members of the two prominent Swedish singing societies, the Glee club and Svithiod, members of the United Singers of America, who, as a body, will visit Sweden and Europe next year and hold a series of concerts, are bound to make a good impression and to keep open house as a proof of Chicago hospitality.

To do this a good round sum of money is needed, and the young singers have succeeded in interesting their countrymen and countrywomen in their object, and the result will be one of the biggest social fairs held in Chicago. The fair will take place next month, and North Side Turner Hall has been engaged. The fair will be open two weeks, and a varied program will be furnished each evening. All the ladies will appear in the national costumes of Sweden, and one of the standing attractions will be a Midway Plaisance, under the direction of Fred R. Franson.

The musical features will be of high order and under the direction of Magnus Olson, President of Chicago Glee club. The following compose the Executive committee, together with the above-mentioned:

President, Olaf Nelson; Vice-President, Mrs. T. Johanson; Treasurer, Gust. L. Svenson; Secretary, Philip Bergstrom; General Manager, Gust. Hallborn.

SNEERS AT CHICAGO.

HARDIE SAYS ITS SOCIALISTS LACK COHESION AND FORCE.

Calls Populists Frauds, Because They Do Not Indorse Plank Ten—Defines Anarchy as the Present Governmental System Gone to Seed—Refers to the Haymarket Riot—Does Not Wonder People Are Drifting Away from the Church on Account of Ministers' Attitude.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Speaking of his Chicago experiences Mr. Keir Hardie has said: "The main trouble I find with the Socialists of Chicago is that they do not work together. While there is a deal of sentiment in favor of socialistic doctrines, there is no getting together, no cohesion. The Socialists of that city acted with the Populists until they found the latter were a fraud."

"How do you mean a fraud?"

"Well, they seem to have socialistic doctrines, but do not really lean upon them as means of success, and when it comes time to come out squarely they do not indorse the socialistic plank known as plank 10. At the last meeting of the Populists in Chicago they indorsed the Omaha platform, with the exception of plank 10, which contains the socialistic idea. I had a talk with Debs in the Woodstock jail, and he frankly admitted he has no use for the Populists. He thinks when the Populists acquire any sort of power the Democratic party will adopt their free silver and government ownership planks, and the Socialists will have to break away from them in order to have a party of their own, expressing their own ideas.

"I think it is a waste of time for them to wait for this to happen and that they should organize the socialistic party now. There is a large party of Socialists in Chicago, but they are not a force in the community. They lack a leader. There is not a movement in the city that adopts their principles in more than an incidental manner.

"I found quite a sentiment against socialism in Chicago because of anarchistic ideas, some of it having originated with the Haymarket riots. Anarchism and socialism are entirely opposite things. Anarchists seek to destroy all governments. Anarchy is the present system gone to seed. Socialism seeks by peaceful methods to substitute a better system for the one now in vogue.

"Yet there are strange things resulting from those troubles. I took dinner with a prominent doctor on the South Side who told me he had never thought of the subject until the execution of those men who were blamed for the Haymarket bomb-throwing. When he saw those men prepared to die for a principle he began to study up on that principle, and he is a Socialist today.

"The stories sent out of the trouble in the ministers' meeting in Chicago were greatly exaggerated. There was but one interruption and that was quickly stopped by the presiding officer. I did not express any radical anarchistic views. When I was through Dr. Parkhurst indorsed my views, and if what I heard is a sample of the beliefs and teachings of the ministers of Chicago I don't wonder that the people are drifting away from the church."

ATTACKED BY A MOB OF STRIKERS.

Situation Threatening for a Time at the Ishpeming Mines.

Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The foreman of the shovel gang at the Lake Angeline mine came down-town this evening and at 9 o'clock when he was about to return to the mine he was surrounded by a mob of 400 or 500 strikers. A friend who was with him stepped out of the crowd and called Marshal Cartson. The officer broke through the mob and took the man out. He procured a horse and carriage which was standing on the street and started to the mine with the stranger.

The mob gave chase and in the vicinity of the Lake Superior mine office the Marshal fired two shots in the air to drive the strikers back. The Marshal soon returned, but no attempt to mob him was made by the strikers. The mob did not disperse until almost midnight, when the majority of the strikers returned to their homes while others remained out all night.

The men who were in the employ of the Lake Superior Iron company at its Section 21 mine today decided not to return to work and the pumps were stopped at 5 o'clock. Agent Hall says work may not be resumed at the mine again until spring. By closing down this property 400 men will be thrown out. The water from Section 21 may in a short time flood the Winthrop mine, which resumed operations last week.

The strikers abandoned their union meeting today that they might get out in full force to watch non-union men who were expected in from outside. None came, however, and not as much excitement as was expected on that account occurred. The strikers flagged two trains in the outskirts of the city this evening and then went through the cars searching for "scabs." A tramp was driven out of Negaunee last night by a mob of strikers.

MOVE TO COMBINE IN WINDOW GLASS.

Manufacturers Meet in Pittsburg but Fail to Arrange a Union.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—The window glass manufacturers of Pittsburg and vicinity met today to perfect their combination for regulating trade prices, but owing to the absence of the Indiana people details could not be arranged. Another meeting will be held in Chicago in a few days when it is believed the Pennsylvania and Indiana union will be completed.

Following in the footsteps of the window glass combine comes the reliable report of another of gigantic proportions. According to this report the Bessemer steel manufacturers have held a meeting at which all the principal firms were represented, and another meeting has been called—time and place not made public—when the details of the combination will be definitely settled. The object of this move is to have such a working agreement made that orders may be distributed to the different factories in proportion to their output capacity, and also, should it become necessary, the restriction of the aggregate production from 5 to 10 per cent.

Among the prominent firms interested are said to be Carnegie, Jones & Laughlins, Park Bros., and the Carbon Steel company, Pittsburg; Bethlehem Steel company, Bethlehem; Pennsylvania Steel company, Steelton; Cambria Steel company, Johnstown; Ohio Steel company, Youngstown; Illinois Steel company and Calumet Iron and Furnace company, Chicago. With them are joined many small concerns.

State Typographical Union Adjourns.

Alton, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the State Typographical Union adjourned this evening. The next meeting was fixed for Springfield the second Tuesday of September, 1896. Officers elected were as follows: President, William Rotramel, Springfield; Vice-President, H. M. Scott, Decatur; Secretary and Treasurer, John A. Onyum, Peoria; Organizer, James Rogers, Peoria.

Labor Notes.

Charles Reiffler of the State Board of Arbitration thinks, upon investigation, the Aurora Cotton Mills strike will be amicably adjusted.

Chicago horseshoers and their families to the number of 1,300 were the guests of the Phœnix Horseshoe company of Joliet yesterday.

The Massillon (O.) Miners' Executive Board has called a convention for Sept. 24 to secure higher wages. Palmyra miners, numbering 600, will secede from the independent Massillon body and rejoin the United Mine Workers.

MRS. PITZEL GIVES STRONG EVIDENCE.

Coroner's Verdict Against Holmes at Indianapolis Will Be Murder.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11.—Coroner Caster of this [Marion] county will return a verdict of murder in the case of Howard Pitzel and will charge H. H. Holmes directly with the crime. He says the evidence taken in this county is to him conclusive, though entirely circumstantial.

Mrs. Pitzel and her daughter, whose testimony completed the chain of evidence leading to the Coroner's verdict, are resting here preparatory to their return to Galva, Ill., Friday.

This afternoon she expressed a desire to see the house in Irvington where Howard Pitzel had been killed and his body burned. She said she would not go back satisfied if she did not see the premises. She and her daughter were accordingly driven to the scene this afternoon.

B. F. MYERS TO HEAD THE TICKET.

Nominations of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania.

State Treasurer......BENJAMIN F. MYERS

Judges of the Supreme Court: HERMAN YERKES, J. S. MOOREHEAD, C. H. NOYES, P. P. SMITH, O. P. BECHTEL, CHRISTOPHER MAGEE

Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 11.—The Democratic State convention adjourned tonight after making nominations. Apart from the judicial contest the features of the convention were the adoption of a platform indorsing President Cleveland and the principles of the Democratic party and arraigning the present State administration, and a speech by John J. Moloney, one of the Philadelphia delegates, attacking William M. Singerly, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor at the election.

Following is the platform:

First—The Democratic party, in convention assembled, hereby renews its allegiance to and declares its faith in the principles of democracy as formulated by Jefferson and illustrated by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Cleveland. It congratulates the American people upon the first fruits of the Democratic administration, which inherited from its Republican predecessor a bankrupt Treasury and unwise financial legislation, impaired public credit, and widespread disaster, and which, under the sagacious, courageous, and patriotic leadership of its great President, Grover Cleveland, led the people out of the slough of despondency to the high road of substantial and increasing prosperity.

Second—The repeal of the Sherman silver-purchasing act and the McKinley tariff law and the substitution of more moderate tariff laws have found their immediate results in the resumption of business and the restoration of the national credit.

Third—As vindicating the principles of tariff reform, to which the Democracy is unalterably pledged, we challenge especial attention to the fact that such prosperity and the consequent material increase of wages have been most pronounced in the industries whose existence, our opponents claimed, was dependent upon high tariff duties. The gloomy prediction that the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania would be destroyed by a reduced tariff has been contradicted by their present unexampled prosperity.

Fourth—We invite the attention of the wage-earners to the fact that the present voluntary increase of wages of the employés in the manufacturing industries, amounting to no less than $250,000,000, was absolutely unknown under the McKinley tariff act.

Fifth—We especially reaffirm so much of the platform of the last Democratic national convention as calls for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value.

NEW PLAN FOR CHICAGO RIVER BRIDGES

To Be of the Bascule Type, Leaving Clear Channel of 100 Feet.

The last center pier swing bridge in Chicago River has been built, marine men say. Hereafter all new bridges will be of the lift or bascule type. The first city bridge to be built under this new order of things will be the one at North Halsted street, where the city wanted to erect a bridge of the old type, against which the allied marine interests of the entire lakes protested so strenuously. Before marine men had learned of this bridge the plans were before Maj. Marshall, United States engineer in charge of the harbor. Immediately there was a loud protest, as the river at this point is entirely unfitted for such a bridge, being narrow and crooked.

Just how far the plans for the old style bridge went is not known, but it was yesterday stated on good authority that the City Engineer was preparing plans for a bascule bridge to be constructed at North Halsted street. It was further stated that the draw of the bridge would leave a clear channel of 100 feet.

"This bridge will be the best one over Chicago River as far as the marine interest is concerned," Capt. J. S. Dunham said yesterday afternoon. "The bridge at Van Buren street and the Metropolitan L bridge are of this type, but in the plans of these bridges only eighty-five feet can be used for vessels."

It is said Maj. Marshall has as good as intimated that all future bridges over Chicago River will be of the types which leave a clear channel in the center of the river.

"The credit for heading off this latest move to choke up Chicago River is due to Capt. Dunham," a leading marine man said last night. "The city went to work so quietly it was only by a roundabout way the information came to him, and he immediately took steps to stop the proceedings. If all the bridges in the South Branch were of this bascule type we could find room in the river for the largest boats."

CAPT. A. T. SPENCER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Old-Time Lake Marine Man and His Career In and Around Chicago.

Capt. A. T. Spencer, who is seriously ill at his home in Waukegan, Ill., is a pioneer boat-owner of Chicago.

Capt. Spencer was born in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania in 1822, and a few years later his parents moved to Erie, Pa., where the son received his education. In 1837 he branched out for himself and came to Chicago.

A partnership was formed between him and F. A. Howe, who is now agent of the Grand Trunk railway in this city, under the firm name of A. T. Spencer & Co. This concern acquired shipping interests and soon became a large one. It was the first to establish steamers between Chicago and Lake Superior points. This partnership was dissolved in 1862.

Capt. Spencer then effected a consolidation with Leopold & Austrian, a firm of this city owning boats. His son was admitted later into the firm. In 1888 Capt. Spencer joined forces with the People's Line of Milwaukee, under the name of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation company, which has continued to this time, and of which Capt. Spencer is Vice-President and his son, C. F. A. Spencer, Secretary.

Capt. Spencer married Miss Lucia Howe in 1845. The golden anniversary of the wedding is in October, this year.

Capt. Spencer's home has been in Waukegan for forty-four years. He has two sons and a daughter. Capt. Spencer met with an accident three years ago in getting off a Wabash avenue car at Lake street from which he never fully recovered. He was thrown to the ground and his arm and shoulder badly battered then. His shoulder has never recovered its original strength. Internal injuries received at the same time caused him great pain and aggravate his sufferings now. Although 73 years of age, he came to Chicago to his office each week day and has been active always. He is the oldest steamboat Captain about Chicago.

HOGLAND SAYS MESSENGER WAS DRUNK

Michigan Merchant Declares He Was Arrested by an Intoxicated Policeman.

Charles Hogland of Battle Creek, Mich., who was arrested Tuesday near the Palmer House by Policeman Messenger and locked up at the Harrison Street Station charged with soliciting for a gambling house and resisting an officer, was dismissed by Justice Underwood yesterday morning.

Mr. Hogland makes the charge against Messenger that he was intoxicated when he made the arrest. Although Hogland was dismissed and the charges against him did not stand, it is hardly likely Messenger will be brought before the Trial Board, since Capt. Koch says:

"He was certainly not intoxicated, because he had reported to the Inspector shortly before the arrest. He was on duty in citizen's clothes and was not drunk."

Mr. Hogland is a grocer and had come to Chicago to buy goods. His statement was that after leaving the store of Reid, Murdoch & Co. he started for the Palmer House and when near the hotel he saw a man coming out of an alley toward him who seemed intoxicated. The man grabbed him as he was on the point of crossing the street and claimed to know him. As the man was dressed in citizens' clothes Mr. Hogland did not think he was a policeman and called for the police, when the man struck him across the mouth and led him toward the station. He would pay no attention to Mr. Hogland's protestation that he had the wrong man and declined to show his star until another policeman appeared.

Mr. Hogland also says that at the station the attendants refused to notify Reid, Murdoch & Co. and he was not released until after midnight, when he was freed on his own recognisance. Mr. Hogland further said he might bring suit against the city for false imprisonment and would apply for heavy damages.

Death of Mrs. Gussie Conroy.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—A telegram has been received here saying Mrs. Gussie Conroy of Florence, Kas., died today at Pueblo, Colo. She was a doctor by profession, one of the regular staff of physicians of the Santa Fé railroad company, and is said to have been the only woman railroad physician in the United States.

Belgium's Ship Canal.

Belgium is about to build a ship canal. It is to run from Heyst, on the North Sea, to Bruges.

WOMAN IS THE ISSUE.

TO WAGE A BATTLE FOR CONFERENCE HONORS AT JACKSONVILLE.

Illinois Methodists Begin Their Session with Bishop Joyce Presiding—Eight Delegates to Be Chosen to the General Conference to Be Held in Cleveland, O.—Episcopal Diocese in Milwaukee Refuses a $20,000 Gift Because of Objectionable Conditions.

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The seventy-second annual sesion of the Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened today at Grace Church on West State street. The attendance was large. The Rev. I. W. Joyce of Chattanooga, Tenn., was the Presiding Bishop, assisted by the Presiding Elders of the conference.

There are two matters of importance to come before this conference: First, it is the quadrennial year, and eight delegates, six from the preachers and two from lay delegates to the general conference at Cleveland next May are to be selected by ballot. Second, the question as to whether women shall hereafter be allowed to become regular members of the general conference. This latter will be a strongly fought question, and will come up the latter part of the week.

Another mater of importance is the trial of the Rev. W. F. Wright, charged with immoral conduct. He was once tried on this charge and found guilty, but he appealed the case to the judicial court, where it was remanded for hearing on an error. The Revs. McFarland and Hamill of this city appear for the prosecution and W. C. Lacey for the defense.

It will be the duty of the Bishop and his Cabinet of nine Presiding Elders to assign locations for about 250 ministers for the coming year. The officers of the conference are: Presiding Bishop, I. W. Joyce; Secretary, R. G. Hobbs; assistants, C. B. Taylor, Clarence Reed, Preston Wood Jr.; Statistical Secretary, J. B. Martin; Treasurer, the Rev. Mr. Gibbs.

Reports were read by several of the Presiding Elders, and all were of a prosperous character. Dr. Payne of Philadelphia addressed the congress on "Educational Work" and Dr. Hartzell of Cincinnati on "Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Work," and Dr. Goucher of Baltimore on the "Ladies' College at Baltimore." The afternoon session was devoted to statistical reports of the various churches of the district.

REFUSES A DONATION OF $20,000.

Milwaukee Episcopal Diocese Will Take a Hospital with Its Name.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee has refused a gift of $20,000. Bishop Nicholson has formally notified Francis Keene that it is impossible for the Episcopal Diocese to accept the offer of the Keene homestead for hospital purposes. The action of the Bishop was on the advice of the Diocesan Hospital committee. Though the committee has not given up hope of ultimately securing a hospital for the Episcopal Church in Milwaukee the prospects at present are anything but bright. It would not accept the gift because of the condition that the hospital should always be known as the Keene Hospital.

DETROIT CONFERENCE IS FOR WOMEN.

Sentiment Strong in Favor of Admitting Them as Delegates.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Bishop Hurst called 300 preachers of the Detroit Conference to order this morning in the fortieth annual session. The morning was taken up with the usual communion services and the appointment of committees. The Rev. J. E. Jacklin of Detroit, associate editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate, was reelected Secretary and E. L. Moon of Stockbridge was elected Treasurer.

Dr. Earl Cranston of Chicago, head of the Western Methodist Book Concern, addressed the conference, as did also Dr. Kelly, editor of the Methodist Review, each in the interest of his specialty.

After the semi-centennial sermon of the Rev. Seth Reed of Northville this afternoon the ministers visited the University under the guidance of Secretary Wade. This evening was taken up with the anniversary exercises of the Superannuated Preachers' Aid Society.

Dr. Whittaker of Detroit delivered an address eloquent with praise for the worn-out preachers. The Secretary reported that the society had endowment of $50,000, and was paying out annually to the old preachers about $3,000. Officers of the society were elected as follows: William H. Shier of Detroit, President; Seth Reed of Northville, Vice-President; John Sweet of Calumet, Secretary; J. P. Gilmore of Detroit, Treasurer.

As the sentiment of the preachers becomes more apparent it is certain the women's interests are in safe hands so far as this conference is concerned. The question of their admission to the general conference will probably be made a special order for Friday.

Dr. S. A. Keen of Delaware, O., began a series of Pentecostal services this afternoon which will be continued each day. Tomorrow will be specially devoted to the interests of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society and educational interests. The latter will be taken care of by President Fiske of Albion College, Dr. Arthur Edwards, and Bishop Hurst.

METHODISTS AT VALPARAISO, IND.

Northwest Indiana Conference Begins Its Annual Session.

Valparaiso, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—For the fourth time in the history of this city the Northwest Indiana Conference met in this city today, when the forty-fourth annual session began this morning in the First M. E. Church. Bishop Merrill being absent a temporary organization was formed, with J. H. Cissell of La Porte Chairman. The following officers were elected: Secretary, J. A. Maxwell; Statistical Secretary, David Handley; Treasurer, Lewis S. Smith; Postmaster, John E. Newhouse. The standing committees were named, after which the characters of the ministers were reported by the presiding elders.

The transfers to this conference were J. W. Walker, Kansas Conference; C. W. Wilcox, from Minnesota; W. C. Davidson of Northern New York; Frank A. Hardin, Rock River Conference; J. C. Gordon, West Wisconsin; the Rev. Dorman, Cincinnati; and Chaplain McCabe, New York.

A committee of five was appointed to examine charges against M. H. Wood, a superannuate. The missionary sermon was preached by S. B. Town of South Bend, and an address by Chaplain McCabe on the new evangelistic, educational, and publishing house in Rome, Italy, which is to be dedicated next September. He solicited shares of $10 each, there being $17,000 lacking.

Tonight was the anniversary of the Missionary Society, and addresses were made by W. C. Davidson, missionary to Japan, and Chaplain McCabe.

Methodists Meet at Ottumwa.

Ottumwa, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Iowa Methodist conference convened in its fifty-second annual session today and spent the day in appointment of committees and officers and other routine work. Bishop Foster presided. Dr. Stafford, President of the Iowa Wesleyan, was elected Secretary, T. W. Adams Statistical Secretary, and C. W. Shephard Treasurer. Bishop Taylor conducted a pentecostal service and preached a wonderful missionary sermon. Dr. W. H. W. Reece, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid, presented his claims most forcibly, and this evening Dr. Emory Miller of Des Moines preached the sermon.

IDENTIFIES HER NIECE'S CLOTHING.

Mrs. Noble Gives Convincing Testimony in the Durrant Trial.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 11.—In the Durrant case Mrs. C. G. Noble, aunt of the murdered girl, was the most important witness today. Lines of sorrow were visible on her face as she sat in the witness chair and told of the tragic end of her sister's child. Mrs. Noble was very apparently affected, although she did not give way to her feelings.

Piece after piece of the clothing of the murdered girl Mrs. Noble identified—the outer garments, the hat, the gloves, and the shoes, all found in the rafters of the church by the officers who had preceded her on the stand.

She was positive as to two of the rings which the dead girl had worn on the morning she last saw her alive and identified the third as precisely similar to another which had been worn on the finger of Blanche Lamont.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

WIN A BIG BATTLE.

REPORT OF AN INSURGENT VICTORY WITH HEAVY SPANISH LOSS.

Cubans Rout the Government Forces with a Loss to the Latter of 700 Men in Killed and Wounded—Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in London—American Mine-Owners in Mexico Put in Possession of Their Property.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Advices received from Cuba tonight via steamship Mascotte say a great battle has been fought near Camaguey between insurgents under Maximo Gomez and the Spaniards under Gen. Mello. The battle lasted forty-eight hours and the Spaniards were repulsed with heavy loss. It is said over 700 Spaniards were killed and wounded.

When the news reached Havana it caused great excitement at the palace. Roloff and his band have been busy the last week, having blown up a troop train near Santiago de Cuba and a bridge near Sanga. Spaniards admit the train was blown up, but claim only five men were killed. Advices received here tonight say nearly 100 soldiers were killed.

The harbor of Havana is almost deserted. Not a ship of any kind save Spanish was there today when the Mascotte left. A prominent cigar manufacturer who arrived on the Mascotte tonight reports that tobacco was scarce and the price high owing to the insurrection. If the insurrection continues he predicts a cigar famine.

KILLED IN DESULTORY SKIRMISHES.

Spanish Reports Are All in Favor of Government Troops.

Havana, Sept. 11.—Battalions of the Soria and Galicia regiments left for the Province of Santa Clara today to reinforce the command of Gen. Arderius. The soldiers were given an enthusiastic farewell by the populace of Havana.

Official dispatches report the burning of the small village of Buyecito, near Manzanillo, by an insurgent band.

The government is in receipt of a report that in a skirmish between a company of loyalists under the Mayor of Ambal, a town near Melilla and Remedios, and a band of insurgents two of the latter were killed.

The insurgent forces under Gen. Serafin Sanchez are reported to have twice attacked a small fort at the Village of Fomento, near Trinidad, in the Province of Santa Clara. The attacking body was on each occasion obliged to retire after suffering considerable loss.

Official dispatches state that insurgents under command of Carrillo attacked the town of Charco on the River Hondo, Province of Santa Clara. After a brisk fight the insurgents were forced to retreat. As they took their dead and wounded with them the loss sustained by the insurgents cannot be stated.

Near the River Juan, and not far from the City of Cienfuegos, a company of marine infantry had a sharp skirmish with a band of insurgents, of whom four were killed and one captured.

A railway train carrying troops to the interior was fired upon by the insurgents near Lajas Sagua. According to the official report the troops repelled the attacking party, who, in their flight, left two dead and three wounded.

Several companies of insurgents in the province of Santa Clara have united and are moving in the direction of the Province of Matanzas. A party of Spanish troops are in pursuit.

Insurgents are reported to have plundered a store in the District of Esperanza and burned a plantation near Natalia Sagua, a small village near the villa Clara.

MORE SPANISH TROOPS ARRIVE.

Reinforcements to the Army Battling with the Insurgents.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Las Novadaes, the organ of the Spanish Government printed in this city, has received a private dispatch saying that the following ships containing troops were expected to rech Cuba today:

The San Augustin, with 1,053 men, at Neuvitas; the San Domingo, 1,070 men, at Cienfuegos; the Leon XIII., 2,097 men, at Santa Barbara; and the Colon, 2,000 men, at Havana.

Las Novadaes says the total number of Spanish troops landed in Cuba since Aug. 31 is 24,220. These are official figures.

Advices were received today by the Cuban party here from Caracas of an attempt made by Spanish residents there to prevent the holding of a meeting by young Venezuelans for the purpose of organizing a club to aid the Cubans. The meeting was called for Aug. 30 at the Theater Caracas, but when that day came the manager refused to allow his theater to be used, fearing the Spaniards would do it some damage, as they had threatened violence. Thereupon the Cuban sympathizers went to the public square, secured 600 seats, asked and obtained the protection of the police, and organized the club amid great excitement, naming it the Simon Bolivar club.

There is a strong feeling in Venezuela in favor of the Cubans.

MEN OF SCIENCE MEET IN LONDON.

British Association for the Advancement of Science in Annual Session.

London, Sept. 11.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science opened its sixty-fifth annual meeting at Ipswich today. Sir Douglas Galton, who has for twenty-five years rendered valuable services to the association as General Secretary, inaugurated himself into the Presidency, vice the Marquis of Salisbury, who resigned, after which he delivered the Presidential address.

It is considered improbable that the meeting will bring forth any such surprises as the announcement of the discovery of argon at the Oxford meeting last year, but there is abundant material in the papers announced to insure an interesting meeting.

The following will be the Presidents of the sections: Prof. Hicks, Section A, mathematical and physical; Prof. Meldola, Section B, chemistry; Mr. Whitaker, Section C, geology; Prof. Herdman, Section D, zoölogy; Mr. Mackinder, Section E, geography; Mr. Price, Section F, economics and statistics; Prof. Vernon Harcourt, Section G, mechanical science; Prof. Flinders Petrie, Section H, anthropology; Prof. Thistleton-Dyer, Section K, botany.

Among the papers to be read which promise some general interest are those on the evidence as to the simple or compound character of a gas which may be gathered from its spectrum (a summary of the discussion which has been raised over the nature of argon and helium), by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Crookes; orthochromatic photography, by Capt. Ashley and Mr. Bothamley; American paleontology, by Profs. Marsh and Clarke; a paper dealing with apparatus for catching oyster spat and its failure in practice; and also an embryological paper on gaseids by Dr. Bashford Dean of New York, and a paper on "Budding in Tunicata," by Prof. Ritter of California.

Dr. Haviland Field of New York will bring before Section D his scheme for an international bibliographical bureau. The work of Section F will include a discussion on the currency, when it is expected that representatives of the Gold Standard Defense Association and of the Bimetallic League will contribute papers and will take part in the discussion. Prof. J. W. Langley of Washington is also one of those who will take part in the proceedings.

The invitation to the association to meet at Toronto in 1897 has been renewed.

AMERICANS GIVEN RIGHTS IN MEXICO

Denver Mining Company Put in Possession of Its Property.

City of Mexico, Sept. 11.—A case of special interest to foreign investors in Mexico has just been decided by the Supreme Court coming from the State of Durango. The Inde Mining company, of which Henry R. Walcott of Denver is President, wishing to reopen the mine Del Agna, which had been shut down, applied to the local court for an order ejecting an intruder, and one week later the company's representative was put in charge. The intruder applied to the Federal Judge for a stay of proceedings, but this was denied. The case has excited favorable comment on the part of resident Americans, being considered a test case in the protection of foreign mine owners.

Lawyer Espejo, counsel for Rowe brothers, is confined in prison for disrespectful language to the court.

Congress opens on the night of the 16th.

The Liberal press continues to denounce the attempt of the Vatican to renew diplomatic relations with Mexico and a political tempest is brewing, as the clericals are determined, if possible, to secure the presence of a papal nuncio here.

Mitred Abbot Plancarte has been appointed by the Pope a Bishop of Canstanoia in Africa as an honorary title.

The Mexican Central's Guadalajara branch is to be extended to Ameca and Tegulla, important points in the State of Jalisco.

Activity in railway construction is an indication of a general revival of prosperity and large quantities of railway material are being ordered from Europe and the United States.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF ARMENIANS.

Letter Shows the Turkish Efforts to Retard the Work of Relief.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The pitiable condition of the survivors of the Armenian massacres and the alleged efforts of the Turkish authorities to retard the work of relief are described in a communication just received here from an American now at the scene of the Sassoun massacre. The letter is dated Aug. 1, and after referring to the distribution of relief funds which have been entrusted to American missionaries, says, in part:

The missionaries are now here, but the opposition of the Turkish Government is so great that they can make little progress. The people are completely prostrated. Two villages, samples of the thirty-two that were destroyed, are now marked by crumbling walls, the roofs so completely destroyed by the incendiary soldiers that not a chip remains to show they ever had roofs. Food is scant and working tools are lacking. In short, they are utterly prostrated and must be put on their own feet by supplying them with everything till they can begin the upward road toward the old prosperity. There are already more than 5,000 people to be thus cared for. The English Ambassador obtained a promise that all assistance should be afforded to the distribution of the English funds, and the American missionaries were requested to come and superintend, but the three weeks they have spent on the ground have seen almost nothing accomplished, because the government has thrown obstacle after obstacle in the way.

NO CASES OF CHOLERA AT HONOLULU.

Scare Turns Out to Have Been Caused by Eating Poisoned Food.

Auckland, New Zealand, Sept. 11.—The British steamer Mariposa, which left San Francisco Aug. 22 for Honolulu, Auckland, and Sydney, arrived here today. Its Captain reports at Honolulu he learned the cholera scare which had prevailed there, and which was the subject of a dispatch from Mr. Mills, the United States Consul General at Honolulu, to the State Department at Washington, had passed over. The deaths which had been attributed to cholera were traced to poisonous food eaten at a native feast. The Chinese emigrants who reached the Island of Hawaii by the steamer Belgic from Hongkong, and who had been suspected of introducing cholera, were released from quarantine before the departure of the Mariposa from Honolulu.

Emperors Exchange Compliments.

Stettin, Sept. 11.—Emperor William has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle upon Count Marich Szoegyenyi, the Austrian Ambassador to Germany, while Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the Grand Cross of Leopold on Count Phillip zu Eulenburg, the German Ambassador to Austria; the Grand Cross of St. Stephen upon Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, German Minister of War; and has presented a snuff box inlaid with diamonds to Dr. von Lukanus.

Church Union Discussed.

Rome, Sept. 11.—The Osservatore Romano, referring to the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury's recent pastoral, says: "The Archbishop takes the wrong view of the question, which is not whether the Anglican Church should unite with or submit to the Roman, but that Anglicanism should disappear when the Anglicans become Catholics, as many have already done among the clergy and the highest social classes."

Two Mexican Lawyers to Fight.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 11.—Gov. Abumada of Chihuahua, Mexico, who is in Juarez, across the river from El Paso, received information that Señors Ochoa and Pesquera, two of the most prominent lawyers in Mexico, are to fight a duel next Thursday near the City of Chihuahua. The trouble between the two noted barristers grew out of a long and bitter lawsuit.

Death of Consul Munchmeyer.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The State Department received a cablegram tonight from Vice-Consul Dawson at San Salvador as follows: "Consul Munchmeyer died today of yellow-fever; his wife is attacked with the same disease." Consul Munchmeyer was appointed February last from West Virginia. His predecessor, Consul Pollock, also died of fever.

Report of a Big Fire at Hayti.

New York, Sept. 11.—The officers of the Clyde line steamer Delaware, which has just arrived in this port from Hayti, report while they lay at Port de Paix they heard a great fire had raged at Gonaives Sept. 4. The information could not be confirmed because the telegraph wires were down between Port de Paix and Gonaives at the time.

Tidings of the Yacht Windward.

London, Sept. 11—Word has been received here that the yacht Windward, carrying the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition which sailed from the Thames July 11, 1894, has arrived at Vardo on the north coast of Norway, in latitude 18° north and longitude 32° east, after having broken out of an icebelt between Franz Josef Land and Barents Sea.

Killed by an Avalanche.

Berne, Sept. 11.—An avalanche from the Altels glacier has fallen upon the hamlet of Spialmatte. Ten people were overwhelmed and have perished. There were no tourists among the number. About two square miles of land have been covered. Three hundred head of cattle were lost in the accident.

National Meeting of Anarchists.

London, Sept. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says that rumors are current that the Anarchists of all countries will hold a meeting in London in October, and will come to an agreement regarding the common agitation for a fund to support the needs of the members.

Czar Receives Prince Hohenlohe.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial Chancellor of Germany, was given an audience by the Czar today. His Majesty received the German statesman most graciously. At the conclusion of the audience the Czarina received Prince Hohenlohe.

Buried by an Avalanche at Berne.

Berne, Sept. 11.—An avalanche from the Altels Glacier has fallen upon the Hamlet of Spitalmatta. About two square miles of land has been covered. It is feared that six persons and 300 head of cattle have perished.

Cholera at Tangier.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—United States Consul Barclay at Tangier, Morocco, has cabled the State Department as follows: "Cholera prevailing here, but not yet pronounced Asiatic type. Average mortality six daily."

Plot Against Prince Ferdinand.

Bucharest, Sept. 11.—A plot against the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been discovered at Rustchuck. Twenty persons have been arrested upon the charge of complicity in the conspiracy.

Passenger Steamer Stranded.

London, Sept. 11.—The steamer Lady Welsely of Dublin, bound for London with 100 passengers on board, stranded on Goodwin Sands today. The passengers and crew were all rescued.

Harding Challenges Jake Gaudaur.

London, Sept. 11—C. R. Harding challenges Jake Gaudaur to a rowing match for the championship of the world and suggests they row upon the Tyne.

Mr. Croker Will Sail Friday.

London, Sept. 11.—Richard Croker sails next Friday from Southampton.

Foreign Flashes.

It is learned that the crew of the Windward suffered severely from scurvy during the winter and that three of them died.

A skeleton, supposed to be that of an American tourist named Ruth, who disappeared in 1890, has been discovered in a ravine of the Adamello glacier in Southern Tyrol.

Drainage Canal Excursion.

Via Santa Fé route, conducted by Engineer Parry of the Sanitary District, leaves Dearborn Station 1:30 p. m. Sept. 14. Round trip fare, 75 cents. Only line that parallels canal entire distance, with no tedious walks from stopping points.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

For twenty-five years the standard for excellence.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

PREFER TO GO ALONE.

CUBAN INSURGENTS WILL NOT ASK RECOGNITION FROM UNCLE SAM.

Talk at Washington Indicates They Would Be Shut Off from Much Valuable Practical Help if the United States Should Take Formal Action—Favorable Sentiment Wanted, Which Might Result in the Sending of a Congressional Committee to Investigate the Conditions.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—According to the latest advices from Cuba it is not the intention of the leaders of the insurgents to insist upon a recognition of their rights as belligerents. This course, they declare, would do more harm than good to the cause of freeing Cuba, because it would make the insurgents amenable to international laws and usages. There is no desire that the insurgents shall be put on the same footing as Spain by a proclamation from the President of the United States declaring neutrality in the treatment of Spain and Cuba. By such a course it would not be possible for a Cuban vessel or a Spanish vessel either to remain longer than twenty-four hours in any port of the United States.

What the insurgents want above all things is to create a sentiment in this country favorable to them and which may result in the appointment of a Congressional committee or commission to visit Cuba and report on the actual condition of affairs in that island. For this reason the friends of Cuba in the United States and elsewhere have advised against the appointment of an agent to come to Washington at present for the purpose of making any representations to the United States Government. Another point made against the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents arises from the fact that they haven't yet organized a government, nor have they taken any port or city and established themselves. While able to maintain a desultory warfare against the troops of Spain, it is not contemplated in the plan of campaign that their forces shall be caught in a city where they could be easily besieged and possibly starved out and captured.

But the same plan is being maintained against the mother country that prevailed against Napoleon and the French in 1808, when the finest army in the world was demoralized and subsequently defeated through the roving tendencies of the Spaniards, who would not stay in one spot long enough to get a licking. Under the course now pursued it is possible for friends of Cuba by organized efforts to secure munitions of war, supplies, and even vessels, for there is no law to prevent citizens of the United States selling any goods that may be called for. But if accorded the rights of belligerents this would cease, and neither Spain nor its colony in Cuba could get anything in the United States that the necessities of war might demand.

While there is no objection to the organization of clubs of Cuban sympathizers in the United States, there is a decided sentiment against anything approximating the establishment of another government in the land and asking its recognition by the United States or any other of the great powers. It is designed by those in charge of the insurgents to wear out the Spanish troops by compelling them to take long forced marches after small bands of the insurgents rather than to mass forces and engage in a pitched battle, where the government troops would have a decided adantage.

By keeping the soldiers constantly on the move and allowing them no rest the insurgents hope to duplicate the results of the war of 1808. Meanwhile there is to be no relaxation of efforts in the United States looking to furnishing supplies of every description to prosecute the uprising against the Spanish Crown, but recognition of belligerent rights is to be held in abeyance.

This is the kind of talk heard at the State Department and among the friends of Cuba here. From the fact that no demand has been made for official or unofficial representation by the Cubans it is construed that they will conduct the affairs in a manner best suited to their own ideas of prevailing conditions in the Gem of the Antilles.

FOOD IS HARD TO OBTAIN IN CUBA.

Planters Cannot Get Money and Laborers Are Suffering.

London, Sept. 12.—The Havana correspondent of the Times says: "I have just returned from the Province of Matanzas, where I found sympathy with the rebels in all parts traversed.

"Everywhere the economic situation is that it is difficult for planters to obtain advances and they are unable to obtain employment for the laborers. Hence great numbers are unable to earn enough to support life. This is a direct incentive to join the rebels. With them food is plentiful.

"In Southwest Matanzas the bandit Matagas commands a band of 700 rebels, including 200 Spaniards.

"An ex-Spanish official who is now a planter gave it as his opinion that the only thing to be done, if Spain would not lose Cuba, is to grant a complete measure of self-government. The Cuban leader of the Autonomistas in the Colon district stated that the Autonomistas of that district regarded the central committee at Havana as weak and as not furthering the cause of Cuban autonomy. The time is arrriving when Spain must offer absolute autonomy if it wishes to keep Cuba.

"Maximo Gomez is advancing toward Santa Clara with the object of allowing Roloff to advance into Matanzas.

"Gen Campos has wired to Madrid not to send further reinforcements."

BLUEFIELDS AFFAIR IS SETTLED.

Nicaragua Pays a Large Sum to Indemnify British Subjects.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—In dispatches to the Department of State, dated Aug. 23 and 24, Consul O'Hara of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, announces the distribution of the indemnity of £15,000 paid by the Government of Nicaragua in response to the British demand for damages to British subjects because of the Bluefields affair.

The Bluefields Recorder claims some of the persons indemnified owe no allegiance to England. The amounts received by individuals range from £100 to £4,500. The British Vice-Consul, Edwin Hatch, received the latter amount.

Consul O'Hara states that the Bluefields Recorder announces the granting of a concession to Mr. J. Lasche, representing the South Dakota and Central American Trading company of South Dakota, for 25,000 hectares of land at any point on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua in alternate lots.

In return the company is to provide a steamer to ply between San Juan del Norte and Cape Gracia, calling at intermediate ports. Consul O'Hara adds: "It is said that Lasche is now in the United States endeavoring to interest capitalists in his project. He has been given six months within which to deposit $10,000 as an evidence of good faith."

WILL NOT EXECUTE BUSTAMENTE.

Belief That He Will Be Given an Impartial Trial.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—A diplomatic representative of one of the Central American republics says the Republic of Salvador will probably not execute Florencio Bustamente, the Lieutenant of Ezeta, who was surrendered by the Nicaraguan Government after being taken from an American steamer. He has no doubt Bustamente will be imprisoned for crimes with which he is charged, but in view of the position taken by the United States in the extradition cases of the Ezeta followers it is probable Salvador will not proceed to extreme measures. It is claimed that the Ezeta followers who are wanted by Salvador are charged with crimes other than revolution, such as murder and arson, and that it is upon these charges they will be tried when taken, Bustamente among the number.

Jacksonville Favors Recognition of Cuba.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 11.—The Jacksonville Board of Trade adopted resolutions declaring that the time has come for the United States Government to recognize the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents and requesting the Florida Senators and Representatives to use every means to bring about such recognition as soon as possible after the assembling of Congress.

Sail away on the great steamship Manitou Saturday, Sept. 14, at 9 a. m., for Northern Michigan resorts. It's a special trip at low rates.

AUTHOR OF "LITTLE DROPS OF WATER."

Mrs. Carney Still Vigorous at the Age of Seventy-two.

Boston Journal: The familiar little poem entitled "Little Drops of Water, Little Grains of Sand," was written by Mrs. Julia Fletcher Carney, now residing in Holyoke, Mass. Though 72 years old Mrs. Carney is sprightly and full of vigor, and is the life and sunshine of the happy little household over which she presides.

She was born in Lancaster April 6, 1823, and inherited patriotism of Maj. Timothy Fletcher of Lancaster and Maj. Warren of Jay, Me. Mrs. Carney says that she has no recollections of a time when she did not express her thoughts in verse. Her older brothers and sisters were wont to write down her infantile rhymes and jingles many years before she learned to do it herself. Her earliest sorrow was caused by the opinion of a maiden aunt, freely expressed to her mother, that "if she let that child go on writing verses she would never amount to anything." Naturally this advice led to a maternal injunction, worded as such injunctions often are: "Never let me see any more of your poetry." As it seemed impossible to obey the spirit of the command the child obeyed the letter, and the next house-cleaning time revealed rolls of rhyme hidden in every nook and corner of the attic. Some of these were so touching and pathetic as to melt the heart of the loving, though anxious, mother, and the law was repealed.

When she was 14 years old her writings began to be recognized outside of the home, and it was not an infrequent occurrence to have her poems printed in the newspapers. The journalists of Boston were especially pleased with the work, and they did everything in their power to encourage her. When 17 she went to Philadelphia, where her married sister resided. Two years later she returned to her home in Boston, where she served a summer's apprenticeship in the district school, attracting commendation from the committee by keeping a formerly unruly school in good order without corporal punishment. In 1844 she was elected teacher in one of the primary schools in Boston, and it was while serving in this capacity that she wrote the poem which has made her famous.

The story of how she was led to write the verses is interesting, and is best told in her own words:

"The end of the school year of 1845 was near at hand, and many of the teachers became interested in a system of shorthand. It was the first attempt at shorthand writing that had been made in this country, and its introduction created some speculation as to its practicability, especially among the school teachers. The system was then taught by Andrews & Boyle of No. 21 School street.

"One day I attended a session of the class after studying some of the characters beforehand. After the fundamental principles had been explained we were asked to compose something in the stenographic characters, spelling each word according to sound. It was suggested that the smaller the words the better the results both in regard to speed and accuracy. With this suggestion in mind I sat down to one of the school desks and penned in stenographic characters the following:

"'Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the pleasant land.'

"That afternoon when I went home I found a young man waiting for some scraps, as the editor called them, for a Sunday-school publication, now called the Myrtle. I had nothing on hand, but remembering the verse which I had written in short hand, I rewrote it, and added these others:

"'So the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

"'So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the path of virtue,
Far in sin to stray.

"'Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Help to make earth happy,
Like the heaven above.'

"The paper published the poem, and soon after it was copied by all the leading papers of the country. Later the words were set to music, with the result that it has become one of the most familiar songs in our Sunday-schools, primary schools, and kindergartens."

Mrs. Carney calls it her child poem, and such it is, though it has doubtless reached the hearts of many of the older folks.

"Little Drops of Water" is by no means the only one of Mrs. Carney's compositions that has acquired note. She is the author of the beautiful song and chorus, "Fill Your Home with Sunshine," also the song, "Deal Gently with the Erring," and numerous poems, including a memorial to John G. Whittier on his 80th birthday.

LANDS CULTIVATED BY UNEMPLOYED.

Pingree "Potato Patch" Idea Tested in Massachusetts.

Boston Transcript: It is harvest time at the Morton farm, the scene of the labors during the summer of the worthy unemployed who had assigned to them one-third acre lots for cultivation in Jamaica Plain. The result as shown by the bountiful crops being garnered has fully met the expectations of the promoters of the scheme and Mr. Peterson of the Industrial Aid Society, who has fostered the plan from the first, is especially jubilant over the success of the first year's trial, which was made in the face of numerous obstacles. There were only two of those who started in who entirely relinquished claim to their land, and those were men who obtained steady work and had no time to tend the land themselves and no one else to do it for them. These men were paid for the work they had done and their plots were assigned to others. Potatoes are the main feature of the farm, the staple product, and their yield has been unusually good, above the average reported by farmers for the year, most men getting from forty to sixty bushels from their one-third acre. A goodly nucleus for family provisions may be saved from this for the winter and the balance will net a neat sum of money if sold. One man sold forty bushels from his lot at 85 cents a bushel and had some other vegetables besides.

Although potatoes are most in evidence there are enough other varieties of vegetables to break the monotony, and to show what may be done in other lines of cultivation. There are bushels of luscious red tomatoes, great heads of cabbage, rich golden squashes, rows of sweet corn and the unfailing bean, which is second in popularity, perhaps, to the potato. On the whole the managers and supporters of the scheme feel they have great reason to be satisfied with the results of the experiment, and are confident that with their present experience they could conduct the enterprise on a much more economical and profitable basis another year.

The men who have had plots of land this year are making eager inquiries as to whether they can get them again next year, and some of them have acquired such a taste for farming that they have expressed their desire to remove to the country, if they can find an opening to support themselves. This was one of the chief ends that those who advocated this industrial scheme had in mind, the encouraging of men and women to leave the over-crowded city tenements and the lines of work in which they have no place, and to go into the agricultural districts, where there is fresh air, food, and work for all who want it.

"If that had been suggested to ever so small a number," says Mr. Peterson, "we shall feel that some good has been accomplished."

Savagery Is an Instinct.

As an example of the tenacity with which the Indian race clings to savagery, a missionary who has labored for many years among the red men tells a story of an Indian girl who was reared by him from the time she was an infant. She grew up to maidenhood and at 18 years of age was a real beauty and was the possessor of many accomplishments known to her white sisters. She could paint, play on the piano, and sing, and was a first-class housekeeper and cook. One day the master of the house entered his residence at noon to find the girl missing. Search was made for hours and she was at last found in a forest near the town bemoaning her fate and declaring she could endure civilization no longer. The girl begged to be taken to her people and would listen to no argument on the subject. The attempt to civilize her has proved a dismal failure.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mortgage Foreclosure Confirmed.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—Judge Caldwell has filed the final decree in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company against the Winona and Southwestern railway company and the Winona and Southwestern Improvement company. The report of F. W. McCutcheon, Special Master in Chancery, is approved and confirmed. The aggregate amount due upon all the bonds, coupons, and scrip certificates secured by the foreclosed mortgage is $2,354,106.66 and the total amount realized from and applicable to the payment of dividends on the indebtedness is only $384,825, less $2,838, leaving a deficiency of $1,072,719.68.

Don't think you have drank the ne plus ultra of wines until you have tried Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne.

MEET AT HIGH SPEED

FIVE KILLED AND EIGHT HURT IN A WRECK NEAR ST. CLOUD.

Two Passenger Trains, While Running at Full Speed, Come Together Head On, and Both Are Wrecked—Both Engineers, One Fireman, Express Messenger, and Mail Clerk Are Instantly Killed—Eight Others, Including Three Passengers, Badly Hurt—Details of the Disaster.

St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 11.—Passenger trains Nos. 2 and 3 on the Great Northern had a head-end collision at Melby this morning. Both were running at a high rate of speed and come together with terrific force.

The Dead.

EMERSON, J. K., St. Paul, engineer No. 2.
HAINES, IRA S., St. Paul, engineer No. 3.
JOHNSON, E. T., St. Paul, mail clerk.
KERSHAW, W. H., St. Paul, express messenger.
THIEBODO, St. Paul, fireman No. 2.

The Injured.

ALLISON, MARGARET, Mason, Wis., badly cut and back hurt.
BETNER, S. D., Minneapolis, express messenger, leg broken and eye injured.
BOGLAW, CHRIS, Fergus Falls, internally injured.
CURTIS, F. M., Mason, Wis., arm, leg, and face hurt.
MARTIN, STEPHEN, Streator, Ill., head and hands cut.
MOHR, CHRIS, San Francisco, head and hands injured.
O'CONNOR, M., St. Paul, mail clerk, head and limbs cut.
ROBERT, WESLEY C., brakeman, head hurt.
RASEERQUIST, J. O., Atwater, mail clerk, injured in back.
RUSSELL, MRS. JOHN, Duluth, badly shocked.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE, St. Paul, mail clerk, injured internally.

No. 2, the east-bound local passenger train, while running at a comparatively high rate of speed, met No. 3, the coast-bound train.

As soon as the news reached here a wrecking crew left for the scene of the accident. A wrecker from Barnesville reached the scene just before the St. Cloud party. The point where the accident occurred is at the top of what is known as Pelican Hill. Originally the siding here was put in that trains could be taken over the hill in sections, but of late years the grade has been so reduced that that practice has been abandoned.

Just how the wreck happened does not appear. It was on a heavy grade that the flyers met, and how the death list is so small is miraculous, as both engines, mail and baggage cars are complete wrecks.

STATE PRODUCES LITTLE EVIDENCE.

Defense in the Hinshaw Case Gets the Best Testimony.

Danville, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Today the State failed in its effort to introduce evidence in the Hinshaw case. Dr. Geis of Indianapolis, an expert chemist, was present to testify in regard to the blood-stains he found upon the sill sawed out of the Hinshaw woodhouse.

The defense objected to the evidence and the court took the matter under advisement. The doctor only testified that he examined the shirt worn by the minister and it was burned. This would show the revolver was held closely to the minister.

Miss Nettie Mays, the first person to enter the house, testified it was not found in a disordered condition, no light was burning, and it was dark. She said she saw tracks leading around to the back of the house. This is a statement in favor of the defense, who will use it strongly.

William East testified he saw Hinshaw in the road before any one reached him; that he went for the doctor; that he looked for tracks and found none within five minutes of the time the shot was fired. Sunday following the tragedy he found the revolver within fifteen feet of where Mrs. Hinshaw's body was found. It contained five empty and one loaded shell. Its lower chambers were filled with dirt, as if it had been scooped up. It was rusty and snow lay around it.

The State will show by another witness that a relative of the defendant took the revolver and removed the stains of rust and polished it up so that it could hardly have been recognizable had it not been for the private mark put on it by a man who saw it soon after it was found.

Miss Eva Worrell, daughter of John Worrell, Deputy State Statistician, was a good witness for the State. She looked out and saw Hinshaw alone calling for help. Court adjourned with her on the stand.

FEDERAL DECISIONS IN MINNESOTA.

Decree for Government in Old Winona and St. Peter Case.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Judge Sanborn, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, today filed a final decree in the case of the United States against the Winona and St. Peter railroad company, the Winona and St. Peter Land company, and Thomas Marshall Jr.

The decree is in accordance with a mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals and is in favor of the government. It oredrs that the conveyances and attempted conveyances of land by the railroad under an alleged grant from the government be canceled and declared null and void. Also that the defendants in the case be forever restrained from setting up any title whatever to the land by virtue of the certification from the United States.

Judge Caldwell of the same court has filed the final decree in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company against the Winona and Southwestern railway company and the Winona and Southwestern Improvement company.

The aggregate amount due upon all the bonds, etc., secured by the foreclosed mortgage is $2,354,106, and the total amount realized from the sale and applicable to the payment of dividends on the indebtendess is only $384,825, less $2,938, leaving a deficiency of $1,972,719. Judge Caldwell therefore orders that the owners of the bonds, coupons, and certificates secured by the mortgage be paid a dividend of 15 1-5 per cent of the face value of their holdings, and that a judgment be entered for the balance remaining due.

ILLINOIS IN NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

History Clear on This Point According to E. G. Mason.

"Illinois was clearly a part of the old Northwest Territory," said E. G. Mason of the Chicago Historical Society yesterday. "History is clear on that point. All of this Western country at one time belonged to France by right of discovery. At the end of the old French war it was ceded by France to England and in the war of the Revolution Virginia captured it from England. All the country now known as Illinois, and in fact eevrything north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River and west of Virginia proper was made a part of that State and was called the County of Illinois. Previous to this England had designated this same territory as 'the Illinois.' In 1783 Virginia decided to cede the country north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi to the United States, and in 1784 the transfer of title was made and a territory known as 'the Northwest Territory' was erected. This, in brief, is the history of Illinois, and it shows conclusively that this State was once part of that historic region."

"How do you acccount for Mr. Goldsmith's assertion, then?"

"I think the final paragraph of your Milwaukee telegram explains it, but it is a matter I don't care to talk about."

John W. Lanehart, the Chicago representative of Gov. Altgeld, expressed surprise when shown the telegram, but declined to talk about it beyond saying:

"I never heard of Mr. Goldsmith before, and I don't know what relations he has, if any, with Gov. Altgeld. He is a little off on history, and that's all I know about it."

Wind Work.

A ten-foot "windwheel" in Nebraska raises a thousand gallons of water daily to a height of seventy feet. These windwheels are coming more and more into use in the West, and it is thought that they will have a very important bearing on the industries of the future.

Notes of Music and Drama.

Frau Klafsky, one of the leading prime donne of Walter Damrosch's Wagnerian company, is at West End, Long Branch, where she will remain until the opening of rehearsals, which begin under Mr. Damrosch's direction the middle of October.

M. D. Slaviansky, the director of the Russian National Chorus, which made a tour of this country in 1873, it is announced will return to America this autumn for a series of concerts. The repertory of the organization, which will begin its engagement next month, includes national songs of Russia, and selections from Russian opera, given in appropriate costume.

PLAN TO DWARF ALL BIG TOWERS.

Promoters of the West Side Scheme Want to Build a Huge One.

If the mammoth tower which a local company wants to build in one of the West Side parks is ever completed it will dwarf the Ferris Wheel, the Masonic Temple, the Washington Monument, and even the great Eiffel Tower of Paris.

At the last meeting of the West Park Board the tower company, in the person of D. R. Proctor, the President, proposed to erect the structure in one of the West Side parks, preferably in the trotting circle at Garfield Park, just south of Madison street. The company asked a ten-year lease of the premises, expecting their remuneration from the crowd of sight-seers. The proposition was referred to the Committee on Improvements and will be acted upon at the next meeting of the board.

The proposed tower is to have a base 450 feet square. It resembles the Eiffel Tower in general appearance, standing on four widely separated legs. The total height to the top of the iron work will be 1,150 feet. The plans call for seven landings, with a total capacity for holding 40,000 people. Fourteen elevators are to be used to the fourth landing, the three remaining points of view being reached by stairways. The first landing is planned to be 225 feet from the ground and 225 feet square. The second landing, reached by four elevators from the first, will be 450 feet high and 125 feet square. The third landing will also have four elevators running, and will be 75 feet square, 675 feet from the ground. The last main landing, reached by two elevators, is to be 1,000 feet from the ground and 50 feet square. The last point of view is to be 1,060 feet from the ground and 25 feet square.

At the top of the tower are to be placed powerful search-lights and a telescope. On the various floors will be restaurants and theaters, with a variety of amusements. The machinery connected with the tower is to be run by electricity. D. R. Proctor is the designer of the tower as well as President of the company proposing to build it. The cost is estimated to be $600,000.

Whale as a Sprinter.

The greatest velocity attained by a whale when struck by a harpoon is nine miles an hour.

Children's pictures our specialty. 15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3.00. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph-st. Agents.

Hindercorns removes corns easily. Makes walking a pleasure. 15 cts at druggists.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC the best cough cure.

All lovers of delicacies use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to secure good digestion.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—Forecast for Thursday:

For Illinois, fair and continued warm during the day; cooler in northern portion Thursday night; southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

For Ohio, fair; continued warm; southwesterly winds Thursday; cooler Friday.

For Indiana, very warm, fair weather Thursday; cooler Friday; southwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, showers in northern portions; warmer; fair weather during the day in south portion; cooler Thursday night; southwesterly winds becoming variable.

For Upper Michigan, threatening weather and rain; winds shifting to northerly.

For Wisconsin, showers in northern and central portions; fair in southern portion; much cooler; westerly winds by Thursday evening.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair; cooler by Thursday evening; winds shifting to northerly.

For Minnesota, fair, except possibly local thunder storms in eastern portion; northerly winds; much cooler in southeastern portion.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
Abilene	30.00	86	92	S. E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.06	70	80	S. W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	74	78	W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.86	76	82	W.	Cl'udy	.14
Cairo, Ill	30.02	84	92	S. E.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	74	84	E.	Rain	.46
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	80	86	S.	Fair	
Chicago	29.92	84	92	S. W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	84	94	W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	29.98	82	88	S.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.90	84	92	S.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.90	84	90	E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.88	84	94	S. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.94	84	94	S. W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	29.84	90	100	S.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.86	54	86	N. E.	R'n&F	.22
El Paso, Tex.	29.88	80	96	E.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.96	80	84	S. W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex	30.06	84	84	S. E.	Clear	
Grand Haven	29.90	76	84	S. W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.78	76	86	S. W.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	30.06	70	82	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	29.86	74	92	N.	Clear	
Indianapolis	30.04	84	94	S.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.04	76	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	1.06
Kansas City, Mo	29.94	84	92	S.	Clear	
Knoxville	30.06	80	88	N.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.80	80	96	S.	Fair	
Little Rock, Ark	30.00	88	96	S. E.	Clear	
Louisville	30.06	84	94	S.	Clear	
Los Angeles	29.92	74	94	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mch	29.82	62	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Memphis, Tenn	30.02	86	94	S. E.	Clear	
Miles City	30.08	64	70	N.	Fair	
Milwaukee	29.86	86	92	S. W.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.06	52	88	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Montreal	29.88	70	78	N. E.	Cl'udy	.94
Moorhead	29.96	66	78	N. W.	Fair	
New Orleans, La	30.04	76	90	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
New York City	29.96	80	88	S. W.	Clear	
Omaha	29.82	92	100	S. W.	Fair	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.94	82	86	S. W.	Clear	
Palestine	30.00	90	96	S. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.96	82	96	S.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.06	84	94	S. W.	Clear	
Port Huron	29.92	[illegible]	84	S. W.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.90	88	94	S.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.12	72	80	N.	Clear	
Sacramento	29.96	62	74	S. W.	Rain	.16
San Francisco	29.98	60	68	S.	Rain	.06
St. Louis	30.02	88	94	S.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.78	84	96	N. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.98	76	82	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Santa Fe	29.98	76	80	S. W.	Clear	
Sioux City	29.84	84	96	N. W.	Fair	
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	82	92	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	82	88	S.	Clear	
Toledo	29.96	84	94	W.	Clear	
Washington	30.06	90	90	S. E.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 78 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 82; 10 a. m., 85; 11 a. m., 87; 12 m., 88; 1 p. m., 90; 3 p. m., 91; 6 p. m., 90. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.42.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Cleared—Steamer Normannia, Hamburg via Southampton. Arrived—Steamer Majestic, from Liverpool. Sailed—Steamers Britannic, for Liverpool; New York, for Southampton; Friesland, for Antwerp.

BOULOGNE—Arrived—Spaarndam, from New York for Rotterdam.

LIVERPOOL—Sailed—Steamer Carthagenia, from Glasgow for Philadelphia; Germanic, for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed—Steamer Havel, from Bremen for New York. Arrived—Steamer St. Louis, from New York.

LONDON—Arrived—Missouri, Philadelphia.

HULL—Sailed—Lord O'Neill, Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN—Sailed—Steamer Servia, from Liverpool for New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Nicolas Theodore, Annie Ruus	22—20
George Sitts, Mary Hogan	45—33
James Horen, Lizzie Hayes	23—22
George Spencer, Nora Conway	40—30
Jesse Mitchell, Hulda Berg	24—21
Alfred Allendorf, Alice Rosena	19—16
Franz Perlitius, Helena Vargmin	[illegible]
Henry Schmill, Sophia Steif	26—22
Edwin Richards, Antioch, Ill., Mary Richards	58—50
James Egan, Louisa Barton	24—22
Paul Krueger, Annie Mittelstaedt	24—19
John Hogstrom, Emma Peterson	26—27
Robert Klorig, Lena Meyer	[illegible]
Royal Thompson, Mattie Schuth	23—21
Richard Wilde, Delphi, Ind., Edna Ginn, Delphi, Ind	24—19
Charles Burnheim, F. E. Auberry	21—18
August Meyer, Rose Statsneim	24—20
Harry Irwin, Elizabeth Salsbury	[illegible]—19
John Johnston, Elisebeth Shoop	[illegible]—24
William Henning, Lena Behrens	23—19
Rubin McGlushan, Mary Kenyon	30—27
Fred Kobermuss, Meta Reichenbach	[illegible]
John Rounbach, Ida Johnson	25—27
Joseph Bauer, Emilie Drewke	24—24
John Motter Jr., Lizzie McFarlane	[illegible]
William Douglass, Bloomfield, N. J., Amelia Himacombe, Bowmanville, Ont	31—21
Aleksander Poknofinski, Antonina Giertsh	27—18
Nels Anderson, Helena Sanstrom	27—21
Louis Gaede, Augusta Nieman	[illegible]—30
Milo Yoder, Gibson City, Ill., Lida McAyeal, Gibson City, Ill	30—22
Peter Brubaker, Jennie Young	[illegible]
August Johnson, Beda Olson	[illegible]
George Spalinger, Carrie Wenthe	21—19
Wilson Egbert, Stella McCarthy	[illegible]
Nicholaus Lauer, Annie Kuebler	25—19
John Parrich, Florence Lee	24—24
Peter Hoy, Ellen Campbell	20—19
Christen Olsen, Elwena Henriksen	26—23
Christian Hansen, Julia Christensen	21—21
Louis Goldman, Bessie Kahn	[illegible]—20
Frank Busch, Kate Curran	[illegible]—19
Gustav Reichenbach, Friedericke Rossow	40—[illegible]
Ward Leffingwell, Bessie Tolbate	[illegible]—18
Frank De Rin, Filomena Pettelod	[illegible]
Thomas Davis, Hattie Riche	[illegible]
John Hackley, Indianapolis, Ind., Pearl Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind	21—18
Herbert Parks, Jennie Lassen	[illegible]—19
Christopher Reutsch, Mathilda Kesselhut	[illegible]
John Turner, Kittie Eininger	[illegible]
Alexander Tomaschek, Emilie Kaupe	[illegible]—19
John Morgan, Columbus, Ind., Olive Holton, Columbus, Ind	21—20
John Mann, Alice McInerny	20—20
Charles Peterson, Mary Olson	[illegible]—18
Colin Taylor, New York City, Luella Montague, Mount Carroll, Ill	30—29
Victor Rhoades, Marguerite Adams	[illegible]—21
Thomas Marsalek, Mary Cimero	21—19
William Pound, Emma Evans	21—18

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—Rose Irene, age 20 years 2 months 1 day, beloved wife of E. V. Arnold, at the residence of her mother, Theresa Barcal, 42 46th-st., 9:30 a. m., Sept. 11, 1895. Funeral Friday, Sept. 13, at 10 a. m., to Graceland Cemetery. Burial private.

ASHWORTH—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Parson, in Oak Park, Mrs. Ellen F. Ashworth. Funeral notice hereafter.

EAMES—Tuesday at 5 o'clock, Lester H. Eames. Funeral from 108 Lake Shore drive, Friday, at 2:30 o'clock, to Graceland Cemetery.

DEATHS.

HOPEWELL—Mary, beloved wife of Henry Hopewell, aged 60 years. Funeral Friday, Sept. 13, at 11 o'clock, from her residence, 301 Hudson-av. Interment at Graceland Cemetery.

HOFFMAN—At his residence, Tuesday, Sept. 10, Mr. P. S. Hoffman. Interment at Richmond, Ind. Richmond papers please copy.

KIMBALL—At his residence, 3322 Michigan-av., of heart disease, Josiah E. Kimball, aged 53 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McGRATH—Sept. 11, aged 44 years, Annie F., wife of James McGrath and sister of Charles H., William N., George, John, and Frank Wharton and Mrs. A. J. Beckler of Rogers Park. Funeral from late residence, 1690 Wolcott-st., Friday, Sept. 13, at 2 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery.

MARSHALL—Augusta Lucy Marshall, aged 1 month and 13 days, infant daughter of Charles and Lucy Marshall, No. 206 119th-st. Funeral private, Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

McDOUGAL—Sept. 10, Gertrude G. McDougal, daughter of Mrs. Anna W. McDougal of Riverside, Ill. Funeral Friday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 a. m., from her late residence at Riverside to Forest Home Cemetery.

MORRIS—M. Morris of Parsons, Kas., Sept. 10, aged 63 years. Funeral 10 a. m. Thursday from residence of Isaac M. Frank, 3728 Forest-av.

NIXON—[Becker]—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 2:45 p. m., Frances E., wife of John H. Nixon and sister of George W. Becker; a native of New Orleans, La. Funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 4383 Langley-av., Thursday, Sept. 12, at 10 a. m. sharp, by carriages to Church of the Holy Angels, thence to Oakwoods Cemetery. New Orleans papers please copy.

ROCCA—Grigorio, beloved husband of Rosa Rocca, father of Dominick and Angolina Arado. Funeral Thursday, Sept. 12, at 10:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 508 Wells-st., to the Church of the Assumption, thence to C. & N. W. R. R. depot and to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited. No flowers.

SAMPSON—Sept. 11, at 14 West Beethoven place, at 3 a. m., Isabella B. Piggott, wife of William Sampson, in the 84th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Please omit flowers.

STUENKEL—Sept. 9, 1895, 7 p. m., William Stuenkel, aged 81 years 6 months and 13 days, beloved father of Caroline Nuetzel, Emma Dreckschmidt, and Lucy Bartels. Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. from his late residence, 445 W. 12th-st., to Wunders Cemetery.

WHEELER—James Henry Wheeler, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John T. Nickerson, Wednesday, Sept. 11, aged 68 years 6 months. Funeral private.

WALSH—Sept. 11, 1895, at 4738 Union-av., James Walsh, beloved husband of Mary Walsh (née Meehan) and father-in-law of C. J. Regan, also of Dennis Donohue. Funeral notice hereafter. Staten Island, N. Y., papers please copy. Member of Dexter Council Royal Arcanum.

WILLSON—Funeral services of the late E. D. Willson will take place at the chapel in Oakwoods Cemetery at 2 p. m. Thursday, Sept. 12.

OLD BALL PARK—West Harrison and Loomis-sts.

BUT THREE DAYS MORE.

BARNUM BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

OLD WEST SIDE BALL PARK, Harrison, Loomis, Congress and Throop. Metropolitan "L," Harrison, Van Buren, Madison, and all West Side cars. 24 PERFORMING ELEPHANTS. The dashing Meers Sisters, unrivaled equestriennes, and all the Great Circus Features. Daily at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7. Admission 50c; reserved chairs, $1. Children under 9 years half price. Reserved seat sale at ESTEY & CAMP'S, 233 State-st.

South Side—HOPKINS—West Side.

HOPKINS

SOUTH SIDE — MARIE DRESSLER, Bartlett & May, Mlle. Rialta, 3 Racketts, Little Laurel, &c.; "STORM BEATEN."

WEST SIDE — MARLO & DUNHAM, De Forests, Gehrue Sisters, De Barsell, Bertha Wagner, &c., &c.

THE PLUNGER — HOPKINS' STOCK CO. Splendid Production.

TEN—TWENTY—THIRTY—CENTS.

THE SCHILLER—Tel. Main Express 235.
Direction GUSTAVE FROHMAN.
IRA J. LA MOTTE, Manager.
Tonight, Friday, Saturday Matinee and Evening.
Edwin M. Royle's Celebrated Comedy, FRIENDS.

EXTRA—NEXT SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.
First and Greatest of Magicians. KELLAR
SALE OPENS TODAY.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
GEO. A. FAIR .... Manager
Observatory Open Daily 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Tickets, 25c.
THE ROOF GARDEN.
8:30 P. M.—FASHIONABLE VAUDEVILLE.
TOM and LILLIE ENGLISH, Musical Artists. JOHN A. COLEMAN, Eccentrique. STINSON and MERTON, Sketch Artists. LES REMONDES, Novelty Dancers. KLIPPEL and COLLVER, Duettists. And Many More Good People. Admission, 50c. Sunday—Kennedy & Lorens, the European Novelty.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
H. L. HAMLIN .... Manager
OTIS SKINNER.
THE SUCCESS OF A SEASON
VILLON the VAGABOND
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Sept. 16, one week only—THE BOSTONIANS.

McVICKER'S THEATER—TONIGHT.
"ANOTHER CRANE TRIUMPH."
WM. H. CRANE in
Martha Morton's Comedy
HIS WIFE'S FATHER.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
Every Evening Except Sunday. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
THIRD WEEK OF MR. CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATER CO. and last nights of THE MASQUERADERS
Next Monday—JOHN-A-DREAMS. Advance sale ready this morning.

HOOLEY'S—Last Three Nights and Saturday Mat.
Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theater Co.
Tonight, Friday, and Saturday Matinee,
"THE CHARITY BALL."
Saturday Night,
"THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN."
Sept. 15—"Charley's Aunt" by the original company.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE, DAVID HENDERSON, Mgr.
"A Screaming Success"—Ev'g News.
Edward E. Rice's Comedians in The GLOBE TROTTER
WILLIAM HOEY AND A GREAT CAST.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
Continuous Show Noon Until 11 P. M. "Mimic Four," Filson & Errol, Pete Baker, John and Nellie Healy, Gilbert Sarony, 4 Goldsmith Sisters, Roberts & Allen, Kitty Mitchell, Meehan & Raymond, Malone Salinger, 4 Angelia Sisters, Ed Reno, Price & Lloyd, Mendoza Sisters, Flamondon, Dalton Brothers. Prices—10, 20, 30 cents—No Higher.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE, Madison-st., near State. Tel. Main 2186.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago. Two big Performances Every Day—2 and 8.
Sam T. Jack's Extravaganza Co.
IN THE BULLFIGHTERS.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Ladies' and Children's Popular Priced Matinee Saturday.
The Greatest Melodramatic Hit Ever Seen in Chicago,
THE COTTON KING.
Sunday Night—CHAS. A. GARDNER—THE PRIZE-WINNER.

THE LINCOLN—Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
"IN OLD KENTUCKY."
Great Race Scene—Great Pickaninny Band.
Next Sunday Matinee—CONROY & FOX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
TONY PASTOR
AND HIS GRAND COMPANY.
Next Sunday—"A BOWERY GIRL."

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
A BOWERY GIRL
Next Sunday—TONY PASTOR.

MILWAUKEE AND RETURN DAILY ON THE GOODRICH LINE. $1
FAST TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMSHIP "VIRGINIA"

WILL CALL A MEETING

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEEMEN GETTING ANXIOUS.

Many Recent Changes in the Personnel of the Body Cause Much Interest as to What Will Be Done—Lloyd Smith Is Ready to Summon the Members Together at Any Time—Likely to Issue a Call Today—Getting Ready for the Convention—Democratic Men Are Ready.

So much interest is centered in the contest to gain control of the Republican County Central committee that the personnel of the ticket to be nominated this fall is lost sight of. The constitutional provision that all committeemen holding appointive offices must resign necessitates about half the committeemen withdrawing, and throws the ward clubs which are forced to fill the vacancies into excitement. Several clubs have named new committeemen, and complications have come up that will make the meeting of the committee highly interesting if not sensational. It is probable that there will be half a dozen contested seats.

Lloyd-Smith is the Chairman of the committee, and he said yesterday he was willing to get the committee together whenever the members wished. It was stated yesterday that if Mr. Smith did not issue a call today for a meeting next week five members would sign a call and demand a meeting. When Mr. Smith was informed as to this intention, which is a move on the part of the County Building people, he said not a single person of the county or city factions had asked him to call a meeting.

"It makes no difference to me," he said, "when the committee meets, so it is in time to give ten days' notice of the holding of the convention. The convention will have to be held at least thirty days previous to the election, which will be Nov. 5. The latest date for holding the convention is Oct 5. I am willing to call the convention any time."

It is probable Mr. Smith will issue a call today for a meeting Monday.

There was much speculation among politicians yesterday as to whether Russell D. Peacock, who was elected committeeman to represent the Nineteenth Ward at the meeting of the ward club Tuesday evening, was a City Hall or County Building man. Both sides claimed him. Peacock was elected to succeed Chris Mamer. The selection of Mr. Peacock is not regarded as antagonistic to Mamer's interests, as the men are warm personal and political friends.

The Democratic Executive committee will meet tomorrow and issue a call for the convention in accordance with the order of the full committee. The convention will probably be held Oct. 2.

There will be a meeting of the People's party leaders who represent the socialistic faction at Fischer's Hall Friday evening to determine whether they will leave the party and support the ticket nominated by the Socialists several weeks ago. The bolt is led by T. J. Morgan, Thomas I. Kidd, James Carr, Charles Dold, and others.

There was a meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republican club last evening at Lammer's Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues, at which resolutions were adopted attacking Mayor Swift. The meeting also indorsed William H. Garrison for the Superior Court nomination. The meeting was largely attended by disappointed officeholders and this may have had something to do with the tone of the resolution.

M'SHANE DOESN'T GET HIS FREEDOM.

Judge Clifford Uncertain as to His Authority to Act in the Case.

Ex-Congressman John McShane of Omaha, who was arrested with Attorney F. H. Culver of this city on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, was before Judge Clifford yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Clifford was not convinced that he had the right to take the case out of the hands of Justice Hall, who issued the warrants for the arrest of the petitioners, and continued the case until this morning.

McShane, who is President of the Columbia Investment company of Omaha, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Charles E. Bartlett of the real estate firm of Bartlett & Roach, No. 80 Dearborn street. Bartlett & Roach are the owners of property in several suburbs, and they received an offer from Attorney Culver, who, it is said, represented McShane and B. J. Scannell, who lives in Omaha, to exchange a flat building at State street and Cloud court for their property. The deeds of the property of Bartlett & Roach and the deeds of the property of the Omaha men were placed in the hands of Attorney Culver in escrow until the arrangements for the trade were complete. It is asserted by the real estate men that the deeds were, without their knowledge, placed on record by Culver, and that when they came to close the deal they found their property mortgaged to McShane, while the property which they were to receive on State street had been transferred to James Atwood, who is the janitor of the building. Bartlett then procured warrants for the arrest of McShane, Scannell, Culver, and Atwood on the charge of conspiracy to defraud. McShane and Culver are at liberty on bail furnished before Judge Gibbons. McShane declared he knew nothing about the details of the real estate transaction or the recording of the deeds. Attorney Arney said there was no criminal intent on the part of Culver or any one else connected with the case.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—H. J. Scannell, for whom a warrant has been issued in Chicago, says he will go to Chicago and meet the charge within a few days. He denounces McShane's arrest as an entirely uncalled for proceeding for the purpose of annoying Mr. McShane. He says that as a matter of fact Mr. McShane had no connection with the real estate deal in question. He himself was the principal in the affair, which was a trade of property in which the Chicago firm had made a proposition which had been accepted. Afterward they attempted to back out, but it was too late. He had just received a telegram from Mr. McShane in which the latter stated he had already begun a suit for damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

IT IS AN OLD AND SIMPLE PROCESS.

So Say City Officials of the Disinfectant for Bridgeport.

Bottles of crystal-like water were on exhibition at the Health Department yesterday as a demonstration of the wonderful accomplishments proposed by the projectors of the new disinfectant or deodorizer for the Bridgeport cesspool. The water had been taken from one of the worst holes along the South Branch, if there is any distinction, and was clear and odorless on being submitted to the process.

But a successful test of the process is not the last move toward securing a goodly appropriation of the city's funds for its purchase. In the first place, city officials who ought to know say it is an old and simple process, which can be prepared as cheaply by the city chemist as any one else. Then, again, the health authorities deny the city's responsibility for the condition of the South Branch, and cannot see why the city should be called on to spend immense sums of money in that direction.

"It seems to me," said Dr. Hamilton, "these people are trying to saddle off on the department an old disinfectant and deodorizer that the chemical department can prepare as cheaply as they can. There is nothing new in this process, and why should the city adopt it or any other? It is a question of polluting the river; the city must take care of its sewers, but the people themselves must stop the work of pollution."

NO MORE REWARDS FOR POLICEMEN.

Members of the Force Must Be Content with Their Regular Pay.

Chief Badenoch has decided that hereafter none of the members of the department shall be allowed to accept rewards from any source whatsoever. Yesterday a firm directed a letter to the Chief, inclosing a check for $10, to be paid to Detectives Thorpe and Magner for the recovery of two bicycles. The Chief returned the check with the explanation that the acceptance of rewards was no longer allowed in the department. When asked why he had decided to take this course the Chief said:

"I think that rewards have a tendency to demoralize the department. If officers know that if they capture a certain man they will secure a reward you will see every man in the department striving to capture that one man and the routine business of the service will be neglected. The men in the Detective Bureau are well paid by the city for their entire services. If they do not like their places they can quit. Only the other day Inspector Schaack asked me about the same matter. A citizen desired to reward certain members of the department for services. I told the Inspector to return the money to the man and he did so. Later I received a letter from the same man wanting to know if there was not some way in which he could reward the department. I answered that he could make a donation to the Policemen's Benevolent fund. This was done. I think it much the better plan."

JUDGE PAYNE FINDS THE CAUSE.

Engineers in the Criminal Court Building Have Little Work to Do.

Judge Payne continued his investigation yesterday as to the neglect of the employés in the Criminal Court Building to provide drinking water for juries who are locked in the building all night while deliberating over a verdict. The inquiry resulted in Assistant Engineer Green admitting that he did almost nothing during the night. Assistant Engineer McMillan was asked why he had let the jurors go without water, and said he thought the supply tank was full when he shut down at 8 o'clock.

"That tank holds 6,000 gallons," said Judge Payne, "and yet there was not a drop of water to be had in the building at 10 o'clock. Do you think twelve jurymen and a bailiff could make use of 6,000 gallons of water in two hours?"

Assistant Engineer Green was not on hand and an attachment was issued for him. When he came he explained that when he went on duty Monday night the fires had died out in the boiler-room and there was no steam to pump water.

"Well, what did you do?" asked Judge Payne.

"Nothing," replied Green.

"Why didn't you order the firemen to make a fire?"

"He wasn't there. He is suposed to get around at 11 o'clock, but some times we do not see him for several hours afterward."

"In a case of emergency, when you had nothing to do, could you not have placed a fire in one of those boilers and pumped up some water to those suffering men? Would it not have been an act of humanity, to say nothing about duty? But you wouldn't and didn't. You are not fit to hold a position in this building or in the employ of the county. You ought to be discharged at once."

Bailiff Morgan said he went to the furnace-room and asked that water be pumped to the jury-room on the sixth floor, and Green told him it could not be done and used vile language when the bailiff insisted, but finally Green brought up some water to drink.

Assistant Engineer Green denied that he had made use of the language attributed to him by Bailiff Morgan, and said he could produce three witnesses who would support his denial. Judge Payne told him to bring them into court at 10 o'clock this morning.

NAGLE BROUGHT BACK FOR TRIAL.

Alleged Whisky Receipt Swindler Reaches Here from New York.

S. V. Nagle, the alleged whisky receipt swindler who was captured in New York a few days ago, was brought to this city yesterday by Detective McKeough. Nagle, who was formerly Secretary of the Old Hickory Distilling company, is wanted, it is said, by not a few Chicago as well as St. Louis and Milwaukee liquor dealers, from whom he is said to have obtained $10,000 by the sale of alleged bogus United States warehouse receipts. Nagle is under an indictment on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses from John L. Schneller, No. 130 Wells street. The latter, it is said, bought $1,100 worth of the receipts in installments of $50 per month. He had paid out $700 when he was informed that he had been victimized. Several other local saloonkeepers are said to have been similarly dealt with. Nagle's bonds were raised from $4,000 to $10,000 by Judge Payne.

Work of the Grand Jury.

Sixty cases were on the call of the grand jury yesterday. Col. Thomas H. Monstery appeared with a complaint against August Petterson, a bookkeeper for P. D. Armour & Co., on a charge of assault. Petterson was a pupil of Col. Monstery and a month ago, after a friendly dinner, Petterson is alleged to have tried a new blow the Colonel had taught him on the boxing-master. The result was that Col. Monstery was badly injured. Fred McCrumo, who several weeks ago while acting as inspector for the Metropolitan Elevated railroad ran a car over two men, killing them, was examined on a charge of criminal carelessness.

Yesterday afternoon twenty-eight true bills were returned. The list contained charges of robbery, burglary, and larceny, and were all against men and boys now in the County Jail.

Lucille Caton Under Arrest.

A young woman said to be a niece of the late Judge Caton was held to the Criminal Court on a charge of larceny Tuesday by Justice Kearney of Evanston. The woman had been employed as a servant by Mrs. W. W. Burnham and gave the name of Lucille Caton. Many articles were missed from the house, and some of these were found in the girl's possession. She wept bitterly when arrested and refused to tell where her home was. She finally said she was related to the late Judge Caton.

His Dog Saved Him a Fine.

A dog and a vagrant prisoner named John Logan were the cause of some noise and merriment in Justice Underwood's court yesterday. Logan was on trial for sleeping in the parks. The dog began to growl and was put into the street. He was back again in a moment and stuck to his master, the vagrant. On the promise that the dog and he would promptly leave town Logan was discharged.

Jail Prisoner Attacks a Matron.

Lena Olson, a prisoner in the jail, became crazed yesterday and attacked Matron Kate Boggiana. She first threw a cup of scalding hot coffee at the matron, and then caught her by the throat and tried to choke her. Guards came to the rescue, and the woman was forced into her cell and locked up. It is thought she has become demented, and she will be examined as to her sanity.

Negro Porch-Climber Caught.

Charles Carter, a negro, was arrested yesterday after robbing the residence of George Warren, No. 3547 Prairie avenue. Carter is said to be a porch-climber and got into the house while the family was at dinner, and when discovered was walking away with a quantity of valuables. He was chased by members of the Warren family and finally caught.

Burglars Rob City-Firemen.

Burglars adopted a clever plan at the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 early yesterday morning. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning a false alarm was turned in from Thirty-third street and Wentworth avenue. While the men were away thieves broke open the lockers of the men, securing $52 belonging to Patrick Toomey, driver of the chemical engine.

Evanston Man Fined for Assault.

B. F. Housel, Superintendent of Streets in Evanston, was fined $5 and costs on a charge of assault by Justice Kearney yesterday. John Boyer, proprietor of a grocery, the complainant, testified that Housel owed him money and when he demanded payment the latter, Boyer says, struck him in the face with his fist.

City Items.

F. L. Lade, a veterinary surgeon living at No. 451 Washington boulevard, was fined $5 and costs by Justice Chott yesterday on charge of abusing his horse.

Sigmund de Mihuika was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Underwood. David and Charles Dudenham charged Mihuika with raising a receipt from $5 to $105.

P. S. Hoffman was found dead at his home, No. 756 West Madison street, an empty morphine bottle lying near the bed. He was 71 years old. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A twenty-pound section of the stone in one of the window frames of the Postoffice fell from its place yesterday. Three letter carriers were working below and the stone fell by their side, but without hurting them.

The application for a receiver for the Mutual Electric Light and Power company under the bill filed by L. G. Kirkland came up yesterday before Judge Clifford, but it was continued until next Saturday at 10 o'clock.

A jury in Judge Payne's court yesterday found William Buford guilty of murder and fixed his punishment at twenty-nine years in the penitentiary. The court sentenced him at once. Buford killed Jordan Ewing at the Southern Hotel, where they were employed as waiters.

The Getchell Roofing company, with an office in Room 4, No. 85 Washington street, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday. The assignee is Warren H. Ephraim. A statement was filed showing that the assets of the company are $3.500 and the liabilities $3,300.

Andrew Dickson, a hardware dealer at No. 106 Randolph street, confessed judgment in the Circuit Court yesterday on notes aggregating $4,855.47. Deputy Sheriff Hall took possession of the store. The judgment creditors are Flora D. Porter, $2,352.75, and William G. Hibbard, $2,502.72.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

RULES PUZZLE HIM.

JOHN S. MILLER DOESN'T UNDERSTAND THE SCHOOL BOARD.

He Makes a Mild Protest When a Motion Is Made to Suspend the Rules and Adopt a Report in Regard to the Reinstatement of a Teacher—Thornton's Military Plan Is Temporarily Snowed Under—Brenan Doesn't Believe Children Should Fight Unless They Have To.

"Why, gentlemen, really this surprises me. I must confess I don't see how you can suspend the rules of this board. If they were ordinary rules of order it could be done, but as I understand it these are the governing rules of this body."

It was Attorney John S. Miller who spoke; an able lawyer and skilled parliamentarian, and he was making a mild protest against the peculir manner in which the Board of Education business is transacted. Mr. Miller is one of the new members of the board and he got a lesson last night which shocked him. Chairman Brenan of the School Management committee had handed in a report one item of which called for the reinstatement of a Mrs. Stewart as a teacher. Mr. Rosenthal objected to this on the ground that the rules expressly forbid the employment of any teacher who has been out of service for three years unless a new examination is taken by the aplicant, and Mrs. Stewart, he said, came within this rule.

"This is not a personal objection to Mrs. Stewart," said Mr. Rosenthal. "I merely make this motion because I think it is time this board began to live up to its rules. Let us either observe them or wipe them out entirely. Under the present system they are ignored whenever it suits the convenience of the majority, and I know of several instances in which people who could not pass an examination have been thus given positions."

Mr. Miller's Protest.

Somebody moved to get around the difficulty by suspending the rules and adopting the entire report, and it was this which brought out a protest from Mr. Miller. To his surprise the objection was lightly brushed aside and Mr. Brenan's report went on record as adopted. Mr. Miller looked a little puzzled at the procedure and said:

"I don't know much about this Board of Education business yet, but I am going to look into this point."

Mr. Thornton's introduction of a resolution providing for the military instruction out of school hours of male pupils at the high and college preparatory schools without cost to the Board of Education made Mr. Brenan's ire rise.

"Move it be referred to the School Management committee," said Brenan tartly, and it was, at which the Nestor of the board smiled grimly at the prospective fate of the resolution at the hands of the committee of which he is Chairman.

"I don't believe in bringing children up to play war," he muttered. "Peace is what we should educate them to. It's time enough to fool with war when we have to fight in earnest."

There are a number of members of the board who would like to support the military instruction proposition, but in the present temper of Mr. Brenan's mind they are not likely to have the chance to do so, as the resolution probably will be pigeonholed.

Errant Gets After Graham.

Mr. Errant is tired of the delay in furnishing the board the information collected by Clerk Graham concerning the distribution of school books in other cities, and he said so plainly while making a request for a special meeting of the board at which this data is to be submitted.

"I understand," he said, "that the clerk of this board has in his possession a great deal of valuable information on this subject, and it is time we had it. I believe this matter shows the system of distribution and other important items in the principal cities of this country, and I move the Chairman be requested to call a special meeting at which the data shall be submitted in full."

This was carried, and the attention of the board was next directed to a report from John S. Miller, Charles S. Thornton, and Joseph W. Errant, the special committee which has been considering the claim of the Civil Service Commission that the employés of the board come under its rules. The committee said that inasmuch as a suit was about to be begun to test the law it was well enough to let the matter alone for the present, and also to ignore the request of Mr. Clark for the detail of a superintendent to assist in the examinations.

It was resolved to reappoint the physicians who superintended the vaccination work for the board last year, and considerable minor business in the way of approving small bills was done.

Loretta Kane was present and seemed much annoyed when informed by President Cameron that she was no longer in the employ of the board. Miss Kane at once gave notice of her intention to test the matter in the courts by suing for her September salary.

OHRAN HELD TO CRIMINAL COURT.

Result of Coroner's Inquest on Body of Joseph Conlon.

A Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon held John Ohran to the Criminal Court on a charge of murdering Joseph Conlon in front of the latter's home, No. 394 Austin avenue, Tuesday night. Deputy Coroner Corbett held the inquest upon Conlon's remains at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station.

Miss Agnes Conlon, a sister of the dead man, said about midnight she heard her brother and John Ohran quarreling, and heard Ohran say with an oath: "Conlon, if you bother me any more I'll kill you." Conlon made some reply, and Ohran drew a revolver and fired two shots. Conlon staggered through the gate in front of the house and fell to the ground.

Mrs. Annie Ohran of No. 400 Austin avenue, wife of the prisoner, said her husband went to a saloon to get a pail of beer. He was gone a long while, and she followed to see what detained him. She met Joseph Conlon near the latter's gate and asked him why he was continually insulting her husband as the latter passed Conlon's house. Conlon struck her in the mouth, she said. Just then her husband came up and Conlon leaped at him with a knife. A man named Jacobson also appeared and placed the muzzle of a revolver at Ohran's head. Then Ohran drew his revolver and fired two shots.

Mrs. Ohran said she fainted when the last shot was fired and knew no more for an hour.

Officer D. O'Neill told of quarrels and threats between Conlon and Ohran, and said he saw both men on the street shortly before the encounter and directed Mrs. Ohran to where she could find her husband.

Ohran was arrested yesterday morning on Harrison street near the County Hospital. He was on his way to the hospital to see Conlon, who he supposed had been taken there.

ARE AFRAID OF MORE BURGLARS.

North Side People Say They Are Not Given Police Protection.

Residents of the North Side in the neighborhood of Clark street, Deming court, and Hampden court are excited over the number of burglaries in the last month, and the residents are complaining of the lack of police protection. Burglaries have been committed in the afternoon, early in the evening, late at night, and at almost any hour.

S. W. Stryker, No. 1907 Deming court, left home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and returned at 5 o'clock. In that time thieves had entered and ransacked the house. A few days before this thieves entered the house occupied by C. M. Hedenburg, No. 1798 Deming court, while no one was at home and stole a quantity of goods. Mrs. Hugh W. Dyar, No. 223 Hampden court, discovered that her furs and winter clothing, which had been stored in the basement, had been taken.

Tuesday night, at 9:30 o'clock, Mrs. H. J. Carr was alarmed by hearing a man in the hallway of the residence, No. 1939 Deming court, and screamed for help. Before it came the burglar fled. About 11 o'clock that same evening the servant in the flat occupied by E. S. Shockey, No. 221 Hampden court, heard a noise at the rear of the flat and an investigation showed that the screen window had been removed by some one who had been frightened away by the approach of the girl. About 1 o'clock Mrs. Frank W. Schmitt, No. 223 Hampden court, was aroused by hearing some one raising the screen at the rear of the first flat. She screamed and the burglar fled.

The police of the Sheffield Avenue Station state that no complaints have been made to them and that their men patrol that district as carefully as any other.

BIG STEAM YACHT ARGO SOLD.

Purchased from the Argonaut Club for Use in Galveston, Tex.

The steam yacht Argo was sold yesterday by the Argonauts to Oscar M. Springer of Detroit and will be soon taken to Galveston, Tex. The Argonauts bought the Leila in 1892 and renamed it. During that year the Argonauts had a fine time in their boat. The following winter it was rebuilt, and during the World's Fair was in constant service, running between the clubhouse and the yacht pier at the Fair grounds. Repairs were in constant demand, and it would have taken a large income to keep the boat running. Consequently the boat was not used in 1894. It was put into winter quarters at the South Chicago Shipyard, and during the winter was sunk and badly damaged. The Argo is supposed to have cost the club something like $14,000, and the sale realized $2,500.

CONFESSES TO MANY ROBBERIES.

George Wallace Admits He Has Been Guilty of Numerous Crimes.

By his own confession George E. Wallace, arrested for assaulting and robbing C. R. Swartout of Wilmette near Evanston a week ago, is guilty of other crimes. His true name is said to be Lee M. Clark, and it is thought he is a deserter from the United States army. He was charged yesterday with robbing John L. Stockton of Highland Park, and admitted it. The robbery took place the evening of Aug. 31. Mr. Stockton answered the doorbell and found a man wearing a black mask. The robber was armed, and took Mr. Stockton's watch.

Wallace said he could not account for his crimes except that he was made desperate by hunger. He was a Columbian Guard during the World's Fair.

INVESTIGATING W. R. PALMER'S DEATH.

St. Louis Chief of Police Blames Detective Allender for His Conduct.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The chances are that Detective Allender, who was sleeping in the adjoining room to William R. Palmer when the latter committed suicide, is going to have serious trouble explaining his connection with the case. The Chief of Police is investigating the matter.

Chief Harrigan said yesterday: "It is the most extraordinary case I have run across for a long time. Allender had no business in Palmer's room, so far as I can see; but I am not prepared to say what will be done until I have finished the investigation."

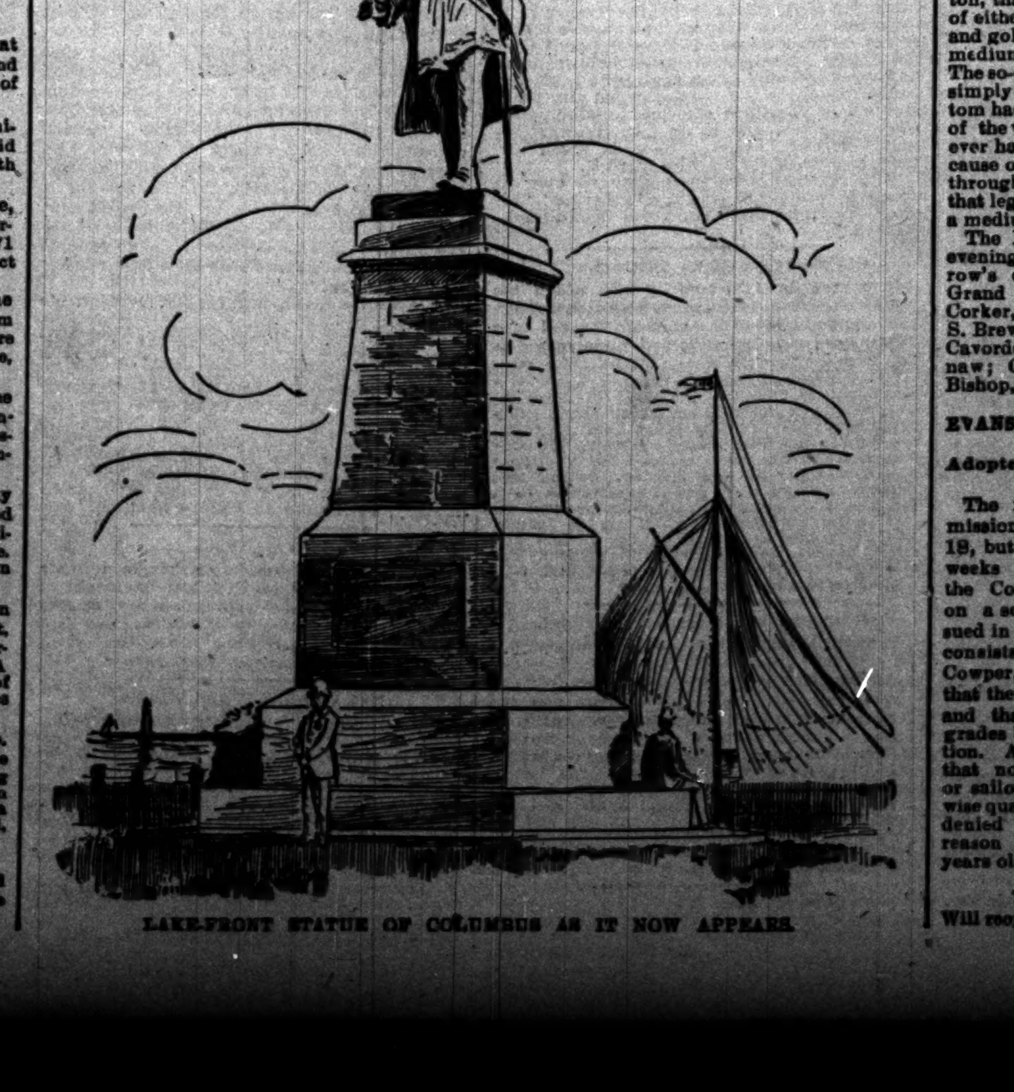
It is said Allender disobeyed instructions; that he was told to find Palmer and turn him over to his friends and then go back to his regular duties. Instead of this he undertook the task of sobering Palmer. It is also rumored about town that it was with Allender's gun that Palmer shot himself. This is denied by the former's friends. Chief of Detectives Desmond blames Allender. "He should have gone about his business," said Desmond, "when he turned Palmer over to Pat Short. At any rate, he should have seen that Palmer's pistol was taken from him."

THEY DO NOT NEED A CITY LICENSE.

Government Engineers Are Examined by Inspector Stewart C. Moore.

Considerable comment has been made on the fact that none of the engineers at the Government Building hold city licenses and an attempt has been made to show the recent accident there was due to the employment of incompetents. Custodian Bailey, however, dissipated all this yesterday when he said:

"This is a government institution and city ordinances do not apply here. Our engineers are not asked whether they have a city license or not. Every man who applies for a position as engineer or fireman has to pass an examination before the local Federal Inspector, Stewart C. Moore, and this is even stricter than the ordinary city examination. Mr. Moore's certificate is forwarded to Washington and filed, and on the character of it depends the applicant's chance of getting a job. If Mr. Moore reports the applicant as an expert he gets an appointment to the first vacant position, provided he is in order on the applicant list. After appointment the men are assigned to work, and I have nothing to do but to accept them and keep them at work so long as they do their duty."



LAKE-FRONT STATUE OF COLUMBUS AS IT NOW APPEARS.

ASKS RIGHT OF WAY.

M'GANN'S ROAD PLANS TO GET TO LINCOLN PARK.

Suit Is Filed in the County Court for the Condemnation of Right of Way on Twenty-second Street from the River East to Wabash Avenue—Plan Is to Acquire a Line from the Present Terminus of McGann's Road Over the Tracks of the Chicago City Company.

Pending street-car litigation was increased yesterday by the filing of a petition in the County Court by Congressman McGann's road to condemn a right of way on Twenty-second street from the river east to Wabash avenue.

The proceedings are brought in the name of the West and South Town Street Railway company, and seek to acquire for the use of the Chicago General Railway company, which leases the tracks of the former company, condemnation of a right of way from the present eastern terminus of McGann's road, which is at the river, over the tracks of the rival company, the Chicago City, to Wabash avenue. According to Vice-President Bonney of McGann's road:

"The proceedings are the first of a series of suits which will be commenced to extend the lines of the Chicago General railway company from the Stock-Yards to Lincoln Park, at a fare of four cents for the entire distance."

In the case between McGann's road and the Chicago City road, recently decided by Judge Tuley, the court held that street car tracks are public property, and that if the former company wished to run its cars over the latter's property, it must proceed by condemnation. This outcome was a defeat for the McGann people, who, personally, have always held the opinion that street car tracks are the property of the public and as such can be used by any one.

Wants to Make a Case.

For the purpose of making a case the company, in the proceedings commenced yesterday, assumes the court's decision of street car tracks as private property to be law, and makes it the basis of the suit, asking the court to fix the compensation to be paid for the use of the tracks.

John S. Miller is the attorney for the West and South Town Street railway company. The condemnation proceeding is begun under an ordinance of the City Council giving the company the right to condemn property and connect it with its right of way on any street over which it operates its tracks; the ordinance giving the right to the railway company to operate its cars over lines not owned by it upon such terms as might be agreed upon with the other company. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company Sept. 6, 1895, the petition reads, it was ordered that the system be extended eastward from the river to Lake Michigan.

The rails originally laid, the petition reads, by the West and South Town road were leased to the Chicago General railway company, the Board of Directors of which also passed Sept. 6 a resolution ordering the extension of the line.

The petition further says the company has been unable to obtain the consent in writing of the Chicago City company permitting it to construct additional tracks in Twenty-second street east of the river, and that the Chicago City company has refused to make a reasonable agreement whereby McGann's road might operate its cars over the tracks of the other company. The court is asked to fix just compensation to the Chicago City company for the condemnation of a right of way.

What Mr. Bonney Says.

"The commencement of these proceedings," said C. L. Bonney, Vice-President of McGann's road, "places us on both sides of the fence. With this suit pending and the other, which will be appealed to the Appellate Court, we stand in two positions. In the main case, in which an injunction was asked against the Chicago company, we took the stand that street car tracks, when laid on public thoroughfares, became public property. This the court did not agree with, but held to the directly opposite opinion—that street car tracks laid in public thoroughfares remained private property. So, in the main case, we seek to establish the principle that street car tracks on public property are public property, and the condemnation case in which the opposite stand is taken is brought so that the question may be forced to an issue. If the proceedings are successful a right of way will be sought for down either Clark street or Wabash avenue to the center of the city, and from there over the North Side to Lincoln Park. From some point on the South Side where the road now runs a connection will also be established with the Stock-Yards, and a fare of four cents will be given from one end of the road to the other.

"The action of the Board of Directors referred to in the petition to extend the line to Twenty-second street and the lake is not sought to be carried out in this case. All that is asked is the right of way from the river to Wabash avenue and from there the road could proceed by a different route to the lake. If a defeat is suffered in the condemnation case, filed today, the principle that street-car tracks laid in public thoroughfares are public property, so far as use of them are concerned, will be established. If the case is won the right to condemn right of way will be established. This case will bring up, I think, the old fight between the city and the street-car companies, which was taken into court in 1883 and was settled on the basis of payment of licenses on cars by the railroad companies."

MICHIGAN BANKERS TALK BUSINESS.

President Corker Delivers a Strong Address on "Money"—Election of Officers.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Michigan bankers' convention devoted this morning's session to the reading of papers. State Treasurer J. M. Wilkinson of Marquette gave a long account of Michigan's finances. R. W. Smylie of Detroit read a paper on "Accommodation Paper as a Part of the capital of Corporations, Firms, and Individuals."

The address of the day was by W. J. Corker, President of the Commercial Bank of Adrain, who had "Money" as his subject. He followed in an edifying way the inception and development of the financial system of the United States, noting the disappearance and reappearance of gold at certain periods, their record in his opinion confirming the prophecy of Hamilton, that the effect of the lessening in value of either metal would be to expel the other, and gold would prove the more acceptable medium on account of its greater steadiness. The so-called "crime of 1873," he said, "was simply Congress putting into statute what custom had decreed." From the monetary history of the world Mr. Corker concluded that whatever has been used as money was so used because of its intrinsic value, and that running through all commercial life is the principle that legislation will never change the value of a medium.

The Nominating committee decided this evening on the following ticket for tomorrow's election: President, L. H. Withey, Grand Rapids; First Vice-President, W. J. Corker, Adrain; Second Vice-President, Mark S. Brewer, Pontiac; Executive Council, J. A. Cavorde, Grand Rapids; G. B. Morley, Saginaw; George A. Abbott, Muskegon; and G. Bishop, Flint.

EVANSTON CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Adopted by the Commissioners, Though Not Yet Put Into Effect.

The rules of the new Civil Service Commission in Evanston will go into effect Sept. 18, but no examinations will be held for two weeks after that date. For some time past the Commissioners have been busy at work on a set of rules and yesterday they were issued in book form. The commission, which consists of H. H. C. Miller, Charles H. Cowper, and George P. Merrick, announces that there are ten divisions of official service and that these divisions are divided into grades based upon the amount of compensation. Among the rules is one to the effect that no honorably discharged Union soldier or sailor of the war of 1861 to 1865 otherwise qualified for the position he seeks, shall be denied admittance to any examination by reason of the fact that he is more than 50 years old.

The Burnet House, Cincinnati,
Will reopen Saturday, Sept. 14.

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR HURON TUNNEL.

Grand Trunk Road Likely to Emulate the Baltimore and Ohio.

Passengers on Grand Trunk trains may make the journey through the tunnel under the Detroit River at Port Huron behind an electric locomotive, according to information current in electrical manufacturing circles. It is to the effect the conservative Canadian railway management is figuring on an adoption of methods practically the same as those in use in the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel under Baltimore.

A desire to avoid smoke and cinders was among the causes which induced the latter company to install electricity. The Grand Trunk is forced to abandon steam engines, so it is said, because of their effect upon the tunnel structure.

The latter cut through the rock is lined with steel casing, back of which is a filling of what is said to be a peculiar kind of asphalt. The tunnel is a mile and one-eighth in length and the grade at both ends is an important one, amounting to 105 feet to the mile. Specially constructed locomotives weighing ninety-five tons and having eight drivers are used to haul trains through.

In developing the energy needed to handle long heavy trains it has been found, it is stated, the excessive heat and escaping steam from the engines is exercising an effect upon the asphalt backing, the result of which is its deterioration. In other ways, it is stated, steam has been found to exercise influences upon the tunnel structure that are serious.

The big electrical locomotive at Baltimore was built by the General Electrical company at its Schenectady, N. Y., works. It was stated yesterday an appointment had been made for Grand Trunk officials to make a study of its workings in company with representatives of the General company. The latter, it was also said on high authority, was completing estimates of the cost of equipping the Port Huron tunnel at the request of the Grand Trunk.

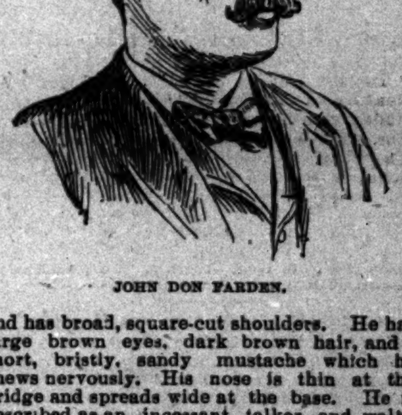
The dispatch from Washington, D. C., printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday in which the statement was made that the undergound trolley systems used in that city have proved a great success and that information will be cheerfully furnished to the Chicago Board of Alderman with a view of getting Chicago's trolleys underground, was laughed at by electrical engineers in the city yesterday. Because one or two roads have made a successful trial in Washington in their opinion it does not necessarily follow that with the much heavier traffic and changed conditions in Chicago the same systems could be used.

B. F. Stewart of the Westinghouse company held the opposite view. While he thought the Westinghouse company nearer a solution of the problem than any other investigators, yet he admitted the outlook wa discouraging. He says there is no immediate probability of any underground system being used in Chicago. There are many would-be inventors working on the subject, and Mr. Stewart thinks possibly some system will be ultimately evolved which will stand the test of actual service.

REWARD OFFERED FOR J. DON FARDEN.

Wanted for Robbing the Adams Express Office at Terre Haute.

Supt. Henry Bimple of the Adams Express company at Columbus, O., has issued a circular offering a reward for the detection of John Don Farden, who absconded with a large sum of money from the Terre Haute office Sept. 6. The circular gives this picture of the fugitive, and appends his description. Farden is 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 160 pounds,



JOHN DON FARDEN.

and has broad, square-cut shoulders. He has large brown eyes, dark brown hair, and a short, bristly, sandy mustache which he chews nervously. His nose is thin at the bridge and spreads wide at the base. He is described as an incessant talker and walks with a swaggering, swinging gait. When last seen Farden wore a brown cheviot sack suit and straw hat.

The Pinkerton agency is after the absconder, but no trace of him has been discovered.

TO PROVIDE FOR CHICAGO OFFICIALS.

Special Agent Will Examine Buildings Proposed for Federal Offices.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Secretary Carlisle will not decide about renting a building at Chicago for the temporary use of Federal officials until a report has been made by a special agent, who will go to the Lake City on an investigating tour.

His instructions will be to examine carefully each of the structures for which proposals were submitted yesterday and report upon their adaptability and facilities for the transaction of public business. Until this report is made the matter will be held up in the Treasury Department, and it may not be settled until Supervising Architect Aiken returns from his vacation Oct. 1, 1895.

Among the earliest arrivals at the Treasury Department this morning was Henry Ives Cobb, the Chicago architect, who came to see Secretary Carlisle regarding the position of architect for the proposed permanent building at Chicago. Inasmuch as Mr. Cobb is numbered among the applicants for the post of chief of the Chicago division of the Supervising Architect's office, which will be intrusted with this work, the story was started that he had been summoned to Washington to qualify for the place.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Cobb came of his own volition bearing letters to Assistant Secretary Hamlin, who introduced him to Secretary Carlisle. There was quite a long conference in the Secretary's private office, but he was non-committal as to his intentions in the matter, stating he preferred to consult with the Supervising Architect before agreeing upon an appointment.

One thing was brought out in the course of the interview and that was the salary of the place will probably be fixed at $10 per day. It will have no connection with the position of Superintendent of Construction at Chicago, but will relate solely to the designing of the plans for the permanent building which Secretary Carlisle thinks ought to be finished this winter in time for work to be inaugurated in the spring.

FIGHT THE GENERAL ELECTRIC LINE.

Wabash Avenue Property-Owners to Petition the Council and Mayor.

Wabash avenue property-owners between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets who are fighting the attempt of the General Electric Street railway company to secure a line on that thoroughfare are preparing a petition to the Mayor and City Council asking them to refuse to grant the ordinance. Albert Fishell, secretary of the temporary organization which has been formed among the property-owners, said yesterday he was confident the people had secured a majority of the frontage on Wabash avenue and that, consequently, the railroad company could not get its franchise. A final meeting will be held within ten days by the property-owners interested and the petition will be drawn up in suitable form.

Hunting Thieves with Bloodhounds.

Frankford, Ind., Sept. 10.—[Special.]—The hunt of the irate Clinton County farmers with Darlington bloodhounds for thieves ended late last night without a capture. The dogs followed the trail to the homes of the suspected men, but they succeeded in making their escape by driving to Colfax and taking a train West.

Oklahoma Farmer Murdered.

Alva, Ok., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—David Oats, a prominent farmer who also keeps a store and country postoffice on his claim, was found murdered in his store, having been killed by some of the survivors of the Zip Wyatt gang of outlaws.

KRESS HAD TO SHOOT.

SAW COFFEY WAS GETTING AWAY AND ACTED UNDER ORDERS.

Court of Inquiry Held at Fort Sheridan and the Matter Thoroughly Investigated—Report and Recommendations Sent to Washington—No Trace Found of Private Williams, Who Escaped—Opinion of Officers on the Value and Claims of the Krag-Jorgensen Rifle.

No trace of Private J. Williams, who escaped from the guard at Fort Sheridan Tuesday, has been found. It is thought he boarded a freight train and by this time is many miles away from the post. The remains of Private Thomas Coffey, who was shot and instantly killed by Sentinel F. Kress while attempting to escape, were interred yesterday afternoon.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a court of inquiry, composed of Lieut.-Col. Powell, Capt. Humphrey, and Capt. Brinkerhoff, convened in the chapel hall at the post. Sentinel Kress was present, and a thorough examination into the shooting was made. Today the particulars of the affair, with the recommendation of the court, will be forwarded to Washington. It is the general opinion among officers at the fort that Private Kress was justified in shooting and acted strictly under orders.

"We have received no report of the affair," said Col. Barber, Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri, yesterday, "and we are not likely to receive one until after the post officers have passed upon it. It is a subject in which we shall not interfere."

The killing of Thomas Coffey at Fort Sheridan will revive in military and surgical circles the discussion of the effects of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle shot. The gun was adopted because of its alleged contribution to the humane side of warfare. The tremendous velocity given the nickel encased ball and its hard coating were said to be an assurance of a clean-cut wound. Coffey's death is the first actual use of the rifle. The ball entered his skull, and passing through exerted an explosive effect. The bones of the skull were shattered as if by an explosion.

Lieut. Thompson, Chief of the ordnance office of the Department of the Missouri, in speaking of the wound yesterday said:

"The effect of the ball in the killing of Coffey does not surprise me in the least. The claim of the ball making a clean hole, which closes up readily after it, is true, when the claim relates to the muscles and bones of the body. Wounds there will be less painful and less fatal than those made by the old arm. This clean-cut wound is due to the high velocity of the ball (2,000 feet a second) and the hard coating of nickel that preserves the form of the ball. But when the ball comes in contact with fluid matter the effect is similar to that of an explosion.

"The rifle is known in army circles as the magazine, model 1892, caliber 30. It is constructed on the Krag-Jorgensen system, vastly improved. The infantry of the army has just been armed with this rifle and the cavalry will soon be armed with a carbine some eight inches shorter in the barrel."

HARVEY COUNCIL STILL IN DOUBT.

Aldermen Meet and Do Nothing, So That Ranger Resigns in Disgust.

The adjourned meeting of the Harvey Board of Aldermen was held last night. As a starter towards clearing up the muddle into which the wilderness of motions and amendments had placed the Council on the previous evening a motion was made by Ald. Applegate to expunge from the records of the last meeting everything but the roll-call and notice of adjournment. This was seconded by Ald. Reser and carried by a vote of 6 to 2. A motion made by Ald. Hutton to take up the bond ordinance, leaving the license ordinance in the committee's hands, was amended by motion of Ald. Applegate, Ald. Reser seconding it, so as to include the saloon ordinance.

Before a vote could be taken Ald. Ranger proffered his resignation. This was so entirely unexpected that the Aldermen, both "wet" and "dry," were unable to do anything. Before their stupefaction could be overcome Ald. Ranger was gone. The board finally awoke to the necessity of action of some sort, and, upon motion of Ald. Kirk, Ald. Degraff seconding, the resignation of Ald. Ranger was laid over till the next regular meeting, which will be Monday, Sept. 16.

The City Attorney having announced that Sec. 44, Revised Statutes of Illinois, on the report of the committee necessitated deferring final action to the next regular meeting after the report was made, in the event of two Aldermen so requesting, the Council adjourned till Monday.

When asked why he resigned Ald. Ranger said:

"Because I am sick of these fool motions to do that which the maker well knows cannot and will not be agreed to. What is the sense in a temperance Alderman making a proposition that he knows won't be acceded to?"

The Third Ward, of which Ranger is a representative, is the banner temperance ward of Harvey. It is believed that Ranger may be induced to reconsider his resignation. In the event of his not doing so another delay will intensify the present crisis.

Mayor Mathews said tonight:

"We will pass the bond ordinance Monday and wait a month longer for the saloons."

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Funeral of George Drinkwater.

The funeral of George Drinkwater was held at the Wesley Methodist Church, North Halsted street, yesterday morning. A short service, at which the family and intimate friends were present, was conducted by the Rev. Abel M. White at the residence of Mr. Drinkwater, No. 381 Garfield avenue, before the remains were taken to the church. The services in the church included a prayer, scriptural reading, and an address on the sixty-three years spent by Dr. Drinkwater in the Methodist Church.

Funeral of Henry M. Booth.

The funeral of Henry M. Booth, who died at his residence, No. 4808 Evans avenue, Monday afternoon, was held from the house yesterday afternoon. The Rev. H. Bixby of the Hyde Park Episcopal Church, officiated. The remains were placed temporarily in a private vault at Oakwoods, pending the decision of the relatives as to the final resting place, which will be either at Boston or Detroit.

Mrs. Sarah H. Olney.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah H. Olney, widow of Prof. Edward Olney, perhaps the most famed mathematician the University of Michigan has ever had, died here early this morning. She will be interred in Kalamazoo. Mrs. Olney was the daughter of Elijah Huntington of Perrysburg, O.

John F. Gepke's Funeral.

The funeral of John F. Gepke took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the family residence, No. 372 East Chicago avenue. The Rev. R. A. John, pastor of the German Evangelical Church, La Salle avenue and Ohio street, conducted the services. The remains were interred in Rosehill Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

John W. Evans died at Coldwater, Mich., at the age of 75 years.

John Belz, a prominent banker at Atchison, Kas., died in his office yesterday of apoplexy.

Mrs. Austin R. Gould, hotel proprietor at Valparaiso, Ind., died suddenly last night, aged 76 years.

Sylvester Chambers, a member of Graham Post No. 912, G. A. R., died yesterday at his home at Colonia, Ill.

Charles E. Messick, a veteran and member of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, died at Coldwater, Mich., yesterday.

George I. Lenentine, proprietor of the Gibson House at Adrian, Mich., died yesterday of bilious fever. He removed recently from Jamestown, N. D. He left a widow and two daughters.

Coffinmakers in Session.

Thirty members of the Coffinmakers' Association attended the semi-annual meeting of the organization in the banquet hall of the Auditorium yesterday. The morning was devoted to hearing individual reports on the condition of the trade. In the afternoon reports of committees were taken up. There was an expression in favor of changing from cloth-covered to polished hardwood caskets, but no formal adoption of the new classification was taken.

Factories Locate in Anderson, Ind.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 10.—[Special.]—The [illegible]ver locomotive and boiler works of New York City, the Columbia drill works of Liberty, Ind., and agricultural implement factories from Liberty and Decatur, Ill., were located here today by an agreement on the part of the Eastern Anderson Land company to give a bonus of [illegible] in three years' time from the sale of 300 l[illegible]

ORIOLES IN BAD LUCK

CANNOT BUNCH THEIR HITS AND LOSE A GAME TO BROOKLYN.

Bridegrooms Have Little Chance of Winning Until the Ninth Inning, When Two Lucky Hits Off Hemming Give Them the Game—Umpire Keefe Helps the New Yorks to Beat the Bostons—Lucid's Bases on Balls Give Washingtons a Game—Pittsburgs Defeat Reds.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	73	29	.652	New York	62	54	.534
Cleveland	74	45	.622	Chicago	61	55	.526
Phil'del'a	69	47	.595	Cincinnati	59	55	.518
Brooklyn	63	50	.565	Washingt'n	35	74	.321
Boston	62	51	.549	St. Louis	36	79	.313
Pittsburg	64	55	.537	Louisville	30	86	.259

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyns, 3; Baltimores, 2.
New Yorks, 9; Bostons, 5.
Washingtons, 10; Philadelphias, 4.
Pittsburgs, 6; Cincinnatis, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at Louisville.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Philadelphia at Washington.

ORIOLES IN A STREAK OF BAD LUCK.

Inability to Bunch Their Hits Permits Brooklyns to Win.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11.—The Bridegrooms took a game from the champions today by hitting Hemming for two earned runs in the ninth inning. Up to this time the game was close and interesting. Both pitchers did well but Kennedy was lucky in that the hits made off him were not bunched. Attendance 1,500. The score:

Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyns.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	2	1	1	1	Griffin, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1
Jennings, ss	0	1	5	2	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Kelley, lf.	0	0	6	0	0	L'Chance, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Anderson, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	0	3	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	6	3	0
Carey, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	Schoch, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Clarke, c.	0	1	4	3	0	Grim, c.	0	0	1	3	1
Hemming, p	0	1	0	2	0	Burrell, c.	0	0	0	0	0
*Wright	0	0	0	0	0	Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	3	0
						‡Foutz	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	9	†26	11	1	Totals	3	7	27	16	2

*Wright batted for Hemming.
†Shindle out interfering with fielder.
‡Foutz batted for Grim.

Baltimores 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3

Earned runs—Baltimores, 1; Brooklyns, 3. Two-base hits—Shindle, La Chance. Three-base hit—Schoch. Sacrifice hit—Schoch. Stolen bases—Kelley [2], La Chance. Double play—Corcoran—La Chance. First base on balls—Off Hemming, 4; off Kennedy, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Hemming, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Passed ball—Grimm. Time—1:45. Umpire—Hurst.

New Yorks, 9; Bostons, 5.

New York, Sept. 11.—Tim Keefe cut a large figure in today's game between New Yorks and Bostons. He was erratic in his decisions, and the Bostons got far the worst of them. The Bean-Eaters lost all interest in the game after Keefe had declared Ganzel out in the second inning when Stafford dropped the ball twice. Both Nichols and Clark were hit hard. Attendance, 1,200. The score:

New Yorks.	R	B	P	A	E	Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	1	2	6	2	Long, ss.	0	1	4	2	1
Tiernan, rf.	2	3	2	0	0	Duffy, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Vanh'tr'n, cf	1	3	2	0	1	McC'rthy, lf.	0	0	5	1	0
Bannon, 1b.	1	1	8	0	1	Nash, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	Tucker, 1b.	1	0	5	1	0
Burns, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Bannon, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
Stafford, 2b.	1	2	6	2	0	Har'gton, 2b	2	1	1	3	1
Wilson, c.	1	2	3	1	0	Ganzel, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Clark, p.	1	0	0	5	0	Nichols, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	9	13	27	15	4	Totals	5	9	24	8	3

New Yorks 4 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 *—9
Bostons 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0—5

Earned runs—New Yorks, 5; Bostons, 2. First by errors—New Yorks, 1; Bostons, 1. Left on bases—New Yorks, 8; Bostons, 8. First on balls—Off Clark, 2; off Nichols, 3. Struck out—By Clark, 1; by Nichols, 3. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, J. Bannon. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Burns, Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Harrington. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Van Haltren, Davis, Long, Nichols. Double play—McCarthy-Ganzel. Passed ball—Ganzel. Time—1:58. Umpire—Keefe.

Washingtons, 10; Philadelphias, 4.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—Washington won today's game by opportune and heavy hitting. Lucid contributed toward this result by giving bases on balls which resulted in runs. Sullivan distinguished himself by all around playing. Clements hurt his hand and Buckley took his place in the seventh. The game was called in the eighth on account of darkness. Attendance, 1,150. The score:

Wash'gt'ns.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphi's.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf.	1	1	3	0	1	Hamilton, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	Deleh'nty, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Abbey, rf	2	2	3	0	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
McGuire, c.	1	0	2	0	0	Thomps'n, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Sullivan, ss.	3	3	2	3	0
Cart'r'ght, 1b	2	2	6	0	0	Clements, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Crooks, 2b.	1	1	4	3	1	Hallman, 2b	0	0	1	0	0
Schieb'k, ss	0	0	3	2	0	Boyle, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Mercer, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Lucid, p.	0	0	1	0	0
						Buckley, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	10	9	24	8	2	Totals	4	8	21	5	0

Washingtons 0 2 2 0 1 3 2 *—10
Philadelphias 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0—4

Earned runs—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Abbey. Three-base hit—Crooks. Home run—Brown. Stolen bases—McGuire, Cartwright. Sacrifice hits—McGuire, Clements. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 2; off Lucid, 6. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Mercer, 2; by Lucid, 2. Passed balls—McGuire, Clements. Time—1:45. Umpire—Murray.

Pittsburgs, 6; Cincinnatis, 2.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—Three of the Reds' four hits were scratched and Pittsburg's errors let in the two runs for the visitors. Parrott was hit hard and often in the early part of the game. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

Pittsburgs.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Burke, lf.	2	0	2	0	0
Genins, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Latham, 3b.	0	1	0	5	0
Merritt, c.	1	1	2	1	1	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	1	14	1	0	Ewing, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Miller, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	1	4	0	0	G. Smith, ss.	0	0	0	4	0
Stuart, ss.	0	1	1	3	0	Hoy, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Bi'rba'er, 2b	1	2	3	5	0	Vaughn, c.	0	0	4	1	1
Cl'ngm'n, 3b	0	1	2	5	1	Parrott, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Foreman, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Totals	6	10	27	17	2	Totals	2	4	24	15	2

Pittsburgs 3 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 *—6
Cincinnatis 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburgs, 3. Two-base hit—Hoy. Three-base hit—Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Foreman, Latham. Stolen bases—Stenzel [2]. Double plays—Stuart, Bierbauer, Beckley; Bierbauer, Beckley. Bases on balls—Burke, Ewing [2]. Hit by pitched ball—Burke, Ewing. Struck out—Clingman [2], Burke, Latham. Passed ball—Vaughn. Time—2:00. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

RESULTS IN THE MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

Doty Weakens in the Ninth and Lansing Wins Out from Jackson.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Jacksons	16	9	.640	Kala'azoos	10	13	.434
Adrians	13	8	.619	Lansings	10	13	.434

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Doty weakened in the ninth and the Lansings hammered out a victory. The score:

Jacksons 1 0 3 0 2 1 1 2 0 0—10 14 7
Lansings 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 5—11 16 9

Batteries—Doty and Ganss, Fisher and Eltern.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION PERCENTAGES

Dubuque Wins Its First Game—Rockford and Quincy Also Victors.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	65	44	.594	Rockfords	57	55	.508
Lincolns	63	43	.594	Dubuques	50	54	.480
Peorias	65	45	.590	St. Josephs	38	73	.342
Quincys	60	50	.545	Burlington	36	70	.339

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Dubuques today won their first game since they entered the Western Association. The score:

Dubuques 3 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 *—5 11 2
St. Josephs 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3 7 3

Batteries—Dillon, Dixon; Johnson, Lohman.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 11.—The home team won a hard-fought game from Peoria today. The score:

Quincys 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0—5 5 4
Peorias 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 4 3

Batteries—Hill, Boland; Thomas, Collins, Dugdale.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 11.—Rockford won a lucky game today. The score:

Rockfords 3 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—8 9 3
Burlingtons 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 1—5 8 1

Batteries—Thornton, Kling; Nichols, Jackson, Lynch.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 11.—Lincoln easily defeated Des Moines today. The score:

Lincolns 1 3 2 0 5 1 0 3 2—17 20 5
Des Moines 0 0 4 4 2 0 0 0 1—11 15 5

Batteries—Kimmerer, Gragg, and Speer; Figgemeier and McFarland.

STANDING OF THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, St. Paul, and Detroit Win—Grand Rapids Forfeits a Game.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indian'ap'lis	74	39	.654	Detroits	54	61	.469
Kansas City	67	48	.582	Milwaukees	54	64	.457
St. Pauls	65	48	.575	Ter'e Ha'te	51	63	.447
Minneap'lis	58	57	.504	Gr. Rapids	37	80	.316

Games Scheduled for Today.

Terre Hautes at Minneapolis.
Detroits at St. Paul.
Indianapolis at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 11.—Indianapolis made four runs in the last inning and won the game. The score:

Kan. Citys 0 3 2 0 2 0 1 2 0—10 13 5
India'ap'lis 2 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 4—11 15 4

Batteries—Daniels and Bergen; Cross and McFarland.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11—The Saints had a picnic today with the Terre Hautes. The score:

St. Pauls 3 2 5 0 3 4 2 1 2—22 28 6
Ter. Hautes 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0—5 8 5

Batteries—Mullane, Denzer, Boyle, and Kraus; Gear and Outcalt.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 11.—The Detroits made twice as many runs as the Millers did today. The score:

Min'apolis 4 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—8 10 3
Detroits 10 0 0 2 3 0 0 1 *—16 18 0

Batteries—Frazer, Wilson and Strauss; Pears and Twineham.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 11.—Grand Rapids kicked so vigorously over a close decision in the eighth inning today that the game was declared forfeited to Milwaukee. The decision was that of calling Nicol of the Brewers safe at the plate with the run that tied the score. The score:

Milwaukees 3 0 0 1 4 0 0 1—9 11 4
Grand Rapids 0 2 1 1 2 1 2 *—9 14 3

Batteries—Elliot and Bolan; Jones, Reidy and Campbell.

Eastern League Results.

At Toronto—Toronto, 8; Buffalo, 6.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 6; Providence, 12.
At Rochester—Rochester, 19; Syracuse, 4.
At Scranton—Scranton, 0; Springfield, 8.

ROGERS THROWS OUT A HINT.

Northwestern Students May Yet Have a Regular Athletic Coach.

There is a probability that students of Northwestern University will take the cue given them yesterday by President Rogers and appoint a committee to confer with the trustees of the university to secure a permanent coach for their athletic teams. Since the reappointment of Prof. Miller as gymnasium instructor for the ensuing year the murmurs of dissatisfaction among the students have been so general President Rogers has felt called upon to make an explanation. He told the students yesterday he had tried to make the trustees of the university see the necessity of a coach, but had been unsuccessful. He said if the students would appoint a committee to confer with the trustees to that end he would give them what assistance he could.

In an interview President Rogers said he had used every exertion during the summer to get some man who could instruct both in gymnasium work and in outdoor athletics, but though it was not difficult to find experts in either branch, he had found it impossible to get anybody proficient in both.

The opinion prevails at Evanston that when Prof. Rogers secured the services last year of Prof. Miller in the gymnasium he got a white elephant on his hands. At that time Dr. Rogers said he had secured Mr. Miller's services because he thought he was able to train in football and baseball, but Mr. Miller claimed afterward he had told the President he knew nothing of them. It was the current belief among the students at the time President Rogers had dispensed with the services of Prof. Greiner, who had had charge of the gymnasium for ten years, for personal reasons, and they have since made the new instructor's path anything but a flowery one. The gymnasium, which had been formerly thronged with students, became but little patronized, and now it is said the young women are going to boycott him and will get an instructor of their own.

William A. Hamilton, an alumnus of the university and a member of the joint athletic committee, said last night he hoped to see the students act on President Rogers' suggestion and appoint a committee to confer with the trustees, as he said athletics at the university could never be a success till the students had a permanent coach. Mr. Hamilton looked incredulous when he heard of Dr. Rogers' statement of his efforts to secure a gymnasium instructor who would also be a coach. "Last spring," he said, "I knew of a young man, a college graduate, who was a fine gymnasium instructor and who was an expert in football, baseball, and track athletics and whom we could have secured for but $200 more than we pay Prof. Miller. I brought the matter before the Athletic committee and a committee of three was appointed to confer with President Rogers. But nothing came of it. If President Rogers or the trustees were unwilling to pay the extra $200 it could have been instantly raised outside."

BARTLETT AND PARKER SHOOT A TIE.

Each Kills Ninety-two Birds in the Contest for the Schmelzer Cup.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The feature of the Parker shooting tournament today was the contest for the Schmelzer cup for the championship of the United States. Capt. Bartlett and John Parker shot a tie after a hot contest, and will shoot it off next week at Rochester. A strong wind blew across the range and interfered with accurate work. The summaries:

First event, 10 blue rocks, 21 yards, with unknown traps and angles—Heikes, Bartlett, Wood, 8 each; Dickey, Glover, Kelsey, W. S. Allen, Hill, Van Zengerbe, 7 each; Vandyke, Trimble, Visger, Park, 6 each.

Second event, 15 blue rocks—McMurchy, Upson, Sexton, Kelsey, Vandyke, Trimble, Hill, Young, Redwing, Lane, Money, Ekhardt, Bartle, Van Zengerbe, Watts, 15 each; Dickey, Heikes, Baker, W. S. Allen, Wood, Bronson, 14 each.

Third event, 20 blue rocks—Kelsey, W. S. Allen, Redwing, Watts, 20 each; Sexton, Trimble, Upson, Heikes, 19 each; Bartlett, Van Zengerbe, Avery, Dickey, 18 each.

Fourth event, 15 blue rocks—McMurchy, Dickey, Heikes, Trimble, Hall, Young, Wood, Ekhardt, 15 each; Glover, Upson, Baker, Bartlett, Vandyke, Fleisher, Redwing, Money, Walton, 14 each.

Fifth event, 10 blue rocks, use of both barrels, 21 yards rise, with unknown traps and angles—McMurchy, Glover, 8 each; Dickey, Upson, Cycotte, 7 each; Heikes, Baker, Kelsey, Trimble, Courtney, Lane, Gray, 6 each.

Sixth event, 100 blue rocks for Schmelzer cup—Bartlett, Parker, 92 each; Young, 91; Upson, 90; McMurchy, Dickey, 89 each; Heikes, 84; W. S. Allen, 83; Trimble, Glover, Sexton, Flischer, 82 each; Kelsey, 81; Fulford, 80; Money, 74; Courtney, 73; Clare, 70; Cycotte, 63; Avery, 68; Duley, 56.

Seventh event, 15 blue rock—Upson, Van Dyke, Hill, Kelsey, Redwing, Glover, Lane, 15 each; Ekhardt, Keller, Bartlett, Dickey, Heikes, 14 each; Fulford, Sexton, Barker, Herbst, Hauk, Fleischer, Trimble, Wood, 13 each.

St. Paul Gun Club Tournament Scores.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Following were the principal scores at the Gun club tournament at the fair grounds at Hamline today:

Ten singles, five pairs—Graham, 17; Gilbert, 17; Quill, 17; Sachem, 16.

Fifteen singles—Gilbert, 14; Brooks, 13; Sachem, 15.

Twenty singles—Gilbert, Quill, Farwell, Hamlin, Wallace, 19 each.

Twenty-five singles—Graham, Bierbauer, Hill, Jones, 23 each.

Lord Consus and Edgewood Are Winners.

Covington, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The second day of the fair was well attended and the racing of the 2-year-olds exciting. The summaries:

3:00 trot, purse $150—Lord Consus won, Dell Vick second, the Hon. Decker third, Lena B. fourth. Best time, 3:09.

3:00 trot, purse $200—Edgewood won, Hattie Sprague second, Dejaunette Maid third. Best time, 2:29¼.

Running races, ⅜-mile and repeat, purse $75—Ora Arrin won, Alonzo second, Dennazetta third. Best time, 1:17¾.

Hippodrome races, 1 mile, Parachute and Joe Chimm—Parachute won. Time, 1:54.

Fitz Ready Now to Fight.

Martin Julian, Robert Fitzsimmons' brother-in-law and manager, writes that Bob has commenced hard work for his coming fight with James Corbett. Fitz, he says, is doing from twelve to fifteen miles every day on the roads and beach of Coney Island, punches the bag an hour at a time three times a day, and that he is fit to battle for the championship tomorrow if neccessary. Reports from Corbett's quarters say the champion is under the weather and in no condition to put in a hard day's work.

Trotting at the Zanesville County Fair.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The races at the county fair today were interesting, though the crowd was small on account of the heat. The 2:35 trot was not finished. The driver of J. H. B. was taken off and a new one placed in the sulky in the fourth heat. The summaries:

2:35 trot—King B. won first and second. Grenoble third, and J. H. B. fourth heat. Time, 2:45; 2:44¼; 2:42; 2:37½.

2:30 pace—Freddie S. won, Maud K. second, Thalia third. Time, 2:28; 2:25½; 2:26; 2:24¼.

Crawfordsville Trots Draw a Big Crowd.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—There were 25,000 people witnessed the Crawfordsville races today and some excellent work was done, especially in the 2:25 pace, where the first four heats went to different horses. The summaries:

2:20 class, trotting—Thalburg won; Jessie C., second; Dot L., third. Best time, 2:20¾.

2:25 class, pacing—Amos J. won; D. M. B., second; George S., third. Best time, 2:21¼.

2:40 class, trotting—Hammerstein won; Prepay, second; Nixon, third. Best time, 2:36¾.

Results at the Richmond Driving Park.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The summary for the second day of the races at the driving park is as follows:

2:30 pace—Bessie Lulu won, Prince Alert second, Lizzie R. third. Best time, 2:15.

2:40 trot—Barmount won, Topsy second, Fowler's Lad third. Best time, 2:30.

Half-mile run and repeat—May won, Lumber second, Cricket third. Best time, 51½.

Belle S. Wins a Race at Freeport.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—At the County Fair today the 2:45 trot was won by the bay mare Belle S., Lillian B. second, Yeteve third, and Brookliff fourth. Best time, 2:29½.

The Burnet House, Cincinnati,
Will reopen Saturday, Sept. 14.

SPLIT THE HEATS UP.

SEVEN ARE TROTTED WITHOUT A WINNER AT LOUISVILLE.

Boreal and Franklin Each Have Two and Roetta Soap, Axtelloid, and Norvardine One Each in the 2:17 Class Trot, Which Remains Unfinished—Wiggins Scores His Fifth Consecutive Victory and Reduces His Record Three-Quarters of a Second.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—High-class racing was the order of the day and was witnessed by less than 1,000 people. Thousands of visitors are in the city attending the G. A. R. encampment, and it seems they are here for that purpose only, as evidenced by their absence from the race track. The resident people are forced to remain at home to entertain visitors, and to that fact is attributed the small attendance. Fourteen heats were disposed of, while two races are unfinished, and another was not reached. The 2:17 class brought a field of ten horses to the post, with Franklin first choice. Seven hard heats have been trotted and the race goes over. Boreal, the royally-bred son of Bow Bell, cleverly won the first two heats in fast time and looked to be the winner of the race, but a break by the great 3-year-old in the third took him out of the hunt, this heat being won by Axtelloid in a drive from Roetta Soap. Borel is owned here and still had a strong following for the race. He made a bid for each heat, but was beaten out by the field all of which were aged horses except Axtelloid. Geers landed the fourth heat with Roetta Soap and forced Norvardine out in fast time in the fifth. In the sixth and seventh heats Franklin, who was selected as first choice before the race, showed in front and his backers breathed easier. The race goes over. Borel reduced his 2-year-old record of 2:17¼ to 2:15¾. It was nothing but Wiggins all the way in the 2-year-old class, and it is almost certain that the Aberdeen could have distanced the field the second heat and would have been driven with that view had Mr. Thomas known his colt was entitled to all the money if he succeeded. Wiggins reduced his Galesburg record three-quarters of a second and scored his fifth straight heat victory. Hamlin Stable is getting its share of money, as Bright Regent won the stake for 2:20 pacers and reduced his Detroit record of 2:09½ to 2:08¼ in the second heat. Although six pacers started the race ended with two. Earlmont forced the Eastern gelding out in the opening round and after one more heat was taken sick and was drawn. Bert Oliver gave Bright Regent a hard race in the second heat and was only beaten out a head in 2:08¼. Praytell easily won the two heats in the 3-year-old class and would have won the third had not darkness interfered. The three great pacers, Robert J., John R. Gentry, and Joe Patchen, meet here tomorrow for a purse of $5,000 in the free-for-all pace. This is a genuine purse, and, as the crack pacers are all reported to be in good form, a great race is expected. The summaries:

2:40 class, trotting, for 2-year-olds, purse $2,000:
Wiggins, b. c., by Aberdeen, dam Albino Demer, by Stamboul [Thomas] 1 1
Axmoid, blk. f. [Young] 2 2
Electrophal, blk. c. [Martin] 3 3
Baroness Marguerite, b. f. [Highight] 4 4
Indra, br. f. [McHenry] dis
Belle Esprit, b. c. [Fuller] dis
Evadne, gr. f. [Cummings] dis
Time—2:19½; 2:21¼.

2:20 class, pace, purse $2,000:
Bright Regent, ch. g., by Prince Regent, dam Bright Eyes [Geers] 1 1 1
Bert Oliver, b. g. [Hussey] 3 2 2
Earlmont, b. h. [Thomas] 2 3 dr
Lady Long, b. m. [Long] 4 dis
Cadet, ch. g. [Davis] 5 dis
Vallean, b. h. [Strader] 6 dis
Time—2:09½; 2:08¼; 2:10¾.

2:17 class, trotting, purse $1,000 [unfinished]:
Boreal, b. c., by Bow Bells, dam Ro y Moro, by Alcantra [Fuller] 1 1 6 4 5 3 2
Franklin, b. g. [French] 4 4 4 3 7 1 1
Roetta Soap, b. m. [Geers] 8 3 2 1 2 4 3
Axtelloid, ch. c. [Young] 10 2 1 3 6 6 4
Norvardine, b. h. [Snook] 3 7 3 6 1 7 7
A. L. Kampland, ch. h. [Loomis] 7 9 7 9 3 2 6
Prince Edsall, blk. g. [Davis] 6 6 8 8 4 5 5
Margaret C., b. m. [Kinney] 5 5 5 5 8 8 dr.
Anthela, b. m. [Hudson] 2 8 9 7 dr
Fannie Holman, b. m. [Bremer] 9 10 dr
Time—2:15¾; 2:15¾; 2:16½; 2:18¼; 2:18; 2:18¼; 2:20¼.

2:20 class, trotting, for 3-year-olds, purse $2,000: [unfinished]
Praytell, ch. g., by Axtell, dam Jane Look [Young] 1 1
Bessie Wilton, blk. f. [Thomas] 2 2
Ackerland, ch. g. [Curtis] 3 3
Nellie Clark, gr. f. [Gill] 4 4
Time—2:22; 2:21.

HEATS BADLY SPLIT AT MYSTIC PARK.

Knowing People Get Into the Pool-Box Wrong and Drop Their Money.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—On the second day at Mystic Park the two races unfinished from yesterday were decided and the 2:19 trot started, but rain which had been threatening all the morning put a stop to racing and a postponement had to be ordered. In both the 2:13 trot and the 2:25 pace the favorites were beaten and a lot of money was dropped by the knowing ones. Col. Kuser fairly outstepping Caprice in the 2:13 class, winning both heats today in 2:11¼, and Gem D., outlasting the favorite, Dan S., in the pace. Azmoor was choice in the 2:19, but lost the heat from a break near the wire. The summaries:

2:13 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Col. Kuser, bl. h., by Stranger, dam by Jay Gould [McCarthy] 4 2 1 2 1 1
Aunt Delilah, b. m. [Kelley] 2 1 4 3 6 6
Caprice, b. m. [Golden] 6 7 6 1 3 2
Quechy, br. h. [A. McDonald] 3 3 5 5 2 ro.
Brayado, br. h. [D Wilson] 7 6 2 6 5 ro.
J. M. D., b. g. [Demorest] 8 8 7 4 4 ro.
Nemoline, bl. m., by Jersey Wilkes [Baggs] 1 5 3 dis.
Fanny Wilcox, b. m., by Jerome Eddy [Cheney] 9 4 dis.
Peveril, ch. h., by Elyria [F. Doble] 5 dis.
Time—2:13½; 2:12½; 2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:11¼; 2:11¼.

2:25 class, pacing, purse $1,000:
Gem D., b. h., by Kaiser, dam Fleety Patchen (Noble) 8 7 2 1 2 1 1
Dan S., b. g. (Sullivan) 2 1 8 3 1 2 3
Fair Lillian, ro. m. (Sheridan) 1 4 4 5 8 3 2
Dandy B., b. r. (Snow) 5 6 1 7 4 4 4
Evolution, b. h. (Nevins) 4 2 5 2 3 ro
Dandy, ch. g. (Paige) 3 5 3 4 7 ro
The Duke, ch. g. (Harris) 6 3 6 8 6 ro
Billette, b. m. (Irwin) 9 8 7 6 5 ro
Uncle George, ch. h. (Bowler) 7 9 dis
Time—2:16½; 2:16¼; 2:17¾; 2:19; 2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¾.

2:19 class, trotting (unfinished), purse $1,000:
Lady Blanche, b. m., by Don Carlos, dam Kitty Giles, by Mambrino Prince [Foley] 1
Wyoming, blk. g. [O'Neill] 2
Azmoor, b. h. [Powers] 3
Miss Huon, b. m. [Green] 4
Quality, b. m. [Andrews] 5
Volunteer Medium, b. g. [Dunbar] 6
Lilly Young, ch. m. [Payne] 7
Alcidalia, b. m. [Dore] 8
Lady Bug, blk. m. [Opdyeke] 9
Scranton Belle, b. m. [Kinney] 10
Judge Keeler, br. h. [Bever] 11
Time—2:18¼.

TIMBUCTO FIRST AT DES MOINES.

Marchere, Atmosphere, and Red Gamaleon the Other Purse Winners.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The attendance at the State Fair races was the largest of the meeting. The track was in fair condition, but a strong wind across the stretch made the time a little slow. The summaries:

3:00 class, trotting, purse $500:
Machere, blk. m., by Adrian Wilkes [Kenyon] 1 1 1
Trappist, b. h. [Noe] 2 2 2
Insoleme, b. m. [Flack] dis

2:28 pacing, purse $500:
Timbucto, b. h., by Majesty [Sheely] 2 1 1 1
Star Douglas, ch. f. [Merrill] 4 2 3 3
Consolator, b. g. [Cunningham] 3 4 2 2
Election Time, b. h. [Nickols] 1 dis
Boadicea, ch. m. [Howe] 5 3 3dis
Waterloo Girl, blk. m. [Fullerton] dis
Macklin [Coombs] dis
Time—2:30; 2:26¾; 2:27¾; 2:28½.

2:50 class, pacing, purse $500:
Atmosphere, by Attorney [Orr] 1 1 1
Iowa Joe, b. g. [Houghton] 5 2 2
One Eye Riley, b. g. [Booth] 2 6 9
Ali Baba, b. h. [Edwards] 3 3 11
Oigaman, s. m. [Kirk] 4 7 3
Daisy McGregor, b. m. [McFadden] 7 4 6
Bentell, blk. h. [McLaughlin] 6 9 8
Bum, b. g. [Childs] 10 8 5
McShedd [Harlan] 8 5 10
La Fenne, b. h. [Kirk] 11 11 7
Dictator Maid, b. m. [Noe] 12 10 10
Edward C., g. h. [Clark] 9 12dis
Albud, blk. h. [Smith] dis
Time—2:21; 2:18; 2:20¾.

2:40 class, 3-year-olds, trotting, special:
Red Gamaleon 1 1
Frank 2 2
McMullen 3 3
Time—2:38½; 2:32¼.

FRED KOHL OUTCLASSES HIS FIELD.

At Point Breeze He Wins in the Easiest Sort of a Manner.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Both the trotting classes at Point Breeze were quickly decided this afternoon. The first one brought together six well-known steppers, of whom Prince Purdy was far and away the best. After taking the lead from Tom Medium in the first heat the Virginia crack was never headed.

In the 2:35 class for 3-year-olds Fred Kohl had matters his own way. After two slow heats he was driven out to try and secure all the money. Miss Muscovite was behind the flag and Menlo Princess, who got inside, did enough pacing to be disqualified but she was placed. Tomorrow ends the grand circuit with two more classes, the 2:20 trot and 2:24 pace. The summaries:

2:30 class, trotting, purse $3,000:
Prince Purdy, b. g., by Havelock—Cora, by Sam Purdy [Clayton] 1 1 1
Belle Truton, br. m. [Tyson] 2 2 4
Tom Medium, blk. h. [Werner] 4 3 2
Burlingame, br. c. [Dickerson] 3 4 3
Agatha, b. m. [Commings] 5 5 6
Granada, b. h. [McFarland] 6 6 5
Time—2:16¼; 2:16¼; 2:18.

2:35 class, trotting, 3-year-olds, purse $1,000:
Fred Kohl, blk. c., by Guy Wilkes—Mystic, by Nutwood [Dickerson] 1 1 1
Menlo Princess, br. f. [Stackhouse] 2 2 2
Miss Muscovite, b. f. [Barnes] 3 3dis
Time—2:25; 2:23¼; 2:16¼.

ZIGLAR PUTS IN THREE FAST HEATS.

Tempest N. and Joe Nelson Pace a Dead Heat at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—In the 2:11 pace Ziglar's three heats were the fastest three in succession ever made on this track.

In the 2:18 pace Joe Nelson and Tempest N. went a dead heat. The summaries:

2:11 pace, $500:
Ziglar, ch. s., by Pocohontas Sam 1 1 1
Beaumont, gr. g. 5 2 2
New Era, c. g. 2 3 3
Red Skin, ch. g. 3 4 5
Albert E., b. g. 4 5 4
Time—2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:12¼.

2:18 pace (unfinished), $800:
Alice Director 3 3 1 1
Brentwells 2 4 3 3
Joe Nelson 1 1 4 4
Tempest N. 0 2 2 2
Judge Case 4 dis
Time—2:16½; 2:15¾; 2:17¾; 2:23¾.

THOMAS EDISON AGAIN A WINNER.

Inventor's Namesake Paces a Couple of Fast Heats at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—The second day of the races at the State Fair were well attended and much interest shown for all that pool selling is no longer allowed. The weather was very warm and one of the judges, Charles Mitchell of Minneapolis, fainted away, but soon recovered. The summaries:

2:23 class, pacing, purse $500 (postponed):
Thomas Edison, b. h. [C. A. Thompson] 1 1 1
L. L. D 2 2 2
Time—2:14¼; 2:13; 2:13.
Davey B. Thurston and Housemaid also started.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $500:
Senator Wilkinson, br. s. [H. Hemmelman] 1 1 1
Combine 2 2 3
Forest King 3 3 2
Templemore 4 4 4
Time—2:24; 2:23; 2:24.

2:19, pacing, purse $500:
Frank Potts, ch. h. [C. A. Thompson] 1 1 1
The Parson 3 3 2
Princess Eulalie 2 2 3
Time—2:15¾; 2:16½; 2:20¾.

Free-for-all, pacing, purse $700:
Chamois, ch. h. [C. A. Thompson] 2 2 1 1 1
Colbert 1 1 2 2 2
Jordan 3 3 dr
La Belle 4 dis
Time—2:11; 2:13¾; 2:15¾.

Steeplechase, 1½ miles—Redwing, c. g. [Robert S. Deacon], first; Little Joe second; Harry Redmond third; The Indian fourth. No time taken.

BREAKS TRACK RECORD FIVE TIMES.

Races at Elkhart, Ind., Awakens Great Enthusiasm Among the Spectators.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The track record, 2:15, was broken here five times today, the third day of the fall meeting, and the races were of the kind that drove the crowd wild with enthusiasm. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. The summmaries:

2:16 trot, purse $800 [unfinished from yesterday]—Winnie H. won, Frankie B second, Raven Wilkes third. Time, 2:20½, 2:20½.

2:40 trot, purse $600.—Allen B., won; Victorine, second; Trixie Mack, third; Clem, fourth. Sylph, Decorum, Jim Monroe, and Little Jeff also started. Time, 2:21; 2:26; 2:26½.

2:12 pace, purse $800.—Badge, won; Deck Wright, second; Susie G., third; Nydia, fourth. Time, 2:13; 2:10½; 2:12; 2:12¼. Sphinetta, Morella, Slumber, Guerita, Vixen, and Dr. Hall also started.

2:25 pace, purse $800, unfinished.—Captain Crouch, won two heats; Vernwood, one heat; Silvermaker, second; Genius, third; Tommy Mack, fourth. Kitty Hal, Verne, and Emily W. also started. Time, 2:13½; 2:18½; 2:18.

PEORIA RACES DRAW A SMALL CROWD

Bay B., Giles Noyes, and Carrie B. Carry Off the Money.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—There was another light crowd at the races of the Peoria Trotting and Agricultural Society today, but this is largely due to the difficulty in getting to the track and back. The summaries:

3-year-old 2:40 class, trot, purse $500.
Bay B., b. m., by Syndic [West] 1 1 1
Quinchesta, b. m. [Crimes] 2 2 2
Galvan's Maid, ch. f. [Hanes] 3 3 3
Kitty Stone br. m [Berry] 4 4 5
Lona Wilton, Durando, Viola Bell, and Mary Temple also started.
Time—2:31; 2:32½; 2:31.

2:23 class, pacing, purse $1,000:
Giles Noyes, b. g., by Charles Caffery [Pahlman] 1 1 1
Bacillus, ch. g. [King] 2 2 2
Longbrake, blk. g. [Pollitt] 3 3 3
Dyersburg, b. h. [McCall] 5 5 4
Bully Boy, Bessie B., Prince Glover, Gretchen H., and Dick Wilkes also started.
Time—2:24½; 2:21½; 2:23.

2:50 class, trotting purse $600:
Carrie B., s. m. [Hanes] 1 1 2 1
Bourbon Bonnell, ch. s. [Bonell] 2 2 1 2
Fannie Scales and George G. were distanced.
Time—2:35; 2:31; 2:34; 2:30.

PAT L. IS BEATEN BY THE CORPORAL.

The Race Between Them the Feature of the Day at St. Joe.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The feature of today's races was the 2:20 trot, which was hotly contested by Pat L. and The Corporal, the latter finally winning in four heats. The summaries:

2-year-old pace, purse $500—Proctor first, Dock Dulaney second, Sir Ed third, Thorndine fourth. Best time 2:20.

2:14 pace, purse $600—Red Lady first, Juliet second, Dice third, Pertless fourth. Best time, 2:14.

2:20 trot—Corporal first, Pat L. second, Ella Belmont third, Crysolite fourth. Best time, 2:13.

WINNERS OF THE COLUMBUS TROTS.

Sunland Clay, Caliente, and Spinaway Add to Their Season's Earnings.

Columbus, O., Sept. 11.—The weather was fair and track fast. The summaries:

2:30 class trot (postponed from yesterday), purse $1,000—Sunland Clay won the first, second, and fourth heats in 2:17¼, 2:17¼, and 2:19¾. Mark Twain won the third heat in 2:17¼. Geddes, Jolly Bird, and Patronian also started.

2:25 pace, purse $1,000—Calienet won the second, third, and fourth heats in 2:15¾, 2:16¼, and 2:16. Carrie H. won the first heat in 2:14¼. Jack, Maud Almont, Bell K', Dave Rolling, Abe, and Plutone also started.

2:30 trot, purse $1,000—Spinaway won in straight heats in 2:17¾, 2:18¾, and 2:16¾. Marion Messenger, Jack Dawson, Pattie Clark, Castalia, Avana, Dr. Austin, Mad River, Belle, and Dakota also started.

L. C. and Capella Win Their Winter Oats.

Owosso, Mich., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Split heats marked the racing here today. The summaries:

2:40 trot, purse $150:
L. C. 4 1 1 1
Gift Greenback 1 2 2 2
Rosewood 2 5 5 5
D. W. R. 5 3 3 3
Zula 3 4 4 4
Col. Mapes 6 7 6dr
Prime Almont 7 6 dr
Bonnie More dis
Best time—2:34¼; 2:34.

2:50 pace, purse $150:
Capella 4 1 1 1
Florence Mc 1 2 2 2
Belle Middleton 2 3 4 4
Jack Riley 5 4 3 3
Logalhot 3 5 dis
Harry T. 6 dis
Gold Valve 7 dis
Best time—2:34¼; 2:35.

Three Races at the Sandwich Fair.

Sandwich, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Racing at the Sandwich fair begun today with an immense crowd in attendance. The summaries:

2:45 trot.
Bonnie B., b. h., Robbie Wilkes 1 1 1
Miss Pratt, blk m., Oneida 2 2 3
Aurora, b. m., Walter V. 3 5 4
Time—2:28½.

2:26 trot.
Lady Lannon, br. m., Austerlitz 5 1 1 1
Kit Webber, b. m., Fast Mail 1 3 3 3
Southward, b. h., Onward 3 4 2 2
Time—2:23¼.

3-year-old class.
Flora Princeton, Princeton 2 1 1 1
Topsy L., Roadmaster 1 2 2 2
Ruth, Kedulve 3 3 3 3
Time—2:33¼.

Race Results at the Warren County Fair.

Monmouth, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The races at the Warren County Fair today were all good, the track being in excellent condition. Especially good was the 2-year-old trot which had six starters and was won in 2:22. The summaries:

2:20 class, trotting, stake $500—Black Hal won; Pneumatic, second; Waltz, third. Best time, 2:16¾.

3-year-old class, trotting, stake $500—Alentel won; Edith O., second; Tammany, third. Best time, 2:21.

2-year-old class, trotting, stake $300—Cald won; Vergenia, second; Lizzie C. third. Best time, 2:22.

Running, mile dash, purse $100—May Gallop won; Lena Fry, second; Hindar, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Almont Sherman and Clarence K. Win.

Corning, Ia., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—At the Adams County fair today there were some good races. The summaries:

2:35 trot, purse $200—Almont Sherman won, Lumps second, Oak Leaf third, Uncle Dick fourth. Best time, 2:31¾.

2:40 trot, purse $200—Clarence K. won, Bonnie P. second, Dynamite third, Vindex Wilkes fourth. Best time, 2:32.

Clear Atmosphere in Zululand.

The atmosphere is so clear in Zululand that it is said objects can be seen by starlight at a distance of seven miles.

WITH WHIP AND SPUR.

TARAL RIDES DOMINO BUT CANNOT BEAT BELMONT'S CRACK.

Keene's "Black Whirlwind" Runs a Good Race, but Henry of Navarre, His Old-Time Rival, a Better One—Rey El Santa Anita Is Badly Beaten—Nanki Pooh Makes a New Track Record in the September Stakes, for Which Flying Dutchman Starts an Odds-on Favorite.

New York, Sept. 11.—Ten thousand people saw Henry of Navarre win the race at Sheepshead Bay track between the crack 4-year-olds of the year, Henry of Navarre, Domino, and Rey El Santa Anita. It was thought possible a few days ago that Clifford would also be a contestant, but later his owner decided to keep him out. The race today was the fifth on the card, consisting of a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, at a mile and a furlong. There was some delay at the post, but when they were sent away Domino, who had the rail, got a trifle the best of it. The black whirlwind cut out the pace, and a fast one it was, with Henry of Navarre keeping well up, and the California crack a length back. Not until the far turn was reached did the real race begin. Perkins, on Navarre, then made an effort to come up with his mount, and Taral, on Domino, drove his horse along at a terrific rate. Here, also, Rey el Santa Anita started for the leaders, and it seemed as though he would be in with the driving finish. When they struck into the stretch Domino still had a length to the good, but was faltering, and Navarre was holding on with the tenacity that has always characterized his work. Taral used whip and spur, but the gallant black was unable to hold his own against the Belmont crack, who, just before the wire was reached, poked his nose in front, and driving along with undiminished speed beat the faltering Domino half a length, Rey el Santa Anita was far in the rear.

The other feature on the card was the September Stakes which brought together a large field of crack 3-year-olds. Flying Dutchman was an odds-on favorite, but could do no better than third, Nanki Pooh winning from Counter Tenor in a drive and making a new track record at the distance, one mile and three furlongs, of 2:21.

In the third race Harry Reed made his first appearance since M. F Dwyer, his owner, brought him from Europe. Simms had the mount and Harry Reed won. The other events were all well contested. The summaries:

First race, 1 3-16 miles, selling—Leonawell, 108 pounds [Simms], 7 to 10, won; Pepper, 106 [Martin], 6 to 5, second; Andrews, 91 [O'Leary], 8 to 1, third. Time, 2:01 1-5.

Second race, 1 mile, handicap—Gotham, 112 pounds [Clayton], 5 to 1, won; Lucania, 113 [Simms], 8 to 5, second; Belmar, 102 [Griffin], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:40. Cromwell and Bertese also ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—Harry Reed, 108 pounds [Simms], 2 to 1, won; Nick, 117 [Clayton], 3 to 1, second; Waltzer, 111 [Griffin], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14 1-5. Wernberg, Pop Gray, Tom Harding, Liza, Tomako, Preston, Hanwell, and Old Dominion also ran.

Fourth race, September Stakes, 1⅜ miles—Nanki Pooh, 108 pounds [Simms], 5 to 1, won; Counter Tenor, 125 [Overton], 8 to 1, second; Flying Dutchman, 122 [Griffin] 3 to 5, third. Time, 2:21. Connoisseur, Emma C., Monaco, and Primrose also ran.

Fifth race, special sweepstakes, 1⅛ miles—Henry of Navarre, 122 pounds [Perkins], even, won; Domino, 122 [Taral], 8 to 5, second; Rey El Santa Anita, 122 [Simms], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:53 2-5.

Sixth race, handicap, on turf, 1 mile—Discount, 110 pounds [Simms], 3 to 1, won; Lookout, 112 [Doggett], 8 to 5, second; Harrington, 103 [Hamilton], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:40 3-5. Matt Byrnes and Bellicose also ran.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, Futurity course—Margrave, 118 pounds; Refugee, 112; Premier, 109; Right Royal, 108; Penn Brook, 105; Intermission, 103; Sir Peter II., 102; Mussulman, 100; Senator Murphy, 98.

Second race, 7 furlongs—Ramapo, 126 pounds; Patrician, 122; Sir Francis, 106; Beldmere, 105; Annizette, Peacemaker, 102 each; Egbert, Bellicose, 95 each; Hermanita, 85.

Third race, 1 mile—Buckrene, Patrician, 109 pounds each; Ed Kearney, 103; Arapahoe, 103; Darien, 92; Gutta Percha, 89.

Fourth race, 1 mile, on turf—Dungarven, 122 pounds; The Swain, 116; The Bluffer, 109.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles—Adelbert, 114 pounds; Buckrene, 109; Prig, Candelabra, Cass, 107 each; Jodan, Orinda, 104 each.

Sixth race, Golden Rod Stakes, 7 furlongs, on turf—Merry Prince, One I Love, Jefferson, 110 pounds each; Captive, Argentina, 105 each; Peep o' Day, 95.

Louisville Pooling on Sheepshead Bay.

First race—Margrave, $10; Musselman, $8; Refugee, Premier, $5 each; Right Royal, field, $4 each.

Second race—Ramapo, $15; Patrician, Anisette, $6 each; Sir Francis, Peacemaker, $4 each; Bellicose, $2; field, $2.

Third race—Buckrene, $15; Arapahoe, $10; Ed Kearney, $8; Patrician, $5; field, $3.

Fourth race—Dungarven, $15; The Bluffer, $10; The Swain, $6.

Fifth race—Buckrene, $15; Orinda, $10; Cass, $6; Prig, Candelabra, $4 each; field, $2.

Sixth race—Captive, $15; One I Love, $10; Peep o' Day, $6; Jefferson, Argentina, 4 each; Merry Prince, $2.

WESTERN SPRINTERS MEET IN A RACE.

Joe Mack Beats Manola in a Big Gallop at St. Asaph.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Two clever Western sprinters in Joe Mack and Manola met in the fourth race at St. Asaph today, distance five furlongs. Manola was favorite at 4 to 5, and Joe Mack defeated her in a big gallop in the fast time for the track of 1:02¾. Indignant at defeat Manola's owner bid up Joe Mack $1,004, reviving the running up war. Jilson and Frank D. were the only winning favorites, second choices capturing the remainder. The summaries:

First race, maidens, all ages, 5 furlongs—Jilson, 106 pounds [Murphy], 11 to 20, won easily by two lengths; Soroso, 93 [Houlihan], 3 to 1, second; Billy Leggins, 106 [Gleason], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:05.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Young Griffo, 106 pounds [Murphy], 7 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Cadiz, 115 [Carson], 6 to 5, second by three lengths; Mario, 98 [Taylor], 10 to 1, third. Time, 58¼.

Third race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Carnalite, 102 pounds [Gleason], 3 to 1, won easily by a length and a half; St. Laurent, 107 [Perkins], 15 to 1, second by a length; Romeo, 102 [Ellis], even money, third. Time, 1:25.

Fourth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Joe Mack, 100 pounds [Gleason], 6 to 5, won in a canter by two lengths; Manola, 106 [Murphy], 4 to 5, second by two lengths; Belle of Fermoy, 97 [Ellis], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upwards, ¾ mile—Frank D., 109 pounds [Murphy], 1 to 2, won easily by a length; Little Joe, 109 [Garrigan], 10 to 1, second by a length and a half; Lady Lister, 109 [Carson], 6 to 1, third. Time, 50.

Sixth race, 6¼ furlongs—Little Alice, 107 pounds [Fletcher], 11 to 5, won by two lengths; Criterion, 107 [Murphy], 2 to 1, second by three lengths; Courtney, 107 [Houlihan], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:23½.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 2-year-olds, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Monolith, Murray, Wistful, Vesta, Wat, Ora Olive, Higbie, 99 pounds.

Second race, 3-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs—Mrs. Stewart, Juliet, Joyouse, Ajan, 105 pounds; Reform, Foundling, 101; Delia M., imp. Savant, Harry Keister, Arda, Pattie, 98.

Third race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Odd Socks, Hay Tay, Columbus Jr., 110 pounds; Eddie M., Jack Dennison, Bella G., Brightwood, Can't Tell, Prince John, Pickaway, Belisarius, Blizzard, Tear Drop, Wyoming, San Malheur, 107.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Ataman, Air Plant, 112 pounds; Lento, Mirage, 100; Dare Devil, C. O. D., Samaritan, 97.

Fifth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Eclipse Jr., Harvest, Jersey, 110 pounds; Jim McLaughlin, Little Charlie, Despair, Padre, Morrissey, Castanet, 106.

Sixth race, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Marie Lovell, 107 pounds; imp. Frolicsome Lass, 104; Con Lucy, 101; Fassett, 98; Finnwater, 95.

THORPE'S FOLLOWERS ARE RICHER.

Uncle John's Nephew Rides Three Winners at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—That portion of the talent that followed Thorpe today came out winner, for he guided three under the wire first. The favorites did not justify the confidence imposed in them by the public, for most of the events fell to second choices. Ingomar, who was considered a good thing, was beaten to the wire by The Ironmaster, who was second in the public estimation, and Morte Fonse, another second choice, won the second event. The track was again fast and the weather perfect. Poor street car service owing to the G. A. R. kept the attendance down to 2,000. The summaries:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Lucille H., 103 pounds [Thorpe], 4 to 1, won; Willie Shannon, 97 [W. Jones], 6 to 1, second; Lottie, 90 [J. Brown], 25 to 1, third. Time, :55¾.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Morte Fonso, 106 pounds [Thorpe], 2 to 1, won; Pat, 112 [D. Davis], 100 to 1, second; Sister Ione, 109 [Walker], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾.

Third race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling—The Ironmaster, 110 [Bergen], 8 to 5, won; Ingomar, 104 [Thorpe], 4 to 5, second; Gascon, 106 [Irving], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:43½.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Sauterne, 102 pounds [Thorpe], 2 to 1, won; Judge Denny, 110 [Cassin], 3 to 2, second; Duncan, 102 [R. Rowe], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Olive, 101 pounds [Bergen], 7 to 10, won; Frank Rogers, 103 [Thorpe], 2½ to 1, second; Rear Martin, 98 [Watson], 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:28.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, maidens, 7 furlongs—Winslow, Pow-Wow, Cerita, 98 pounds each; Bender, Judge Lyles, Lusby, 101 each; Trilby [by Perkins], 103; Aramis, 104.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—Mattie Graham, Equinox, Elsie, Annie Lyle, Trilby [by Springbok], Pert, Feast, Harry Jones, 102 pounds each; Joe Clarke, Sir Dilke, Hippogriff, 105 each.

Third race, handicap, 1 mile and 70 yards—Paul Pry, 97 pounds; Leo Lake, 103; Simon W., 105; Figaro, 112.

Fourth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Pinetop, Start, 93 pounds each; Ellsebert, 95; Verdi, 96; Mandolin, 99; Billy Bennett, My Partner, White Wings, 102 each; Twinkle, 104; Gateway, Capt. Drane, Queen May, 105; Loudon, Insomnia, 107 each.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Fayette Belle, 98 pounds; Chenoa, 94; Jane, 100; Birmingham, 98; Glad, Roosevelt, 103 each; Greenwich, 105.

Louisville Pooling on Louisville Races.

First race—Winslow, Cerita, $10 each; Powwow, $4; field, $6.

Second race—Joe Clark, $10; Sir Dilke, $8; Feast, $6; Harry Jones, $4; Hippogriff, $3; Pert, $2; field, $4.

Third race—Simon W., $15; Figaro, $10; Leo Lake, $8; Paul Fry, $2.

Fourth race—Verdi, $10; Queen May, $6; Twinkle, Capt. Drane, Loudon, $4 each; Start, Ellsbert, Billy Bennett, White Wings, Gateway, field, $2 each.

Fifth race—Evanatus, $10; Jane, $6; Glad, $4; Fayette Belle, Chenoa, Greenwich, $2 each; field, $4.

LYNDHURST AT 80 TO 1 WINS A RACE

Favorites Capture but Two Out of Five Events at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11.—The largest upset of the meeting since San Blas won at 100 to 1 occurred in the first race today, when Lyndhurst galloped home first before a fair field at the enticing odds of 80 to 1. A large crowd was in attendance despite the extreme heat. Favorites were successful in the two closing races, while the third and fourth were captured by second choices, with an outsider taking the other race. The summaries:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Lyndhurst, 107 pounds [Burrell], 80 to 1, won; Occula, 98 [Garner], 6 to 1, second; Aunt Susie, 98 [C. Slaughter], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—Joe Mancini, 103 pounds [Magnussen], 8 to 1, won; Nicholas, 103 [Turner], even, second; Canfield, 103 [Welsh], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Immilda, 104 pounds [Garner], 5 to 2, won; Haroldine, 104 [A. Barrett], 7 to 1, second; J. A. Gray, 98 [Schorr], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Cicely, 99 pounds [Turner], 7 to 2, won; Freddie L. T., 100 [Magnussen], 15 to 1, second; Charlie McDonald, 104 [Garner], 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:49¾.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, handicap—Magnet, 101 pounds [Garner], 2 to 5, won; Empera, 104 [Schorr], 5 to 1, second; Booze, 104 [Turner], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:27½.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Johnny McHale, 107 pounds [Welsh], 8 to 5, won; Fritzie, 90 [T. Murphy], 2 to 1, second; Rose, 87 [C. Slaughter], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:16.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, purse, 1 mile—Little George, Bansach, 112 pounds each; Eau Claire, Treasure, McDonald, 109; Wells Street, Chicot, 102; Maud McMillan, Scamp, Occula, 99; Isabella, Expense, 92.

Second race, 2-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs—Carver, Bellman, 108 pounds each; Miss Oliver, Raindrop, Merry-Go-Round, 105; Evidence, 103; Mary Anna, 100; Taylor Banks, 100; J. H. Grafton, Jake Holtman, 98; Lady Claire, Helena, 95.

Third race, selling, 7½ furlongs—Dago, Rapier, 107 pounds each; Miss Galop, 104; Miniver, 101; Addie Buchanan, 98.

Fourth race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Fred Foster, 108 pounds; Commercial, 108; May Ashley, Kingstone, Bettie Hill, Tagliona, Deluder, 105; Wadena, Jack Martin, 100; Cashier, 98; Aspasia, Eileen, 95.

Fifth race, purse, 1 mile—Crevasse, Rey Del Mar, 110 pounds each; Billy McKenzie, Mollie B., 107; Sumo, 100; Pelleas, Mollie R., 97.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—George W. Bailey, 125 pounds; Big John, 123; Findout, 120; Jack Bradley, 117; Sixty, 100; Carrie U., 95; Moreen, Bertha, 92.

WINDSOR SPORTS PICK TWO WINNERS.

Long Shots Disappoint Gamblers in the Three Other Events.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The talent managed to pick two out of five winners today. The day was sultry, the track fast, and attendance good. The summaries:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Tit for Tat, 103 pounds [Clay], 10 to 1, won; Tutulla, 103 [Everett], 6 to 1, second; Lady Diamond, 103 [McLain], 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:07½.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Alvarado, 105 pounds [McLain], 2 to 1, won; Lady Doleful, 105 [J. Smith], 3 to 1, second; Bonnie Dundee, 108 [L. Soden], 8 to 1, third. Time, :56.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—High Test, 105 pounds [H. Shields], even, won; La Fiesta, 102 [McLain], 4 to 1, second; Early Rose, 102 [Ross], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:15.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Inspector Hunt, 105 pounds [Flint], 6 to 1, won; Aurelia, 105 [McLain], 2½ to 1, second; Nellie Smith, 96 [L. Soden], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:02½.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse—Florence P., 109 pounds [Caywood], 6 to 1, won; Arab, 100 [Flint], 4½ to 1, second; Logan, 112 [Noble], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:41¾.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 7 furlongs, selling—Sam Leads, Stark, 93 pounds; Warren Leland, Bob Wagner, Folly, Virginia, Tippecanoe [by Renown], Gratz Hanley, 99; E. H. Sherley, Salvador, 102; Miriam R., 104; Silveria, 109.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Queen Albert, Primro, Tarentum, Margaret Allen, George Smith, Uncas, Sobriquet, Doubtful, Galley West, Brametta, 105; Sidkyl, 108.

Third race, selling, 5¼ furlongs—Spitfire, 93 pounds; Birdcatcher, Mother of Pearl, Santa Cruz, 99; Miss Clark, Victoria, Jennie June, Miss Perkins, 102; Susie B., Cossack, 111.

Fourth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Montepenso, 98 pounds; Midstar, 98; Tasco, 98; Kimberly, 101; W. B., 109.

Fifth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Ethel W., Lay On, 99 pounds; Hailstone, 101; Hannigan, 102; Lady Rose, Dockstader, 104; Running Bird, 107; Hannon, 108; Queen Bess, 109.

LORD ROSEBERY'S LUCK STILL HOLDS

Sir Visto Lands the Doncaster St. Leger in Good Style.

London, Sept. 11.—Lord Rosebery's bay colt Sir Visto, by Bercaldine, and the winner of this year's Derby, won the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster today. Mr. W. M. G. Singer's chestnut colt Telescope, by Tyrant, was second, and Mrs. L. Brassey's bay filly Butterfly, by Hampton, was third. Eleven horses ran. The betting just before the start was: 9 to 4 on Sir Visto, 1,000 to 35 on Telescope, and 8 to 1 on Butterfly. The conditions of the race were as follows:

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, for 3-year-olds; colts 9 stone and fillies 8 stone 11 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; old St. Leger course, about one mile, six furlongs, and 132 yards. There were 202 subscribers.

FALL RACING PROSPECTS AT OAKLEY.

All of the Big Western Stables Will Be in Readiness.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The fall race meeting of the Cincinnati Jockey club, that opens at Oakley Saturday next, will continue nineteen days. There are ten valuable stakes, and purses are uniformly $500. Every one of the leading stables returns to Oakley, and some famous strings from San Francisco, St. Louis, and the East, not so well known here, are engaged in the stakes. Among these latter are Barney Schrieber and the Charter Oak Stables with the fast filly Jilcey and the great mare Linda. John Rodegap will bring Buck Massie, Cicely, and the rest of the big stable. Green Morris will be back with all his horses. The Hawthorne contingent, the Corrigans and Pat Dunne, will be here in force. They have liberal entries in all the stakes. The two local stables, Fleischmann & Co. and Dr. E. F. McLean, will be in better shape this fall than in the spring. The great Halma is entered in the principal stakes.

GIVEN ADDITIONAL RACING DATES.

Brighton Beach Association and Queens County Jockey Club Receive Favors.

New York, Sept. 11.—The committee appointed by the stewards of the Jockey club to consider the applications of the Brighton Beach Association and Queens County Jockey club for additional racing dates met at the Coney Island Jockey club course and allotted the following dates: Brighton Beach Association, Sept. 16, 18, 25, and 27; Queens County Jockey club, Oct. 2, 4, 9, 11, and 14. Friday, Sept. 20, will also be assigned to the Brighton Beach Association provided the Brooklyn Jockey club decides to race that day.

Race Winners at the Janesville Fair.

Janesville, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—This being Beloit day and children's day at the county fair and the attendance was large. The summaries:

2:26 slow trotting, purse $250—Jennie Toombs won in straight heats. Time—2:24¾; 2:25¼; 2:24¾. Dwight S., Cedarwood, and Ellis also started.

2:35 class, trotting, purse $250—Bell Boy won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:33½; 2:30; 2:32¾. Fairfield Boy won first heat. Time—2:26¾. Isabelle, Nestor Jr., and Stanhope also started.

Winners at the Clinton Fair.

Clinton, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Great interest centered in the races at the fair this afternoon. The summaries:

Three-minute trot—Buroks won, Fantasma second. Best time, 2:33¾.

2:30 trot—Alcone won, Samantha second, Dr. Wilkes third, Dan Mont fourth. Best time, 2:25½.

Running race—Domino won, Bulcan second. Best time, :52.

Purse Winners at Kewanee, Ill.

Kewanee, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The first day's races at Kewanee District Fair opened today with the largest attendance ever known. There was some hot racing. The summaries:

2:35 trot—Ole Olsen won in three straight heats. Valincia second, and Parcival third. Best time, 2:33.

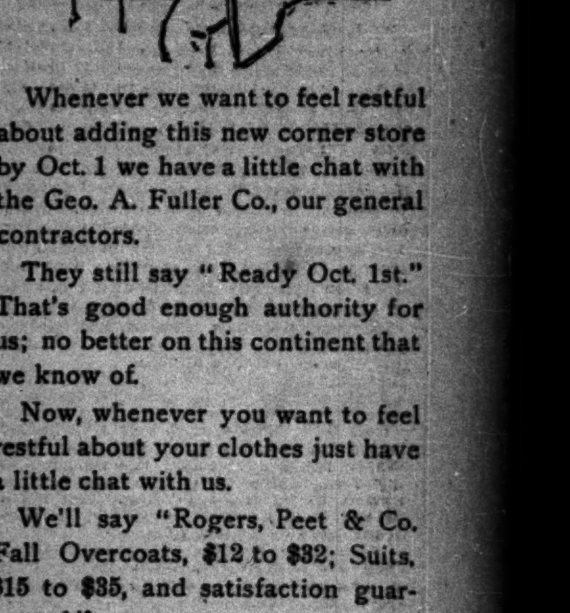
2:24 class—Sir Clarles won, Billy second, Nellie Campbell third. Best time, 2:27.

Maggie B. Wins at Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—There was but one race at the fair today. The summaries:

2:40 trot, purse $150:
Maggie B. won, Sideola second, Columbia Maid third. Best time, 2:24¾.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.



Whenever we want to feel restful about adding this new corner store by Oct. 1 we have a little chat with the Geo. A. Fuller Co., our general contractors.

They still say "Ready Oct. 1st." That's good enough authority for us; no better on this continent that we know of.

Now, whenever you want to feel restful about your clothes just have a little chat with us.

We'll say "Rogers, Peet & Co. Fall Overcoats, $12 to $32; Suits, $15 to $35, and satisfaction guaranteed."

That's good enough Clothing for anybody.

But, safest of all, "Here's your money back if you want it."

F. M. ATWOOD
N.W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.
Entrance 133-137 Madison-st, until Oct. 1st, when we add our new corner store.

Quaker OATS
Served for three hundred and sixty million breakfasts in 1894. Why? None "just as good as."
Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

TO ALLOW ALL MEN
To try our own manufacture of MEN'S SHOES and get used to wearing the best shoe in the market,
WE END... **$2.98 Sale!**

For choice of $5.00 TO $7.00 SHOES SEPT. 30. We advise you to get your FALL and WINTER supply now while we offer such a chance. BE QUICK, ere it's too late.

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PAPER COVER, 50 CENTS.
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Also Chicago and vicinity, same price.

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EYES EXAMINED FREE.

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES and HARNESS.
Summer Carriages at greatly reduced prices.
STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MFG. CO., Michigan Avenue.

IS WON BY THE WEST.

MACDONALD AND FOULIS BEAT DUNN AND TUCKER AT GOLF.

Eastern Cracks Are Badly Worsted on the Links at Wheaton, the Foursome Match Being Won by the Westerners by Four Holes—Magnificent Work of Macdonald and Strong Playing of Foulis Admired by a Large Crowd of Enthusiasts—The Scores in Detail.

The greatest match game of golf ever seen in the West was played yesterday at Wheaton. Unusual interest attached to the game from the start. It involved more than a trial of skill between four fine players. It meant victory either for the East or the West. C. B. Macdonald and James Foulis represented the West, with W. Dunn and S. Tucker for the East. Dunn is the champion golf player of America, hailing from the East. But he and his partner got badly worsted yesterday, losing the match by four holes. Dunn showed great improvement from his playing of the day before. But he was no match for C. B. Macdonald, who played a brilliant game from start to finish. Foulis, too, as if strengthened by the knowledge he had a fine partner, was less nervous than yesterday and played a splendid game. A large crowd was at the club-house.

The play started out in favor of the West, the Chicago men getting into the first hole in four strokes, which was excellent playing for that hole. The second hole was halfed in six. The third, fourth, and fifth were made in rapid succession, the approaches being remarkably handled by both sides, followed by splendid putting. The sixth hole was won by the Chicagos by a magnificent drive by Foulis, followed by a splendid approach shot by Macdonald. Dunn topped his ball at this hole and gave his partner a bad lie, but Tucker helped his side up by a fine drive.

At the seventh hole Macdonald and Foulis were again too many for their opponents, their approach work and their putting being almost perfect. The eighth and ninth holes were halfed.

The eighth should have been won by Tucker, but his ball struck the rim which surrounds the hole and shied off. The ninth hole was lost to the East by Dunn putting too strongly. Playing to the tenth hole Dunn's fine drive landed the ball on the green. Macdonald, whose ball lay twenty-five yards away, made a beautiful put, landing his ball to within three inches of the hole. This hole was halfed, each side taking three strokes to get in.

At the eleventh hole splendid approach strokes were made by both sides, but Tucker's ball again struck the rim of the hole.

At the twelfth hole Macdonald missed an easy "put." The result was a halfed hole. Both sides made fine drives for the thirteenth hole, but a fine "put" by Foulis gave it to Chicago, in five. The fourteenth hole was halfed. At the fifteenth hole Macdonald missed his approach. Tucker holed in five. The drive was good by both sides at the sixteenth hole. Foulis made a fine approach, but Dunn overshot and got a bad lie.

Fine putting by Macdonald and Foulis gave them this hole. Macdonald, in a drive to the seventeenth hole, topped his ball. The Eastern men seized the opportunity to win the hole in three shots. The eighteenth hole was halfed. The game practically was won at the sixteenth hole, with 4 up and 2 to play by the Chicagos.

After the game was won Dunn was loud in his praise of his opponents' fine playing. He said he did not believe there was a team in the country that could beat Macdonald and Foulis on their form of yesterday.

The game in the morning between Dunn and Robert Foulis for the third prize of $50, which resulted in a tie the day before, was won by Dunn. The scores of all of the games played yesterday are as follows:

THE FOURSOME.

C. B. Macdonald and James Foulis:

Out	4	6	6	5	5	4	3	5	4	—42
In	3	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	—47
Total										89

W. Dunn and S. Tucker:

Out	5	6	6	5	5	6	5	5	4	—47
In	3	6	5	6	6	5	6	4	6	—45
Total										92

MIDDLETON CUP, HANDICAP.

	Total strokes.	Handicap.	Net score.
F. W. Cramer	104	11	93
J. V. Farwell	110	12	98
E. R. Pike	119	20	99
C. B. Macdonald	90	10	100
F. F. Wells	127	27	100
G. L. Wilmerding	112	11	101
E. S. Adams	119	18	101
G. S. Willitts	110	9	101
J. B. Forgan	103	Scratch	103
Jarvis Hunt	130	27	103
Fred Swift	117	14	103
E. I. Frost	114	9	105
B. M. Wilson	129	24	105
J. Gott	117	12	105
C. F. M. Smith	128	12	116

FOR THIRD PRIZE.

W. Dunn:

Out	6	5	7	5	5	5	5	5	3	—46
In	3	5	5	7	7	5	7	4	4	—47
Total										93

R. Foulis:

Out	6	6	6	4	6	6	5	5	5	—49
In	6	6	5	4	7	6	8	5	4	—51
Total										100

2-YEAR OLD CUP.

James Deering, Chicago	108
E. T. Frost, Chicago	113
J. V. Farwell, Lake Forest	113
Scott Durand, Lake Forest	115
F. C. Farwell, Lake Forest	117
C. F. M. Smith, Chicago	120
H. M. Tuttle, Lake Forest	121
E. S. Adams, Lake Forest	122
A. L. Farwell, Lake Forest	122
E. R. Pike, Chicago	125
Slason Thompson, Lake Forest	127
W. W. Waller, Lake Forest	130

YEARLING MATCH.

Slason Thompson, Lake Forest	112
E. S. Adams	120
H. H. Shearson	120
W. W. Waller, Chicago	123
E. R. Pike	129
F. Lamport	134

THIRD ROUND OF HANDICAP.

C. B. Macdonald: E. J. Frost, 6 up and 3 to play [Frost was allowed 10 strokes].

WINDERMERE WOMAN'S TOURNEY.

Some of the Best Players in the City to Take Part in It.

An invitation woman's tennis tournament, that has among its entries some of the best woman players in the city, will begin today on the grounds of the Windermere Tennis club at Seventy-first street and Wentworth avenue in Englewood. The tournament is given by Mrs. Hathaway, wife of the President of the Windermere club. She has invited eight of the most prominent woman tennis players of the city to contest, and the results will be second in importance only to the championship tournament next week at the Kenwood Country club. The players invited to take part in the tournament are:

Miss Capwell,	Miss Rew,
Miss Steever,	Miss Hudson,
Miss Hilton,	Miss Georgene Faulkner,
Miss Anna Faulkner,	Miss Parmalee.

Of these a number are champions of their clubs. Miss Hudson is champion of Riverside and recently won the open Oak Park tournament. Miss Hilton is champion of Oak Park, Miss Rew is champion of the Kenwood Country club, and Miss Capwell is champion of the Windermere Tennis club. The two Misses Faulkner and Miss Parmalee are well known players, who have made excellent showings in recent tournaments. Miss Steever is the youngest player of those entered, but has shown such skill in practice that her friends have great hopes she will win championship honors.

Play will begin at 3 o'clock today and will last during the week.

PRINCETON PLAYERS ARE ON HAND.

Many of Last Year's Football Team Will Play This Season.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Some of Princeton's summer football squad made their appearance today. Of the thirty men ordered to return by the 11th inst. fourteen have made their appearance. Those who arrived were put through a course of light practice this afternoon under the direction of Capt. Lea and Trainer McMasters. More men are expected to arrive by tomorrow, so that by the end of this week things will be in the old time way again. It is Capt. Lea's intention to put the men through a course of strict training from now on until the close. The old players who arrived are: Lea, '96, Captain; Bannard, '98; Cochran, '98; Poe, '97; Reiter, '98; Armstrong, '98; Andrus, '97; Rhodes, '97; and Smith, '97; Beymor, '98; Kelly, '98; and Reynolds, '98. Two new men have already made their appearance. They are Townsend from Pennington Seminary and Tucker from Princeton Preparatory School. The former is a promising candidate in the line and the latter for quarter back.

CONDEE WINS THE KENWOOD SINGLES

Defeats Hamilton Turner by Good Generalship and Steady Back-Line Play.

The handicap tennis tournament in singles at the Kenwood Country club was finished yesterday, and R. M. Condee was declared the winner of the first prize. Hamilton Turner was defeated by him in the final round and wins second prize. This is the second tournament in succession Condee has won. He won the final match yesterday by a display of good generalship and steady back-line play. Turner's strong point is his work at the net, and he made every effort to retain that position of vantage throughout the match. Condee, however, repeatedly drove him from there by well placed drives and at the end of the contest succeeded in breaking up his net game entirely.

The first set was rather an easy thing for Condee, as Turner did not seem to get down to his best form until the set was practically decided. By excellent work, however, the latter secured the second set by the same score as he had lost the first. With one set apiece the third set virtually decided the contest. It was a good exhibition of tennis from start to finish and every point was hotly contested. At just the right point Condee won a few extra points and took the set. The fourth and last set went easily to Condee. The entire score in Condee's favor was 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0.

PROF. ANGELL DEFEATS LANSINGH.

Deciding Set in the Match on the Chicago University Courts.

In the Faculty-Undergraduate tournament on the University of Chicago tennis courts yesterday Prof. Angell won the deciding set in his match with Lansingh. In the play the day before each man had won two sets and Lansingh was showing by far the better form. If it had not been that darkness put an end to the match he would undoubtedly have won. But yesterday he did not get warmed up till Angell had captured the set.

Immediately afterwards Lansingh began his match with Hobbs. Both men played a back-court game. Hobbs played his ground strokes with telling effect and Lansingh was decidedly out of form. He repeatedly lobbed short and smashed out of court. In the second set after Hobbs had the score 5 games to 3 Lansingh took a brace and won the set by splendid playing. He used a Lawford which Hobbs was unable to handle. At the end of this set darkness compelled them to stop.

At the same time Stagg and Linn were playing the first match in the Invitation tournament. Stagg played his usual steady game and was able to return all of Linn's strokes. In the first set almost every game was deuce. After that Linn lost heart and seemed unable to get in the game at all. The summaries:

Angell beat Lansingh, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.
Hobbs beat Lansingh [unfinished].
Stagg beat Linn, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

Tennis Champions of South Dakota.

Mitchell, S. D., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—In the finals for the championship of the State Lawn Tennis Association Hoffman and Shaw of Parkston defeated Scallin and Windle Mitchell. The score was 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. Moody and Boller of Salem won the consolation prizes in doubles. The singles will be played tomorrow for the championship.

Fisher to Play in California.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Chauncey Fisher of this city, now with the Western League ball leaders, signed a contract tonight to play at Oakland, Cal., during the winter and at Cincinnati next season.

General Sporting Notes.

Races at the Ashland, Wis., driving park were postponed until today on account of the heavy fall of rain yesterday.

W. Scanlan: Including the games played Sept. 7 the Philadelphias lost five of the twenty games they played up to that date.

The South Side Cycling club members are forming a football team to play in the league now being organized among the cycling clubs of the city. It will play its first practice game Sunday morning with a scrub team from the same club.

W. J. McDowell and E. P. Vickers are prepared to row James Henderson and F. J. Bender of the Catlin Boat club at a moment's notice. McDowell and his partner repaired a double scull yesterday and took a spin on the lagoon. The boat stood the strain all right, and Vickers rowed so well that McDowell is more than anxious to settle the question of superiority. Henderson and Bender will probably accept the defi.

OLD SOLDIERS DEMAND THEIR RIGHTS.

Wichita Police Commissioners Arrested for Discrimination in Appointments.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The three prohibition Police Commissioners were arrested here this evening under the Kansas statute making it a crime to discriminate against veterans of the late war in the matter of holding public office.

In all positions under the public officers of the State it is a matter of compulsion by law to give old soldiers the preference. The first thing the new Police Commissioners did after their appointment by Gov. Morrill was to discharge two men, both of whom were old soldiers.

In this city there are 600 old soldiers, and a terrific howl went up, but the Commissioners refused to reinstate the men or give cause for their removal. The old soldiers then urged the prosecution of the Commissioners, and this evening County Attorney Davis issued a warrant for their arrest.

When arrested the Commissioners were so astonished they did not know what to do for several minutes, but finally succeeded in getting some prohibition leaders to give bond for their appearance at the trial, which was set for Saturday.

Owing to the excited state of public feeling there is no doubt but the Commissioners will be convicted. The fine for the offense is $100. It is the first case brought under the statute mentioned and it will be watched with interest by the 80,000 old soldiers of Kansas.

GIRL LOSES HER HAIR WHILE ASLEEP.

Mary Pence, an Indiana Belle, Victim of a Flouted Lover's Jealousy.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—While sleeping in an up-stairs room at her rich country home this afternoon Mamie, the 18-year-old daughter of Joseph Pence, lost her wealth of hair by some one cutting it off close up to the head.

She could say nothing more of the misfortune than her thirty-two inches of golden braid was clipped off her head while she slept soundly. She is heart-broken and her father has sworn a death penalty on the villain if caught.

Pence, with officers and bloodhounds, trailed three suspicious looking men into the Town of Alexandria, but all were released but a tall, red-headed stranger who refused his name. He had a telescope containing papers and chloroform, but no trace of hair.

From Miss Pence is learned enough to sum the case as one of jealousy among her gentlemen admirers, and it is believed one of the rivals of Frank Stanley, who will wed Miss Pence, did the hair robbery. Threatening letters were produced and eavesdroppers have been traced.

Miss Pence is a belle of society and can hardly be consoled tonight. Her father posts $1,000 reward for the return of the hair and conviction of the hair thief and letter-writer. Detectives begin on the case tomorrow.

BICYCLE RIDERS ARE TO BE RESTRICTED

Milwaukee Council Committee Recommends an Ordinance Regulating Speed.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Committee on Judiciary of the Common Council tonight recommended for passage the ordinance regulating bicycle riding in the city, against which the wheelmen have made such protest.

The rider which it was proposed to attach to the ordinance requiring wheelmen to carry lamps at night was not adopted, however. The ordinance requires the speed of bicycles shall not exceed ten miles an hour through the streets of the city, and at street crossings the rate of speed shall not exceed six miles an hour.

It also requires bicyclists to sound a bell or whistle when they approach a crossing and forbids them to ride on sidewalks, but gives them the privilege of pushing their wheels along the walks.

Illinois Good Templars.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars adjourned tonight. It was decided not to organize a junior grand lodge for Scandinavians, but authorizing the return of the entire per capita tax paid by Scandinavian lodges to be expended in mission work among their own people. The following grand officers were elected: Chief Templar, Uriah Copp Jr., Loda; Counselor, George F. Ioans, Chicago; Vice-Templar, Jennie Anderson, Galesburg; Superintendent Juvenile Templar, Hannah E. Grimm, Chicago; Secretary, R. J. Haslet, Rockford; Treasurer, J. H. Rainey, Decatur; Marshal, R. I. Gregg, Triumph; appointive grand officer, Chaplain, F. W. Moslander, Sandoval; Assistant Secretary, George A. Bassett, Chicago. Aurora was chosen as the next meeting place.

Will Hold Another Picnic.

The Committee on Entertainment of the Republican Marching club met last night at the Great Northern and decided to devote the money gained by the big picnic, $2,700, to a still larger picnic next year.

LIKE THE TRICYCLE.

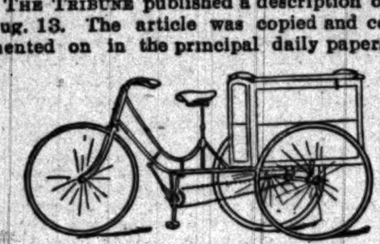
UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S TEST A SUCCESS.

Thirty Days Have Been Taken in Making a Thorough Test of the Utility of the New Machine for the Delivery of Packages by Merchants and Others—Where America Is Already Ahead of England in the Making of the New Delivery Vehicle—What It Can Do.

The thirty-day test of the tricycle express carriers by the United States Express company has proved so successful that the general use of the convenient machines is assured in many classes of business. Chicago will be the first American city to adopt them on a large scale and other cities undoubtedly will follow.

The first machine to be used in Chicago is of English manufacture. It was imported by Vice-President Crosby of the United States Express company Aug. 10, and is now doing service at the West Madison street branch office of the company. The practical test of the "wheel" has attracted much attention.

The Tribune published a description of it Aug. 13. The article was copied and commented on in the principal daily papers of



TOURIST CARRIER.

the country East and West and the officials of the express company have been deluged since with correspondence on the subject. The general interest aroused has been productive of much good and, although only thirty days have elapsed, several American bicycle manufacturers have put tricycles of a similar make on the market. One of these American made machines, manufactured by a New York firm, was sent here to the express company for a competitive trial with the English wheel. It was given a fair trial and pronounced far superior to the other. The principal difference is in the propelling mechanism. The English machine is direct acting, the power being applied to the forward wheel like an old-style velocipede. The American has a chain gear, and the power is applied to the two rear wheels. The latter is also the lighter and stronger, and is capable of much greater speed and will turn around in less space.

Chicago Firm in the Business.

Since the second wheel arrived dozens of Chicago business-men have examined it, and several have placed orders for wheels with American manufacturers. A Chicago bicycle firm has patterns made for a machine which, it is said, will be a big improvement over all others. The United States Express company will test it, and should it prove as great a success as is claimed for it a large order will be placed.

De Muth & Co. have ordered five of the tricycles from the New York firm. The first will arrive tomorrow and will be put in service at once. It will be used in parcel delivering and is expected to save the firm several hundred dollars a month. Mr. De Muth said yesterday he had studied the subject and decided the plan was just what was needed in his business. Parcel delivery now costs 10 cents a package, and amounts to thousands of dollars a year. The parcel delivering firms make no discount for small parcels. The charge is just the same for delivering a pair of shoes as for a package ten times as large. With a tricycle a boy can deliver 100 such parcels a day at a small cost. De Muth & Co. will employ three machines here at once and one will be sent to the firm's St. Louis branch, and another to Milwaukee.

The carrier is an adaptation of the best modern type of tricycle, fitted with a convenient cabinet or receptacle for parcels, by use of which light parcels of merchandise can be rapidly and safely delivered without regard to ordinary weather conditions.

For tradesmen in whose business light parcels predominate, such as grocers, confectioners, florists, bakers, newsdealers, milliners, tailors, and many others, the carrier is capable of effecting an immense saving both in time and its equivalent. There seems to be almost no limit to the uses to which the vehicle can be put where small parcels are to be distributed. Their use will enable the delivery wagons to confine themselves to heavy merchandise in packages weighing upward of 300 pounds.

A Boy Can Run It.

The carrier can be run by a boy and a speed of from eight to twelve miles an hour is easily attained. It is estimated that no less than 100,000 tricycle carriers of comparatively primitive design are now in successful use in England, and their use there has long since passed the experimental stage.

The dimensions of the machine are as follows:

Length over all	6 feet
Width	3 feet
Height	4 feet

The size and proportions of the cabinet can be varied within reasonable limits to adapt it to special requirements. The frame is of steel tubing. It has ball bearings all around, steel rims, and 1¼ inch pneumatic tires. All parts are interchangeable, and breaks can be easily repaired.

Both this and the English machine have been tested severely by the express company. The report of the officials is interesting.

One carrier does the work of two one-horse delivery wagons and does it with a saving of time. The West Madison street branch has dispensed with one horse and wagon since the wheel was put in service and another is to be taken off. The officials of the company expect to ultimately dispense with more than one-half of the delivery wagons now in use throughout the city. It is conceded by all wideawake business-men that the carriers will soon become an important factor in the economical delivery of goods in and about the city. This part of the business of big department stores consumes a large part of the profits, as the delivery is free.

SEARLE'S RIDE MAY PROVE A SUCCESS

Has a Good Chance of Lowering the New York-Chicago Record.

R. P. Searle has made such progress that his friends think his chances of lowering the New York-Chicago record are good. He arrived at North East, Pa., Tuesday night at 7:30, his cyclometer registering 510 miles. At that time he was ten hours ahead of the record. Jamestown, N. Y., was reached at 3:10 a. m. Up to this time he had covered 551 miles. The roads and weather have been favorable since he entered New York, and nothing has occurred to impede his progress. Olean, N. Y., was reached at 11 a. m. yesterday and Wellsville at 4:30, the total distance being 644 miles up to that point.

The five-mile championship race of the Lake View Cycling club will be held Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock over the Lake View course. The fast men of the club who are in the city will all be out. A partial list of entries is: O. F. Bohman, E. V. Bohman, C. Gruis, J. Hamburg, Boerer, S. R. Browne, Guhl, and Westcott.

The Chicago Cycling club will hold a dance at Jackson Park pavilion tonight. This is the first of a series to be given by the club.

The Englewood wheelmen will go to St. Joe Saturday night by boat and spend Sunday at the well known fruit farms. Nearly every cycling club in the city has taken this trip at some time during the season.

TEN MILES AN HOUR IS THE LIMIT.

Wheelmen's Speed on the Boulevards Regulated by South Side Commissioners.

The matter of bicycle riding on boulevards engrossed the entire time and attention of the South Park Commissioners at their meeting yesterday afternoon. Fast riding by bicyclists was the first matter dealt with. A number of complaints of too fast riding having come to the notice of the Commissioners, the latter passed a rule regulating the speed of wheels on boulevards and park driveways to ten miles an hour, and notices were ordered posted to that effect.

A number of cyclists presented a communication asking that a portion of the boulevards be left unsprinkled during the morning and evening hours for the convenience and accommodation of wheelmen. Their request was granted by the Commissioners, who ordered a strip to be reserved unsprinkled along each side of the boulevards and park driveways.

BAWDEN WINS THE PRINCIPAL EVENT

Old Settlers Watch the Men on Wheels at the Kankakee Fair.

Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Over 1,000 old settlers above 60 years of age were admitted free on this, the opening day of the Kankakee County Fair. An illuminated bicycle parade ending with a bloomer ball was held this evening. Bicycle races were held under the auspices of the Kankakee Ramblers. The summaries:

One mile novice—C. Nusbaum, Seneca, won; S. C. Olson, Kankakee, second; R. M. Dawson, Kankakee, third. Time, 2:47.

One mile open—J. C. Bawden, Chicago, won; F. E. Shaw, Joliet, second; C. Nusbaum, Seneca, third. Time, 2:50.

One-half mile, country riders—H. W. Danforth won, B. A. Plante second, F. L. Cooper third. Time, 2:35.

One-half mile, boys under 13—Will Swift, Kankakee, won; C. E. Smith, Kankakee, second; H. B. Hills, Joliet, third. Time, 2:26.

Two miles, open—J. Bawden, Chicago, won; F. E. Shaw, Joliet, second; C. N. Hamlin, Joliet, third; F. L. Cooper, Kankakee, fourth. Time, 5:29.

WHAT CHAIRMAN GIDEON HAS TO SAY

Wheelmen in the West and Northwest Effected by His Rulings.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11.—Chairman Gideon's League of American Wheelmen's bulletin contains the following:

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

Sept. 23, 24, Chanute Bicycle Racing Association, Chanute, Kas.

Sept. 18, 19, Henry County Agricultural Board, Cambridge, Ill.

Oct. 10, Humboldt Wheelmen, Humboldt, Neb.

Sept. 15, Jenkins Cycle company, Chicago.

Oct. 2, 3, South Dakota State Fair Association, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Sept. 28, Capital City Cycle club, Springfield, Ill.

Sept. 14, Marathon County Fair Association, Wausau, Wis.

Sept. 25, J. H. Beckton, Caro, Mich.

Sept. 25, 26, Grand Traverse A. and I. S., Traverse City, Mich.

Oct. 8, Steuben County Fair, Angola, Ind.

Sept. 18, 19, Columbiana County Agricultural Society, Lisbon, O.

SUSPENDED FOR COMPETING IN UNSANCTIONED RACES.

Frederick Fletter, F. W. Holmes, Samuel Goldberg, Charles Seivers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. T. Foster, K. Billings, R. Barrett, H. Bailey, and G. Weick, Allegan, Mich., for thirty days from Sept. 2.

L. T. Flansberg, Kalamazoo, Mich., for one year from July 26 for competing while under suspension and in unsanctioned races.

J. J. Hall, Jay Bowling, O. Richards, Case Merritt, George Hoadley, and Archie M. Clere for 90 days from Sept. 5 for competing in unsanctioned races after warning.

SUSPENDED.

E. E. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo., for 60 days from Sept. 2 for failure to appear after signing entry.

C. M. Murphy, F. J. Titus, and L. D. Cabanne will be permitted to ride in Class B events pending the settlement of charges against them, provided any prizes won by them are withheld until the case is concluded.

DECLARED PROFESSIONAL.

Arthur G. Herman, Toledo, O., under Clause A.

L. E. Holton and R. McCullough, Omaha, Neb., under Clause A.

Arthur C. Blake, Colorado Springs, Colo., at own request.

William Lowery, W. R. Haigh, H. Fuller, Healdsburg, Cal., and R. S. Lomax, Paso Robles, Colo., under Clause A.

W. R. Littell, Charles Grehe, Boase Rupe, Orr Lawhead, Galen Russell, Fred Hunt, P. Hedgepath, Beulah Keele, W. R. Calvin, W. A. Rundle, W. E. Talbott, J. W. Hanna, and Art Grebe, all of Rockport, Mo., under Clause A.

TRANSFERRED TO CLASS B.

Edward W. Roth, W. Schrader, A. F. Bingenheimer, Milwaukee, Wis., under Clause D.

W. F. Sanger and H. Crocker, Milwaukee, Wis., under Clause G.

E. M. Qualtrough, Denver, Colo., under Clause B.

S. A. Beadle, San José, Cal., under Clause B.

SUSPENDED PENDING INVESTIGATION.

George A. Eisenhart, Mulberry, Ind.; —— Ferguson, Logansport, Ind.

An investigation of charges preferred by Dayton Bicycle club, the Leather brothers of Louisville, Ky., has resulted in dismissal of charges.

Win on Their Wheels at Janesville.

Janesville, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The following bicycle events were disposed of at the fair grounds here today.

One mile handicap—Charles Reynolds, Janesville (fifty yards), won; Charles Hodson, Janesville (seventy-five yards) second; F. K. Cnare, Evansville (scratch), third. Time, 2:39.

Three mile handicap—F. K. Cnare, Evansville (scratch) won; Charles Reynolds, Janesville (150 yards), second; Glenn Wright (scratch), third. Time, 10:02.

Quarter mile open—F. K. Cnare, Evansville, won; C. W. Hodson, Janesville, second; Charles Reynolds, Janesville, third. Time :31.

Winners on Wheels at Freeport.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Several bicycle races were run at the fair grounds here today in the presence of a large crowd. The summaries:

One mile, novice, A—E. Martin, first time, 2:49⅘.

Half mile, local, A—E. Green, first time, 1:19.

Mile, handicap—J. H. Nampel, first time, 2:30¼.

Boys under 16 years—John L. Heimer, first time, 2:36¾.

Boys' special—Charles Lane, first time, 1:46⅘.

Stephenson County championship, one mile, Class A—E. Green, first time, 2:36.

Oshkosh Bicycle Race Winners.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The bicycle races here today resulted as follows:

Three-mile handicap—Ed S. Comstock, Oshkosh [225 yards], won; H. G. McWilliams, Oshkosh [275 yards], second; E. M. Worden, New London [300 yards], third. Time, 2:25 2-5.

One-mile handicap—John F. Reitzner, Milwaukee [40 yards], won; Earl Nugent, Kaukauna [150 yards], second; Arthur Wellep, Milwaukee [40 yards], third. Time, 2:20 4-5.

Two-mile handicap—E. S. Comstock, Oshkosh [150 yards], won; E. M. Worden, New London [200 yards], second; A. E. Trevelin, Fond du Lac [200 yards], third. Time, 5:02.

St. Paul Cricketers Win.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—In the cricket match between St. Paul and Minneapolis here today the former won by 51 points.

CLOSING IN ON INDIANA WHITECAPS.

Much Damaging Evidence Against the Scatterfield Gang at Anderson.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The grand jury today began an investigation of depredations in the Scatterfield neighborhood, four miles southeast of this city. Over 200 witnesses, both old and young, men and women, were on hand, but only a few could be used.

It will require many days to complete the evidence against the whitecappers, barn burners, and night riders. Quite a number of local and foreign detectives are here watching the progress of the case and working on other acts of vandalism. They put in a full day and talked with people from Huntsville to Chesterfield.

The amount of evidence secured astonished Detectives Moore and Coburn. They found young ladies who will go on the witness stand and tell of depredations of the gang of whitecaps.

They talked with old and substantial citizens who have heretofore been afraid to tell what they knew and these men will go on the witness stand and give evidence that will create a sensation in unexpected quarters.

It is believed the grand jury will return six indictments, which means many years' imprisonment. Men under bond have begun telling stories on each other and much information is being given.

The whole neighborhood is aroused and the farmers still have $500 in gold hanging up for the conviction of the gang under arrest. The robbery of houses, assaults on women, and cutting off their hair is believed to be the work of old time leaders of the whitecaps trying to distract interest from the cases now pendnig.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

Judge Freeman—18304—Delaney & Murphy vs. W. T. and Nellie T. Harris; on deflt., $261.37.—18485—George F. Kimball Co. vs. Wm. L. Hewitt; same, $448.71.—18480—Gudbrand J. Lomen vs. Alfred E. Hawes; same, $1,437.22.—168786—James Windhauser, by next friend, Jacob Windhauser, vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $100 and sat.

Judge Gibbons—9495—Chas. D. Thompson vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. Co.; on findg., $13,500 and sat.

Judge Clifford—13523—American Glass Works [Limited] vs. Fred Meyers and Arthur M. Einstein; on deflt., $541.46.—17256—The Chicago Daily News Co. vs. Isaac H. Miller; same, $497.03.

Decrees.

Judge Clifford—B. R. 971—Allen et al. vs. Grey et al.; decree.—125041—Frey et al. vs. Garrity; same.—7848—Murphy Jr., trustee, et al. vs. Hamill et al.; same.—8002—Hoag, trustee, vs. Plumbly et al.; same.

Judge Freeman—3900—The Clerks' and Mechanics' B., L. and I. Assn. vs. Lake et al.; dec. sale.—5697—Mouff vs. Jenssen et al.; same.—3421—Aliette Olsen vs. Erik Olsen et al.; dec. apptg. comrs.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Freeman—Emergency business.

Judge Clifford—Emergency business.

Judge Windes—Motions of course and submitted cases from law calendar only.

Judge Gibbons—N. W. E. Ry. Co. vs. Davis et al. on trial.

Judge Carter—County Court, 10 a. m.—No. 492, Cicero special, on trial.

Judge Bishop—County Court, Room 333, 10 a. m.—Nos. 11887, 11962, 12009, 12012, 12061, 12062, 12072, 12079, and No. 11615 on trial.

Judge Payne—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Nos. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1547.

Judge Hutchinson—Branch No. 5—Nos. 1446, 1423, 1512, 1500, 1483, 1342.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

BALD STILL THE STAR

WINS BOTH THE OPEN RACES AT THE SPRINGFIELD MEET.

Sanger Beats Tyler and Porter Wins the Five-Mile Handicap in Fast Time—Connecticut Man Proves the Best of the Class A Men, Lowering the Only Record of the Day—Chicago Men Not in It—Weinig and Seavey Establish a Professional Half Mile Record.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Edward C. Bald took the two open races in the first day's racing of the Springfield Bicycle club's annual tournament. Tom Cooper ran Bald a close second and Cabanne was third in the mile open race and in the mile handicap from scratch. The professional races went to Sanger and Porter, the former taking the mile open from Tyler and the latter winning the five-mile handicap from scratch in the good time of 11:34 2-5.

In Class A C. R. Newton of Stafford Springs, Conn., proved the star, W. S. Reynolds of Hyde Park pushing him close in all the contests. Newton lowered the only record of the day, the mile Class A competition, winning the mile open with tandem pacing in 2:04 4-5. Reynolds held the tandem throughout the contest. The latter won the half mile, 1:15 class, in 1:02 4-5, which is not a record, although so announced. Loughead has a record of 1:02 1-5 from scratch in a handicap and Collins of Denver won a half mile paced race in 1:01 4-5.

The attendance was between 8,000 and 10,000 and the enthusiasm was hardly that of former years when Tyler was the star. Tyler's defeat today by Sanger in the mile open international professional race was a clean and well won victory. Gardiner failed to show up in the winning ranks. Bliss ran fourth in the half mile Class B race in a hot finish, and Jenney was fourth in the one mile Class B and second in the handicap. Charlie Earl buried his field in the mile handicap, Class B, going from 120 yards to victory easily. Weinig and Seavey established a professional half mile unpaced American record, doing 57 seconds. Landry and Coburn, a local Class A team, did 55 1-5 seconds for the half mile unpaced, tying the record.

Tomorrow the great hour race occurs. The racing men of all classes presented a petition to the Springfield Bicycle club objecting to multi-cycle racing in record trials and the club met them half way, placing single pacing in some of the events and tandem pacing where fast time was expected and records were looked for. The mile open, Class B, with Callahan and McDonald, was ridden in 2:01 3-5, but a fifth of a second slower than the fastest time ever made in competition with tandem pacing. Sims was disqualified in the mile handicap, Class B. The summaries:

One mile, a silver race for riders within twenty-five miles of Springfield—C. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, won; F. J. Elmer, Chicopee, second; W. E. Tenzler, Rockville, Conn., third; W. H. Minie, Chicopee, fourth. Time, 2:13.

Half mile open, Class B—Bald won, Cooper second, F. B. Rigby, Toledo, third. Time, 1:07 2-5.

One mile international, professional, $500 cash divided—Sanger won, Tyler second, Coleman third, Baker fourth. Time, 2:03 1-5.

One mile open, Class A—C. R. Newton won, W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, second; A. T. Fuller third; Fred Loughead, Sarnia, fourth. Time, 2:04 4-5 [world's Class A competition record].

One mile open, Class B—Bald won, Cooper second, Cabanne third. Time, 2:01 3-5.

One-half mile, 1:15, Class A—W. S. Reynolds won, Ray Dawson, Boonton, second; Philip Pierce, Manchester, third; John Kelleher, Springfield, fourth. Time, 1:02 3-5.

Five-mile handicap, professional—A. W. Porter [scratch] won; Conn Baker, Columbus [80 yards], second; Crooks, Buffalo [140 yards], third; Steenson, New York [240 yards], fourth. Time, 11:34 2-5.

One-mile handicap, Class A—C. R. Newton [scratch], won, E. W. Walsh [60 yards] second, W. H. Minie [70 yards] third, A. H. Davey [60 yards] fourth. Time, 2:10.

One-mile handicap, Class B—C. T. Earl, Brooklyn [120 yards], won; Sims second [disqualified]; Jenney [40 yards] second; Cabanne [scratch] third, Titus [20 yards] fourth. Time, 2:09.

Coburn and Landry, Springfield, half-mile unpaced tandem, 55 1-5. Ties world's record.

Minneapolis Sees a Big Cycle Parade.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—This is carnival week in Minneapolis and tonight the bicyclists had their turn. There were fully 10,000 cyclists out in the parade, many of them in uniform or grotesque costume. The city was crowded with visitors and the streets were brilliant with colored lights, illuminations, and fireworks. The carnival started last evening and will continue every evening of the week.

BATTLE AX PLUG

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." Carlos Martyn, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results." Edwin F. Pardee, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Where the Best Wheat Comes From.

The Pacific coast is *the* great wheat raising country — crops are sure and bountiful and quality is highest.

Wheat Manna

comes from this region. It comes in relishable shape, large, thoroughly pearled grains with none of the nutriment lost.

You need **Wheat Manna** every morning. Nothing for breakfast will do you as much good, give you as much strength. It puts you in prime condition for the days battles.

You can get Wheat Manna at any grocer's if you insist.

Made by

Centennial Mill Co.

Spokane, Wash.

...Chicago...
Chamber Concerts

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To be Given Under the Auspices of CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.

IN CENTRAL MUSIC HALL

Quartet Clubs Participating:

THE BENDIX, LISTEMANN, SPIERING, ...of Chicago
THE KNEISEL........of Boston

The above Quartets will play only in this series of Chamber Concerts in this city this season.

First Concert Tuesday Evening, Oct. 8th,

Engagement of

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY at the Piano.

Season Tickets, with reserved seats, now on sale at the music house of CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

Circulars giving full particulars furnished upon application. Subscriptions sent in by mail will receive prompt attention.

J. A. BISHOP & CO.,
S. E. Cor. State & Adams-sts.
FURS

Until Saturday Night.

Just three days remaining of our Third "Wonder Sale" of Men's Fine Fall Clothing.

$12.50
for Choice of
1,000
$25.00 Suits.

All we ask is that you come and see these splendid suits. They talk for themselves. They sell themselves. There are nobby single and double breasted sacks in the lot, and genteel, dressy cutaways, handsome patterns, splendid fabrics, all 1895 Fall Styles, and not a suit in the lot worth less than $25.00. Enough said. Come early, but if you can't come early come late, but come.

$2.00 for choice of 500 $3.00 Hats.
9c for "The Putnam" Collars, all shapes.
58c for the famous "Utica Nonpareil" Unlaundered Shirt.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

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113-117 Madison-st. 131-133 Clark-st.

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Means a weak body, and a weak mind, and much distress.

AREND'S KUMYSS

Will afford immediate relief, make you strong, and

PUT FLESH ON YOUR RIBS.

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AREND'S DRUG STORE,

Madison-st. cor. Fifth-av.,

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SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

TODAY AT 10 A. M.,

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

For account Fire Underwriters, at Salvage Sales rooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, The entire salvage of

Festus R. Metcalf, Adrian, Mich.

DRY GOODS MERCHANT,

INVENTORIED VALUE Over $100,000,

Consisting principally of

Staples and Domestics, Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Linens, Towelings, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Wraps, Carpets, Rugs, Notions, Etc., and a quantity of Upholstering Goods.

ALSO,

For account of an Importer,

$40,000 Worth of Dress Goods in Cassimeres, Crepons, and Fancies, Silks, Satins, Linens, Linings, and Laces.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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JEWELERS,

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Open Evenings.

BRASS BEDS

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At Manufacturers' Prices.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,

222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

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"BARNES"
Fall Shapes.
CHAS. W. BARNES
71 MONROE-ST.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, etc. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

PLANTS FOR HOUSE AND WINDOW DECORATION

Vaughan's Seed Store,

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

MAY BURN THE CORN

Crops Are Too Large Again for the Poor Farmer.

HIS PRODUCT AS FUEL.

Precedent Set for Treating the Cereal This Way.

HAS GREAT HEATING POWER

Proposition Made for the Alley "L" to Use It.

YEAR'S GARNERING IS A MONSTER.

On a 2,500,000,000 bushel crop the West will have corn to burn. According to a Kansas City dispatch a packing-house company has already issued orders to its Wichita house to begin the use of corn for fuel so soon as it can be bought for 12 cents a bushel.

On a basis of May price, with allowance for freight and for a discount from contract price for off grades corn on the Western farm is not worth much over 10 cents a bushel. Last year the unusual and abnormal feature in the grain situation was the feeding of wheat to farm animals. Little attention was paid to it at first, except as an experiment, but in the aggregate it amounted to millions of bushels, and was reflected in reduced stocks in farmers' hands.

Burning of corn for fuel is less of a novelty than feeding of wheat to hogs, as it has been general enough on several occasions to attract a great deal of attention. Both are direct results of overproduction. In wheat a series of years of plenty followed the bumper crop of 1891, which was figured by the government at nearly 612,000,000 bushels. The Washington authorities placed the 1894 wheat crop at 460,000,000 bushels, and the trade was almost unanimous in the claim that the yield was underestimated. All records were broken in the decline, which was only checked early this year with cash wheat below 50 cents.

The conditions in wheat which made stock-feeding practicable are all present in corn in an aggravated form to make its use as fuel in many sections feasible. The 1895 crop of corn is practically made, and without doubt it will be a record-breaker. Even the late corn is well out of the way of frost damage and all the corn in the big surplus States is matured. A month ago the government placed the condition of corn at 102.5 points, or 2¼ points above par. Tuesday it reduced the condition to 96.4 points on account of damage done in some quarters by drought, an injury possibly more than offset by advanced maturity in other sections. It is figured that the total yield of corn this year will be 2,325,000,000 bushels. It will not be far from double the quantity of corn produced last year, and far in excess of the quantity of corn produced on any of the star crops in the history of the trade. The Washington estimates on the corn crops of 1892, 1893, and 1894 were 1,628,000,000 bushels, 1,619,000,000 bushels, and 1,213,000,000 bushels respectively, three short crops in succession following a full crop of over 2,000,000,000 bushels in 1891.

Figures on the Crop.

The depression on the 1891 crop was by no means so sharp as on the 1889 crop of equal size. The 1891 crop, according to Washington estimates, represented something like $836,000,000, while the 1889 crop only represented $598,000,000. What the 1895 crop will represent in money is the question of interest just now.

Prices have become demoralized simply on anticipation. December corn touched 27⅞ cents last week. In 1873 same delivery sold at 27 cents and on the memorable 1889 crop the low price of last week was just matched. The bottom quotation for May corn on the 1889 crop was higher than the price at which it sold last week. All the recent low figures were again discounted yesterday when December corn sold down to 27⅛ cents and May touched 28⅜ cents. It does not seem probable that the bumper 1895 corn crop will yield the farmers much more than the famine crop of 1894. The short crop of 1889 was poured out upon consumers during the cold season at a rate which fairly smothered buying and made even some of the speculative bears ashamed to bid the prices which holders were only too glad to accept.

The pressure was so great to dispose of the cereal that corn was used as fuel in many parts of the West. Farmers offered the grain at country points in far greater quantities than the railways could carry away, and then, after having depressed prices by the weight of their offerings, clamored for lower freight rates on which to move the rest of the crop.

On the basis of present prices corn will be cheaper than coal for fuel during this fall and winter in States west of the Mississippi River. It is said that experiments have shown that a ton of dry corn will go further in producing steam than a ton of coal.

Prices of Corn and Coal.

Anthracite coal laid down in Kansas City even at reduced freight rates costs $6 a ton in car lots. At points in the interior of Kansas, Nebraska, and Western Iowa it costs all the way from $7 to $9 a ton. At those same points corn is worth only from $2.50 to $4 a ton on the cob. Iowa soft coal can be delivered in Central Nebraska at about $3.50 a ton and Illinois coal at $4. In Iowa native bituminous coal costs over $2 a ton.

The oil in the corn makes it especially adapted for hot fires. It is clean to handle and almost smokeless. A prominent operator on the Board of Trade yesterday offered to forfeit $10,000 if he could not furnish the "Alley L" road with corn for fuel at a less cost than that of the coal supply.

"I base my calculations," said this trader, "on experiments I made on a ranch near Kearney, Neb., in 1886, when corn was plentiful. A neighbor offered me corn at 16 cents a bushel. I took it and asked him what he was going to do with the proceeds. He said he was going to Kearney to buy coal with it. He bought the coal at $8.50 a ton and hauled it forty miles. My winter quarters were of about the same capacity as his. I burned the corn which cost me 16 cents a bushel, or $4 per ton, saved the hauling of coal, got better results in heat, and used three tons less of the corn than my neighbor did of the coal during four months. No one knows how admirably adapted corn is for fuel till the experiment has been tried. It makes a quick, hot fire, is clean to handle, and almost smokeless.

Burn Here at a Profit.

"The trade here laughs at burning corn for fuel in Chicago, but I know it can be done at a profit. I could buy No. 2 corn for December delivery here Tuesday in the pit for 28 cents a bushel and I could get No. 3 fully five cents less—let us say at 23 cents a bushel. By having it shipped on the cob I could save two to three cents a bushel in shelling, reducing the cost to 20 cents a bushel, or $5 a ton. By actual test it has been found that a ton of corn will yield 25 per cent a ton more heat than the same amount of coal. With the price of coal $4.25 a net ton in car lots in Chicago it will be seen that corn would be the cheaper fuel. If it is found practicable to use the corn here, what is to be said of territory west of the Mississippi River, with the freight on coal $3.20 a ton to the river?"

Kearney, Neb., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The question of the feasibility of using corn for fuel has never been fully tested in Western Nebraska. It has never been used extensively even when cheap, except by farmers. The general feeling is that it does not pay at all to burn corn and that it is better to sell at market price or hold for an advance than to use it for fuel.

NOT FEASIBLE FOR MAKING STEAM.

Corn Never Used Except When Low and Coal Correspondingly High.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The use of corn for fuel has been given considerable attention here, and although coal is high and corn cheap all thoughts of substituting the latter for the former have been given up. Experts have found the substitution of corn for coal as a fuel is not feasible. It may be used in remote places to some advantage, say for instance on Western Kansas farms, where a long haul from town makes coal dear and a long haul to market makes the price of corn correspondingly low for the producer.

For producing steam corn is not at all feasible as a fuel. It burns out iron rapidly, as it produces intense heat. Even in stoves few of them in which corn is used as fuel last more than a season. Firemen who have used corn say that it requires constant feeding to keep up that steady heat required for the making of steam.

Steam cannot possibly be made from burning corn as cheaply as from coal, except when coal is above $4 a ton and corn down to about 10 cents a bushel. When coal can be bought for from $2 to $3 a ton it would be folly to use 10 cent corn, even for household purposes.

In Western Kansas, where coal is worth from $5 to $8 a ton, corn has never been used for fuel except during extreme cold weather, when a coal famine prevailed.

CORN IS NOT USED FOR FUEL.

Kansas Farmers and Manufacturers Scout the Idea of It.

Hutchinson, Kas., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—In reply to the question, "Is the use of corn for fuel feasible?" put to a half dozen of the posted in this city, the invariable answer has been "No."

No corn is being used as fuel in this county now, nor has it ever been used to any extent.

JOHNNY BULL—"'E'S 'IPNOTIZED THE BLOOMIN' CUP!"—New York Morning Advertiser.

James McKinstry, one of the old early settlers here and a man thoroughly informed, says there has never been any regular use of corn as fuel. Sometimes when farmers have had big crops of corn and no money to buy coal they have used corn, corn stalks, and even hay, but in recent years that has not been necessary.

Frank Vincent, general manager of the Hutchinson Salt company, one of the largest consumers of coal in this part of Kansas, said that the talk about using corn for fuel is foolish. It is not being done and never has been done in this county.

"I feel safe in saying," he declares "that there have not been 200 bushels of corn burned as fuel in Reno County since its organization. The use of corn as fuel for steam purposes or for making salt is altogether impracticable. We can get coal delivered at from six to seven cents a bushel, and corn at 15 cents a bushel would be more than twice as dear."

Other salt men say about the same thing. At some of the grain elevators corncobs are used as fuel to furnish steam, but no grain is burned.

A good many farmers now shell their corn before feeding or marketing and they use the cobs for fuel, but none of them use the grain.

FIND THE PRACTICE NOT PROFITABLE

Farmers Near Topeka Prefer to Use Coal for Fuel.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—There is a saying common among Kansas farmers that it is as cheap to burn corn for fuel as coal when the price of the two articles are the same per pound. That is, when corn is worth only 14 cents per bushel it is as cheap for fuel as coal at $4 per ton. This is, however, a fallacy, for a ton of ordinary soft coal has been found by actual experiment to go as far as a ton and a half of corn.

Corn makes a good, clean fire, and a great deal of it is burned by farmers, because it is handy and clean and they prefer to burn it rather than cart it to town and then haul the coal back. The time will probably never come even if corn continues to fall in value when it will be used for fuel generally. It is not used by manufacturers in this vicinity, and if there are any portions of the State where it could be used to greater advantage than coal it would be a point far removed from railway centers which would bring down the value of the corn and increase that of coal.

There is no more pleasant fire than that furnished by Kansas corn but it is much more valuable for pork and beef making purposes than for fuel.

NEVER USED AS FUEL AT ABILENE.

Tried Occasionally at Points Remote from the Railroad.

Abilene, Kas., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Corn has never been used for fuel in this county, except in extreme cases among settlers remote from the railway. It is not considered profitable unless below 12 cents a bushel. At that price it compares favorably with cheap grades of coal, but lacks the strength and heat of better grades. It has never been a success in steam plants, even elevators importing coal rather than use the corn in their bins, claiming that more power is obtainable from coal. Central Kansas will not burn a bushel of corn this year, as there are enough streaks of drought and consequently poor corn to make a local market for the entire crop in many counties. In heavy crop sections speculators are cribbing the product to hold.

ONE MANUFACTURER WILL USE IT.

To Try the Experiment of Using Corn Instead of Coal.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Corn has been frequently used for fuel in Kansas by farmers when the price has been low. It makes a hot red fire without much flame. The manager of Jacob Dold's Wichita packing plant says today if corn gets to 12 cents in Wichita, which is equivalent to 20 cents in Kansas City and 25 cents in Chicago, his firm will use it as it will be cheaper than coal. This is the first instance of any large steam user proposing to try to burn corn on a large scale. Sources of information on the comparative value of corn and coal as fuel are few. Steam users here know nothing of value.

Will Meet in Academy of Sciences.

The North Division science section of the Chicago Institute of Education will hold its meetings in the Chicago Academy of Sciences the second Thursday of each school month at 4:30 p. m. The first meeting will be held this afternoon.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

RIO GRANDE ON TOP.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROAD MAKES A GOOD SHOWING.

President Jeffery Has Done Remarkably Well with the Line and No Mistake Was Made When He Was Elected Its President—Figures That Show a General Improvement and Great Success—Rates to Atlanta—New Burlington Route to St. Louis—General Railroad News.

President Jeffery, in his annual report of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, which has just been issued, makes an excellent showing, and it shows the company made no mistake when it elected him to the Presidency. The income of the company from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, including $14,600 received for interest, was $6,931,440, an increase of $445,096 as compared with the previous year. The gross earnings from the operation of the road were $6,916,840, being an increase of $440,796. The working expenses were $3,991,211, an increase of $18,660, making the net earnings from traffic $2,925,628, being $422,136 more than for the previous year. The net earnings afforded a surplus of $528,690 after providing for interest on funded debt, taxes, insurance, and all other charges against income.

Current liabilities were reduced during the year from $1,735,963 to $1,432,729, and June 30 current assets exceeded current liabilities $1,992,670, which shows a gratifying improvement when compared with the excess of $1,470,104 June 30, 1894.

Attention is called to the fact that during two years of business depression the liabilities of the company have been reduced about $436,000, and the excess of assets has been increased more than $640,000. The company has in its treasury bonds and stocks aggregating at par $5,562,750, appearing on the books at $1,673,000, and in addition has in its special renewal fund cash and securities aggregating at par $586,941, carried on the books at $451,575, the total of all being at par $6,149,691 and on the books $2,125,125.

To guard against the possibility of the impression being entertained that the equipment has been allowed to deteriorate and that the reduction in its book value has been made for this reason it is deemed well to state that June 30, owing to continued light traffic, ninety-four engines were out of service, of which number sixty-nine were in first-class condition, having been repaired before being laid up.

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande upon traffic to and from the Rio Grande Southern railroad during the fiscal year were $334,375, against $289,133 for June 30, 1893. The gross earnings of this road for the last fiscal year were $402,798 and for the preceding year $329,550, being an increase of $73,247. The road consists of 162 miles of main line and eighteen miles of branches between Durango and Ridgway Station, on the Ouray branch of the Denver and Rio Grande, thus connecting in Southwestern Colorado the third and fourth divisions of the system.

LOW RATES TO ATLANTA EXPOSITION

One Fare for the Round Trip Authorize—Lower Rates Sure to Come.

In order to give effect to resolutions adopted at meetings of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association the Commissioner has issued authority to the association lines to sell special excursion tickets for the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., subject to the following conditions:

The sale of round-trip season tickets may begin Sept. 15, 1895, and continue until further notice, limited to return until Jan. 7, 1896, at rates based on 75 per cent of double first-class limited fare.

The sale of excursion tickets limited to return twenty days from date of issue may begin Sept. 15 and continue until further notice at one first-class limited fare, plus 10 per cent for the round trip. Tickets may issue only via the regularly established and recognized routes and gateways for one-way limited tickets.

No lower excursion rates than the foregoing shall be used and tickets shall fully conform in all respects to the samples furnished by the Commissioner and shall not be accepted for return passage unless fully executed and certified by Jack W. Johnson, Joint Agent for Atlanta terminal lines.

Correspondingly low rates have been established by the Chicago and Ohio River lines, which insures low rates to the Exposition from Chicago. The Western Passenger Association lines have also made a one-fare rate for the round trip from points west of Chicago. The low one-cent a mile rate recommended by the Southern roads has not yet been adopted by any of these roads, but it is quite certain that after the Exposition has been well started special excursions at exceptionally low rates will be adopted by the roads. Competition among the roads both West and East has never been more active than at present, and this will no doubt tend to lower rates being made than have ever been made before for any similar occasion.

NEW BURLINGTON ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Secures a Line of Its Own by Crossing the Mississippi River at Alton.

Arrangements have been completed which will give the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad an independent line into St. Louis. Heretofore the Burlington has been running its trains from Rock Island to Wann, Ill., and thence for twenty miles to St. Louis used the tracks of the Big Four railroad. This not only necessitated a large expense for track rental, but also made a large expense necessary for bridge tolls and use of terminals to the East St. Louis, St. Louis Terminal and Bridge company. Under the new arrangement all this expense will be saved and the Burlington will have a better and more direct route into St. Louis. Instead of running over the Big Four tracks from Wann to East St. Louis and then over the bridge into St. Louis the Burlington will use the Big Four railroad tracks for four miles only from Wann to Alton, where it has a bridge of its own, which it will cross and then run over its own line at the west side of the Mississippi River into the Union Station.

May Secure Line to Tidewater.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railway company is renewing its efforts to secure an outlet to tidewater. President Davis said today that a route had been surveyed from the railroad's present terminus at Cumberland and over the mountains to Hagerstown. The extension of the West Virginia Central be continued the company depends upon the arrangements it can make with the Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland systems. "We have been in negotiation with these companies for several months, and if a traffic arrangement can be made we may build from some point, most probably Cumberland to Hagerstown. Connection can be made at the latter place with the Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland for Baltimore and Philadelphia. The prospects are favorable for concluding the deal. The West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railway company does a large coal traffic, many of the largest mines in West Virginia being located on the line. The company ships large quantities of coal to this city over the Baltimore and Ohio road."

Back in His Old Position.

Considerable surprise was caused in railroad circles here yesterday by the receipt of the following circular issued by Charles M. Heald, General Manager of the Chicago and West Michigan railroad: "Taking effect this date (Sept. 10) George DeHaven is appointed General Passenger Agent of these lines." The surprising part about the circular is that just two months ago Mr. De Haven, who had been General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and West Michigan railroad for many years and had achieved an excellent reputation as an able and successful passenger official, suddenly relinquished his position and came to Chicago as managing editor of the Evening Mail.

Toledo and Western Annual Meeting.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 11.—The annual meeting of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway company was held this morning, 30,920 shares being represented out of a total of 40,769. The old board of directors and old officers were reëlected. Earnings for the year ending June 30, 1895, were reported as $953,238, as against $914,782 for preceding year. Net earnings increased $23,981. Expenses were $741,261 for the year ending June 30, 1895, as against $730,821 for preceding year.

New Wyoming-Utah Road.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 11.—The stockholders of the Colorado, Utah and Wyoming Railroad and Land company have approved the route selected for the railroad and authorized the issue of bonds. The road will commence near Rawlins and will run via the four-mile placers to Craig and Steamboat Springs, Colo., and westward to Ashley, Utah. It is understood that a New York house has arranged for $2,500,000 bonds, the proceeds to be used in constructing the first division.

Railway News Notes.

A dispatch from Denver says the new Southwest road will be named the Rio Grande, Sierre Madre and Pacific railway. It is capitalized at $5,000,000.

Grand Trunk officials deny the report that their company had decided to advance the mileage allowance on cars carrying dressed beef from one-quarter of a cent per mile to three-quarters of a cent per mile.

Senator Brice is likely to secure before long another Ohio road. The Columbus, Sharonee, and Hocking Valley road is soon to be sold by order of the court and the Brice syndicate is said to have made arrangements to bid it in.

At a meeting of the Boaad of Directors of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad company held in New York a few days ago the following officers were elected: President, Amos L. Hopkins; Vice President and Treasurer, Roswell Eldridge; Secretary, John Spencer; Assistant Treasurer, Edward E. Gardner.

At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati, Union City and Chicago railroad yesterday the following officers and directors were elected: President, J. C. Fawcett, Louisville, Ky.; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Patchell, Union City; Directors, W. W. Weiswell, Bluffton; J. B. Ross, Union City; Reuben Crowe, Camden; Dr. McFarland, New Pittsburg; J. J. M. LaFollette, Portland; W. H. Slaughter, New York; R. P. Refenbecker, Cincinnati.

PUT THEM THROUGH A CRUCIAL TEST.

Civil Service Examinations Held at the County Hospital.

The Examining Committee of the County Civil Service Commission sat yesterday at the County Hospital to examine the druggists, nurses, and attendants at the Detention Hospital. E. V. Northam, Secretary of the commission, Dr. Francis McNamara, and Dr. Florence Hunt constituted the Examining Board. The first to face the ordeal was C. Vanderpool, hospital druggist. His qualifications and educational abilities were shown to be of high order. He had practiced his profession with success before becoming attached to the hospital staff. The examiners soon dismissed Druggist Vanderpool to wrestle with a written examination in an adjoining room.

H. M. Stem, the assistant druggist, a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, acquitted himself as well as his superior did, and sat down to his written examination with a smile.

The women nurses made an excellent showing. Mrs. Margaret Bell and Miss Lizzie Hyde went through with flying colors. Each had had considerable previous nursing experience.

Frank McMahon was the first examined after the noon adjournment. He had been appointed May 1 last after two previous experiences at Dunning. He claimed he was laid off at Dunning on account of reduction of expenses. McMahon said he had had two years' experience in dealing with insane cases. His main idea in dealing with violent patients was "to jolly them up." He illustrated on Secretary Northam his method of dealing with a violent patient and admitted finally that experience was the only instruction he had received.

J. J. Gilteman was the star candidate. Not only had he been receiving officer at the bridewell for eight years, but he was a regularly qualified physician. For seventeen months he had been a nurse in the emergency ward of the County Hospital. Dr. Gilteman was taken in hand by Dr. McNamara and showed he had not forgotten the science he had practiced since 1869.

"A capital man, that," said Secretary Northam. "One could not hope for a more suitable man for attendant."

Then the examiners examined Henry Everett, the head baker. Henry modestly pleaded guilty to fifteen years' service and no black marks. The committee had passed on Everett's handiwork at luncheon, and smilingly told him to go on baking for another fifteen years.

George E. Billette, a blacksmith by trade, had been an attendant from May 13, 1895. He was a fine young fellow of good appearance and fine physique, but said he would refer nearly all the propositions presented to him to the doctor and abide his orders.

Then the examiners questioned the women attendants, who were far above the average. Mrs. Hinman had been three and a half years in the hospital. Mrs. Vann admitted ten years' service, and, like Mrs. Hinman, believed in coaxing a female patient and gaining her confidence rather than in restraint. Mrs. Martha Pickburn had had a year's experience at Dunning, while Miss Minnie Campbell had been two years in the hospital, after three years' training at Kankakee.

"A first-class attendant," was the remark of an examiner as the young woman left the room. Mary A. Stone, attendant at the children's ward, Hannah Leball, and Florence A. Barber seemingly satisfied the examiners thoroughly.

George B. Akerly, with a brief experience as nurse in a Keeley institute, made a poor showing. He believed in restraint rather than persuasion, looked physically capable of restraining an ox, and had been at the hospital but four months.

William N. Dolan, nurse in the dermatological ward, admitted he was a budding Esculapius and was at once put through a course of sprouts by Dr. McNamara. Dolan showed considerable knowledge in his answers to the quiz questions put to him.

No further candidates appearing the examiners adjourned.

OPENING OF ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Program of the Interesting Exercises for the First Day.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11.—The opening day of the Cotton States and International Exposition, Wednesday, Sept. 18, promises to be a tremendous success.

Governors of half a dozen States will be present. There will be an imposing military parade and addresses will be made by distinguished men. The opening oration will be delivered by Judge Emery Speer of Georgia. Business houses will be closed from 12 until 4. At night the attractions will be the electric fountain and the pyrotechnic display on the lake.

Saturday will be Blue and Gray day, and it is expected 100,000 people will be present. Thousands of veterans from both armies will attend.

New Hall for Winona Assembly.

The Winona Assembly contemplates erecting a large hall on its grounds at Eagle Lake, Ind., to be used for conventions and other large gatherings. The Rev. G. P. Williams, Superintendent of Presbyterian missions in Chicago, said yesterday it was the expectation to have the hall completed for occupancy next spring.

BREAKS ALL RECORDS

NEW YORK CENTRAL TRAIN RUNS 436 MILES IN 407 MINUTES.

Leaves New York at 5:40 a. m. and Reaches East Buffalo at 12:34, Going at an Average of 64 1-3 Miles an Hour—Practical Train of Heavy Cars Used in Making the Experimental Run—Part of the Trip Made at Rate of Nearly Two Miles a Minute.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The New York Central's record-breaking train arrived at East Buffalo at 12:34:57 today, having covered the 436 miles in 407 minutes, or 6 hours and 47 minutes, an average of 64 1-3 miles an hour. The fastest time of the trip was made between Rochester and Buffalo. Engineer Charles Hogan, who used to run the Empire State Express, took control at Syracuse, when the train was behind its schedule. From Crittenden to Looneyville is 4.79 miles, and this was covered in exactly three minutes, an average of a mile in 38 seconds. The run from Batavia to Grimesville, 25.41 miles, was covered in 22 minutes.

Engineer Hogan said tonight under favorable conditions he thought the trip from New York to Buffalo could be made at an average speed of seventy-five miles an hour. Today's train was a heavy one to make records with, and the whole run was made against a strong headwind. He had made faster time between Rochester and Buffalo with the Empire State Express than he made today. If he had meen running the Empire and it was behind time he would haye brought it in faster, as he repeatedly averaged ninety miles an hour with that train. He doubted if the Central would permit an experimental train to be run to make an average of seventy-five miles an hour.

The Central did not make this trial with light coaches, because it did not want to

IT'S ANYBODY'S CUP YET.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

make records in that way, but with a practical train. The passengers on the train consisted of H. Walter Webb, Third Vice-President of the road; W. J. Arkell of Judge; General Superintendent Edgar Van Etten; William Buchanan, Superintendent of Motive Power; George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent; William Otis, Roadmaster; August Sinclair, editor of the Railroad Engineer; Prof. P. F. Dudley, railroad expert; H. E. Leonard, private secretary to Chauncey M. Depew; Maj. Jacob Amos of Syracuse; and Julian Ralph, magazine writer.

The trip from New York to Buffalo was made without accident, the only delay occurring near Spuyten Duyvil, where the train was delayed eight minutes on account of some repairs which were being made to a bridge at that point.

The four coaches used today were also of the same weight as those used on the Empire State express. Mr. Webb's private car weighs forty tons more than an ordinary coach, and it is calculated this weight just about equals the weight of the passengers carried by the Empire State express. The English record was made by a train weighing 106 tons, whereas this train weighed 175 tons.

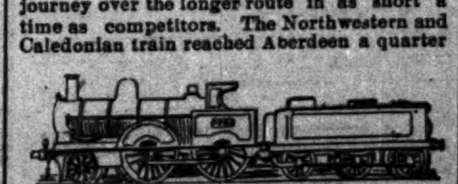
Two stops were made in order to change engines, at Albany and at Syracuse. The train arrived at Albany at 7:54:55, covering the 143 miles in 134 minutes and 25 seconds. It left Albany at 7:56:45, or one minute and 45 seconds behind the schedule time. It arrived at Rome at 9:42, making the fifteen miles between Utica and Rome in 14 minutes and 30 seconds, including taking water from the trough in East Rome. The record for the 109.11 miles from Albany to Rome was 106 minutes. Syracuse was reached at 10:17:15, and here engine No. 903 was attached. Only 1 minute and 38 seconds were consumed in changing engines. No. 903 brought the train from Syracuse to Buffalo, with Engineer Hogan at the throttle.

Between Albany and Utica the train lost 9 minutes and 45 seconds on her running time, and between Utica and Syracuse 2 minutes and 45 seconds. Engineer Hogan set out to make up this lost time when he took the train at Syracuse and made the run of eighty-three miles from Syracuse to Rochester in 73 minutes. No stop was made at Rochester. The party returned to New York at once.

RECORDS CUT ON ENGLISH RAILROADS

Time Lowered Over Eight Hours from London to Aberdeen.

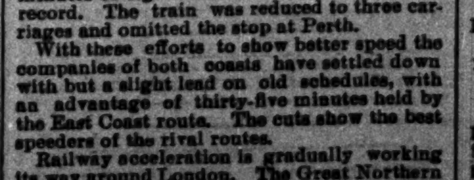
English railroads have been doing some record breaking from London to Aberdeen. The time has been reduced to eight hours and forty minutes. This record was made over the East Coast route Aug. 28 by the Great



THE LONDON AND NORTHWESTERN'S ENGINE "ADRIATIC."

Northern, Northeastern, and North British companies' trains. The best exhibition of speed was made by the Northeastern company from Newcastle to Edinburgh, when 124⅓ miles was traversed at an average speed of 66⅝ miles an hour.

The West Coast service, however, holds the record time which was made to prove the claim that the Scotch express could make the journey over the longer route in as short a time as competitors. The Northwestern and Caledonian train reached Aberdeen a quarter



THE LONDON AND NORTHWESTERN'S ENGINE "HARDWICKE."

of an hour later than the Eastern rival, but the distance of 540 miles was made in 512 minutes or eight minutes faster than the best record. The train was reduced to three carriages and omitted the stop at Perth.

With these efforts to show better speed the companies of both coasts have settled down with but a slight lead on old schedules, with an advantage of thirty-five minutes held by the East Coast route. The cuts show the best speeders of the rival routes.

Railway acceleration is gradually working its way around London. The Great Northern and the Northwestern have been in strenuous competition for some time, and now the Great Western is taking up the running with the Southwestern for the traffic to the West of England. As a step in that direction it has acquired the well-known hotel at Swindon Junction, where by an old agreement all trains are required to halt for at least ten minutes to enable passengers to refresh themselves. When this stopping arrangement was accepted by the company speed was not of so much consequence as it is now, and a ten minutes' wait anywhere was a mere bagatelle. Moreover, since then railway refreshments have undergone a complete revolution. Dining cars and luncheon baskets have, for express passengers, quite superseded hurried meals at wayside stations. It is stated that the price paid to the hotel-keepers for relinquishing their privilege is something like £100,000, but the company by acquiring it will be able to accelerate their quick trains to the west by about fifteen or twenty minutes. In the present competition this is an important point.

Has to Pay Roundly to Whiz By.

Half a million dollars is what the Great Western railway has just had to pay to free itself from the obligation to stop every train at Swindon Station for ten minutes. In 1841, before the road had reached Bristol, it made an agreement for ninety-nine years with a firm of builders to hold every train carrying passengers, "not being sent express or for special purposes, for a reasonable period of about ten minutes," at Swindon, in consideration of the erection of suitable refreshment rooms, for which a rent of a penny a year was to be paid. The railroad soon found out the inconvenience of the arrangement and tried to break it. The courts in 1846 and 1872 held that "express" did not mean in the contract what is now meant by an express train; but the price asked for the annulment of the concession was always more than the company was willing to pay. After a fight of over fifty years it has been driven by the competition of other roads to buy out its opponents, and the ten-minute stop of fast expresses at Swindon is now a thing of the past.

NO DANGER FROM STRAY CURRENTS.

Chicago's Electric Roads Installed on the Most Improved Plan.

A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., dated Sept. 9, stating the Omaha Water company through its receivers has begun suit for $250,000 against the Omaha Street railroad company for alleged damage to its pipes by the stray currents from the latter's street railway system, has called attention to the possible damage that could occur in Chicago under similar conditions. The increasing number of trolley systems here make it interesting to owners of gas and water pipes in the streets to know whether or not their property is exposed to the like destruction.

When electric street railroads first came into general use it was customary to rely on the earth to furnish a return path for the electric current from the street car to the power-house. To accomplish this the rails were connected to each other by a small iron wire about one-fourth or one-eight of an inch in diameter, and the ends of the rail grounded. A large ground was put in the power-house and connected to the dynamo. The circuit then consisted of an overhead wire from the dynamo to the car, from the car by the rails to the ground, and thence to the dynamo.

In such an installation, where the ground is relied on for a return path for the current, the damage to water or gas pipes is always great. In case of a line of iron or metal pipes lying near the tracks, the electric current will jump from the tracks to the pipes, since the latter furnish a conductor of less resistance than the earth, and follow them to the point nearest the power-house, thence through earth to the ground at the generator. It is at the point where the current leaves the pipes that the damage is done, as the departing current carries particles of metal with it, soon eating away the pipe to a shell. In one case in the East a large standpipe was so weakened at the base by the current from a neighboring street railroad plant that it fell, causing considerable damage and loss of life.

The present practice is to provide a metallic return of sufficient carrying capacity from the cars to the generator to accommodate the current without causing it to jump to other metallic conductors. To accomplish this the rails are connected by large-sized copper wire, and at frequent intervals huge copper cables are run directly from the rails to the switchboard in the power-house. As much carrying capacity is provided for in the return system as in the distributing feeders.

The electric street railroad systems in Chicago are installed on the latest and most improved plan. All rails used by the North, West, and South Side companies are of the largest size and are heavily banded with double bands of copper wire at least half an inch in diameter. No grounds are used in the power-house, and hence there is no inducement for the current to go to ground. In the Chicago City railway system fifteen cables of the size known as "eight-ought" are used in the return alone. The North and West Side systems are provided for in a similar manner.

GREEN HANDS ATTEMPT TRAIN ROBBING

Trains Stopped in Illinois and Colorado, but Bandits Get Nothing.

Kinmundy, Ill., Sept. 11.—Train robbers made an attempt to rob the north-bound Illinois Central express train about two miles north of this city last night.

The bandits were three in number and were riding on the platform of the express car, and were evidently green at the business. They cut the bellcord and then attacked the car door with a sledgehammer.

Hearing the noise the messenger applied the air brake and brought the train to a stop. This frightened the robbers, who jumped off and made for a corn field.

Several shots were fired at them by the train crew but without effect. The Illinois Central detectives are on the ground, but as yet not a clew to the identity of the robbers has been found.

Grand Junction, Colo., Sept. 11.—Passenger train No. 1, which left this city last night on the Rio Grande Western at 2:10 o'clock, was held up at the little station of Crevasse, about twenty-three miles west of this city. The job was a very crude one, and shows that the parties who were engaged in the hold-up were novices at the business.

When the train reached the station nothing unusual was noticed about the vicinity. The train started off, but had only gone a short distance when the engineer discovered that the engine had been run on a siding and was pulling only the mail and baggage car, the rear portion of the train having been cut off at the station by the robbers.

Evidently they thought they had detached the express car from the train and found that it was only the baggage-car. When they discovered their error they mounted horses that were in waiting and skipped for the mountains.

NEW STATION ON LINCOLN AVENUE LINE.

Located North of the Loop on Sheffield Avenue.

Mr. Yerkes is building a station for the patrons of the Lincoln avenue line at the Sheffield avenue loop. For two days trains have been switched at Lincoln avenue and Wrightwood street instead of passing around the short loop, which is crowded with building materials.

The station is to occupy the corner north of the loop on Sheffield avenue. The structure will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, and will be finished in hardwood. The dimensions are 40x30 feet. Commodious benches will afford comfort for those waiting for connections.

TAGS OUT OF SIGHT.

Illinois Steel Company's Man Markers Kept Hid.

MEN WON'T WEAR THEM.

Only a Few Foreign Laborers Keep Them Showing.

THESE DON'T TALK ENGLISH.

Not Much Is Being Said by Workmen at Present.

STEEL RAILS ADVANCE IN PRICE.

Of the 200 men employed at the North works of the Illinois Steel company only twelve could be found on duty yesterday wearing the hated brass tags furnished them by the timekeeper, under orders of President Gates. These men were the laborers employed about the blast furnace. Few if any of them can speak English.

The Americans have totally disregarded the imperative orders to wear the brass checks where they can be seen at all times by the timekeeper. When asked if they would obey the order a number of the men declared emphatically they would not.

Each of the men admitted they had received the tags and several of them pulled them from their pockets or the lining of their caps to show them. The much-talked-of badges are oval in form, about an inch and a half long by an inch wide. Each bears a separate number, by which the workmen are to be known and designated after their individuality is lost by discarding their name, the same as contract laborers and convicts.

What the company has to gain by the plan, outside the saving of the salaries of a few clerks and timekeepers, is not apparent. It is far from probable, however, that the workmen will quietly submit to what they declare to be the most un-American act ever charged to the officials of the rich corporation.

The older employés, representing the highest class of workmen, declare they will never wear a badge that might be taken as evidence that the company they work for has acquired proprietary rights over them.

The men are saying little, but are thinking a great deal. As long as no further effort is made to enforce the order there is no danger of an outbreak or other public expression of dissatisfaction. The men find eloquent means of expressing their hatred of the brass tags without words. In the machine shop at the North works there is a large cartoon nailed up in a conspicuous place. It represents a workman returning from work carrying his lunch pail. Covering his breast is a big tag. The tag is represented as being as large as the head of a barrel. Under the cartoon is written:

ARE WE COMING TO THIS?

Beside the picture are nailed up clippings from the daily papers commenting on the "clock and tag system."

One of the workmen was asked if he wore the tag given him by the timekeeper. For an answer he pulled the tag from his pocket. It was wrapped in a bit of paper and tied with string. He said:

"I used to work down-town as a night watchman and wore a star badge with a police number. I also worked a year on the street cars and wore a numbered badge on my hat and didn't mind that, but this is different. We object to being tagged like cattle and known by number instead of name."

STEEL RAILS ARE ADVANCED IN PRICE

Secret Meeting in Pittsburg Causes the Raise There and in Chicago.

Steel rails were yesterday formally advanced $4 a ton, to $28 in Pittsburg and $29 in Chicago. The action was taken at a secret meeting in Pittsburg Tuesday night, attended by representatives from nearly all the large mills in the country. It was immediately ratified and notices reached the avenues of large buyers in a variety of ways yesterday noon.

The action of the mills was not entirely unexpected. As told in The Tribune yesterday the price of rails really has been above the quotation fixed at the last meeting of the makers, some six or eight weeks ago. On that occasion they put the price from $22 in Pittsburg up to $24, making the scale $25 in Chicago. Since then raw materials have advanced in leaps and bounds and the volume of orders has largely increased. In consequence, as has been stated, the nominal price of rails has been really considerably above $25, sales being made at $30 to buyers who demanded quick delivery, and even more.

It is not supposed there will be any weakening in prices to necessitous buyers of limited quantities, and the $28 figure will probably be the minimum limit on larger contracts. The reasons given for the advance were the rise in materials as aforesaid coupled with the fact that the mills are sold up a long way ahead. It was given out yesterday on the highest authority that the Illinois Steel company's rail capacity is engaged to Jan. 1, the mills running constantly.

It was stated that in view of the activity at the other mills of the big plant the determination to put the North Side works into full blast was likely to become an accomplished fact. The rail mill of the works is leased to the company operating the re-rolling rail process of which mention has been made. The lease, however, is terminable on ninety days' notice.

Barbed wire is likely to make a further advance this month, it is said. Three weeks ago prices were put up to $2.45 for painted and $2.85 for galvanized on the cars in Chicago. The former quality was previously nominally $2.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY'S LATEST.

It Leases the Big Minerva Furnace in Milwaukee, Wis.

The Minerva blast furnace in Milwaukee, Wis., has been leased to the Illinois Steel company, and work at the furnace will be started in a few weeks, giving employment to several hundred men.

The furnace plant, including the six acres of land it occupies, is owned by the Minerva Furnace company, in whose possession it has been for twenty-five years. It was operated off and on until the beginning of the financial depression two years ago and has since been idle. The ground fronts upon the Kinnickinnick River, just east of the St. Paul and Northwestern railway tracks.

S. A. Harrison of the Minerva company has said the company was building a new trestle for the reception of material at the furnace and making other improvements in preparation for the resumption of work by the new lessees. He said the negotiations were closed, the papers of the lease drawn, and that the last formalities of transferring the control of the property would take place yesterday.

Supt. George L. Reis of the Bay View plant of the Illinois Steel company stated positively the company had leased the Minerva furnace and had virtually taken possession.

To Decide on the Alaska Boundary.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 11.—Sir John Schultz, whose term as Governor of Manitoba has expired, has been appointed Canadian member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission. The United States Government will also appoint a Commissioner and these two will agree on a third, when the commission will meet and appoint a Chairman. Evidence will be taken of geographical experts in Ottawa and Washington and the commission will also visit the scene of the proposed line.

HEDGE ON THE SNUB.

MILWAUKEE TO INVITE ALTGELD TO THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Committee Fears the Desire to Dispense with the Presence of the Governor of Illinois Will Be Construed Into an Offense to the Citizens of the State—Forced by the Storm of Disapproval to Reconsider the Contemplated Action—Northwest News.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The action of the Semi-Centennial Celebration committee in omitting the name of the Governor of Illinois from the list of those to whom invitations have been sent, is looked upon, not so much as a personal affront to Gov. Altgeld, which was evidently intended, as an insult to the State of Illinois. There was a storm about the heads of the Invitation committee today, and it has been forced to back water. An invitation will be sent to Gov. Altgeld.

Business-men and everybody without respect to party are indignant at the insult of the committee. The insult is made all the greater by the fact that the Mayors of all cities in the country having over 10,000 inhabitants are to be invited.

The members of the Federated Trades Council on the committee, it is believed, will withdraw from the committee on account of the incident, as they consider it an affront to labor. Secretary Wilkins of the Manufacturers' Association and Chairman of the Financial committee said:

"I thought the Governor of Illinois was invited, but I see Mr. Goldsmith says he was not. It was an oversight. The report of the Invitation committee was so long drawn out that no one paid any attention to it, and at the next meeting of the Executive committee decisive action repudiating any intention to slight Illinois will be taken."

The local papers took the matter up editorially tonight. The Daily News characterizes it as "a cheap, narrow act," and says:

As an excuse for refusing to invite Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois Mr. Goldsmith says Illinois was not included in the territory of what was termed in history as the Northwest Territory, and it was for that reason thought proper not to invite him; but the Governors of the other States adjoining Wisconsin, some of which were not in that territory, are all included in those to whom invitations are extended. There are those who suspect that the decision not to invite Gov. Altgeld had its origin in altogether different reasons. Many think the Northwest Territory reason a silly, absurd one and a mere makeshift. And there is little room to doubt it.

Perhaps the committee thought it might give Grover Cleveland offense, since an invitation is to be extended to him, to extend at the same time an invitation to Gov. Altgeld, who dared to tell Mr. Cleveland the truth. But, be that as it may, it is a narrow, cheap act to refuse to invite the Governor of Illinois.

The Journal says:

It would be discourteous to omit our next neighbor from special invitation. It would be an omission calling for an explanation.

MAY START MILLS ON THE FOX RIVER.

Monday Next Set by Manufacturers for a Resumption of Operations.

Appleton, Wis., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—There is a noticeable feeling of confidence among water-power owners and manufacturers at this point today, which seems to indicate some information known to directly interested parties alone.

A number of prominent manufacturers, interviewed late this afternoon, all give the same information: "We will have water Monday sure." Pressed for reasons upon which this confident expression is based most of them answered with a significant smile: "Why, that Oshkosh petition, of course."

The manufacturers of this valley have been working unitedly for weeks, and have been doing it strictly on the quiet, all the time encouraging certain outside localities in officious offers, which have served to keep up a dust to conceal the real work which has been done.

Just what has been accomplished is known only to the directly interested parties, but the unanimity and confidence with which "water next Monday" is prophesied seems to indicate something more than guess work.

Col. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, has returned to Washington loaded down with petitions from all valley towns, as well as that much vaunted Oshkosh loggers' and boatmen's petition, but it seems hardly probable that it will accomplish all of its predictions.

Three big mills here will start up with new steam plants Monday in any event. Other idle mills are in a bustle of preparation, and everything points to the possession of some assurance on the part of papermakers that the water will be turned on next week.

DR. NASH GOES BACK TO GALESBURG.

Elected President of the Lombard University, Where He Graduated.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The announcement that Dr. Nash, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., had accepted the Presidency of Lombard University, this city, was made in meeting of the Executive committee of the Board of Trustees and caused great elation.

Not much is known here of the early life of Dr. Nash. He graduated with honors from Lombard University in 1875 when 20 years old. He was a fine student and noted as an able speaker and on class day delivered the principal oration.

From there he went to Tufts College, where he took a course in theology. Since then he has been preaching. He served as pastor in Newtonville, Mass., and then in Akron, O., where he remained for a number of years. He was five years ago called to Brooklyn and has since been pastor of the First Universalist Church of that city.

He is regarded as one of the brainiest and most promising men in the denomination. At the World's Congress of Religions in Chicago he was one of the three who represented the Universalists and read a paper that attracted much attention.

He has been closely identified with the young people's movement in his denomination, and is said to be a very successful worker among the young. It is believed his return to the West means much for the denomination in the West and much for the university.

In addition to securing the doctor for President the university has just begun the erection of a woman's hall on the campus to cost $20,000.

ALTON SCHOOL BOARD ROW STILL ON.

Perrin's Place Filled by Another Man Favorable to the Board.

Alton, Ill., Sept. 11.—At the meeting of the City Council last night the Mayor stated he had appointed Capt. H. B. Starr to the position held by Mr. Perrin because the latter did not represent the Fourth School District from which he hailed, as he lived in another district.

The people of that district had petitioned for representation in the board but Capt. Starr had presented his credentials to the board in vain as Mr. Perrin had persistently refused to receive them.

He asked that the written opinion of City Counselor Baker be read. This recited that Mr. Perrin was not a legal member of the board, though all his acts as such were legal, he being a de facto officer.

A resolution was then read demanding the resignation of Mr. Perrin and passed by the vote of 9 to 3.

Mr. Perrin has not yet resigned and states he does not propose to be kicked out.

Work on the new school building is progressing, though there is no money to pay for it and the bonds have not been signed by the Mayor.

HOO-HOOS WIND UP THEIR SEANCE.

Office of Jabberwock Created to Take Place of Bandersnatch.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Hoo-Hoos wound up their convention tonight with the ceremony of the embalming of the snark. It was one of the most unique and elaborate ceremonies ever seen in this city.

Tomorrow the excursionists go to Duluth, where another elaborate program of entertainment has been planned. The business sessions were held all day and the work well finished. The constitution was amended quite a little.

In future trainmasters and train-dispatchers will be barred, and also business employés of newspapers. A chamber of horrors was created and it will be occupied by Past Vice-Gerent Snarks. Plans for drill corps were adopted, and also plans for issuing cards of reception to the wives of Hoo-Hoos.

The election of officers was an exciting event, and considerable wire-pulling was done. The officers elected are: Snark, J. E. Defebaugh of Chicago; Senior Hoo-Hoo, H. H. Hemenway of Tomahawk, Wis.; Junior Hoo-Hoo, Cliff S. Walker of Covington, Ky.; Scrivenoter, George K. Smith of St. Louis, Mo.; Bojum, W. I. Ewart of Gurdon, Ark.; Jabberwock, Platt B. Walker Jr. of Minneapolis; Custocatian, E. E. Coolidge of Mobile, Ala.; Arcanoper, F. B. Cole of Seattle, Wash.; Gurdon, J. B. Cabell of Memphis, Tenn. The office of Bandersnatch was dissolved and the Jabberwock takes his place.

Detroit was given a great boom for the convention in 1897, but Nashville was chosen for 1896. This evening the Hoo-Hoos gave a parade in costume.

NEW MINE RAILROAD FOR DULUTH.

Backed by the Merritts in Opposition to the Rockefeller Road.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Merritts of this city, assisted by all the independent mine-owners of the Mesaba Range, have taken the first formal steps in their fight against John D. Rockefeller. This afternoon the charter of the new railroad company which is going, so the projectors claim, to cut very deeply into the Rockefeller road, was filed here.

The name of the road is the Duluth and Western and it starts out with a paid in capital of $100,000, the five Merritts all being stockholders. Aid has been promised in abundance by all of the independent mine-owners, and only recently a party of Eastern capitalists was here in consultation with the Merritts regarding the matter.

The new road will tap the very heart of the iron district and branches will be built as fast as possible into the pine districts. Duluth will be the terminus and the headquarters will be located here. The survey is practically completed.

HELD FOR KILLING NANCY SHANKS.

Indictments Against Daniel Keeler, His Wife, and Sister, on Nine Counts.

Bloomingdale, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Park County grand jury in session at Rockville brought into court today a bill of sealed indictments against Daniel Keeler, his wife Nancy, and sister Margaret, charging them in nine separate counts with the murder of Clara Shanks at Wolf Creek Falls July 6.

When brought in for arraignment the defense filed a motion to quash the indictments, which will be argued Friday afternoon.

July 6 Clara Shanks, the 18-year-old daughter of Frederick Shanks, living near Grange Corner, left her home and was never again seen until her lifeless body was found in Wolf Creek Falls the next morning, the face mangled and bleeding.

For over five weeks it remained a complete mystery, when finally suspicion led to the arrest of the three Keelers, who were given a preliminary hearing and held on the charge.

LUMBERMAN PAYS HEAVY STUMPAGE.

Shortage of $13,000 Discovered by the Auditor of Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—State Auditor Dunn today made a big collection on a timber claim from F. L. Murray, the Carlton, Minn., lumberman.

On the books of the office the Auditor found a contract four years old whereby Mr. Murray had secured the stumpage on some St. Louis County lands and from which he had never cut any timber.

The timber on the tract had been estimated by the cruisers of the former administration at 7,000,000 feet. The cruisers at present employed investigated and found 30,000,000. Then Mr. Dunn made a demand on Mr. Murray for $13,000 advance payment on the timber and also notified him that he would require an additional bond of $60,000.

Today Murray paid the $13,000 and will have the bond ready in a short time.

CAPTAIN'S COOLNESS SAVES LIVES.

Runs a Sinking Boat Ashore at Diamond Lake, Ind.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—What came very near being a terrible accident occurred at Diamond Lake, about thirty miles from this city.

A pleasure steamboat, the Leo Roy, had on board a party of people from Mishawaka, this county, and when out midlake the boat sprang a leak. The Captain ran her into shallow water just as she sank and saved the lives of those on board, who were taken to land in a rowboat.

In the party were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Charles Finch, J. A. Rush, Daniel Rush, William Smyser, and several children.

Illinois Mine Examiners in Session.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The newly-appointed Board of Mine Examiners held a preliminary meeting today and organized by electing J. M. Browning of Duquoin, President, and B. Deshon of Murphysboro Secretary. The board decided to hold meetings at Peoria Oct. 21 and at East St. Louis Nov. 18 to examine candidates for State licenses as mine managers and hoisting engineers. Tomorrow the candidates for appointment as State mine inspectors will be examined here, the Governor being required to select the seven to be appointed from among those passing the best examination as to their competency.

Says He Was Poisoned.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Frank Jordan, recently employed on the McKeesport Terminal railway, with headquarters in Pittsburg, died here quite suddenly. The contents of his stomach were analyzed and arsenical poisoning found. Before his death he spoke of having been poisoned and said he had eaten watermelon at the home of Mrs. Martin Bowers, a widow. Mrs. Bowers says she and her father and Jordan had eaten a watermelon. She put the date of his visit a week previous to his death, while he said it occurred about forty-eight hours before the doctor was called.

Dentists of Three States.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—At the State dental convention today it was resolved to ask members of the Iowa and Wisconsin Dental Associations to attend the next meeting of the Minnesota dentists at Winona, where an inter-State Association will probably be formed.

To Be Expelled for Hazing.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The hazing of freshmen pupils at the high school is receiving the attention of the school authorities, and as a result it is intimated there will be fourteen expulsions. Complaints were entered by the parents of the pupils hazed.

Northwest Brevities.

The Illinois Board of Equalization held a brief session at Springfield.

A People's Christian Mission has been opened at Menomonie, Wis.

The tenth year of the Wesleyan University of Kansas opened at Salina.

Ransom Smith and H. J. Green were arrested at St. Joe, Mo., charged with counterfeiting silver coin.

The first annual picnic of the farmers of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan was held at South Bend, Ind.

The case of the Salvation Army people arrested at Pontiac, Mich., for obstructing the streets has been continued to Oct. 4.

The fall term of the State University at Champaign, Ill., opened yesterday. It is believed the attendance will reach 1,000.

Mrs. Hiram Jefferson, the oldest colored woman in Wisconsin, died at Janesville. She had eighteen children born in slavery.

A man who registered at the Hotel Julian, Dubuque, Ia., as F. E. Hope, Cincinnati, shot himself in his room. He was found dead.

Five thousand people were present at the old settlers' reunion of Marion County at Salem, Ill. J. W. Fyke of Iuka was elected President.

The two young men killed in the railroad wreck near Evansville, Wis., were Ernest Stillman and Frank Hollinshead, sons of wealthy men of that village.

John H. Reynolds, former preacher-editor of Atchison, Kas., is dead at the Osawatomie Insane Asylum, where he has been in confinement for two years.

Steps are being taken by the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Missouri to expel every saloonkeeper and bartender who has become a member of the order since 1880.

Second-Lieut. William A. Campbell, Ninth Infantry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill.

Conrad Amspaugh, a wealthy stock dealer of Decatur, Ind., dropped dead on the street. He had just disposed of a carload of hogs and was counting his money when he died.

Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh declined to serve on the special committee of the Fox River situation, and the Mayor of Green Bay has appointed Capt. Ossian Cook in his place.

Mrs. Hiram McLaughlin of Springfield, Mo., has applied for divorce on the ground that her husband, who is a wealthy lumberman, horsewhipped her. Mrs. McLaughlin is the daughter of the Rev. W. N. McClure.

MILKMEN ARE FINED.

TWENTY-THREE MORE OF THEM PAY FOR BAD WARES.

City Prosecutor Has a Warm Fight on His Hands in Justice Everett's Court, Where the Dealers, Backed by Laney & Redfield, Ask Continuances and Changes of Venue—Some Get Them, but Others Are Fined—More Cases Slated—Those Who Are Convicted—Battle Is at Its Height.

A large number of the "slated" milk dealers let loose their war tactics on the Health Department in Justice Everett's court yesterday afternoon. They were there with their attorney, fighting for continuances, changes of venue, and jury trials. And a good deal of temper that would hardly stand analysis was displayed.

City Prosecutor Tatge and his assistant, Vere V. Hunt, were also on hand and their inspectors and Chemist Kennicott, who had the evidence in each and every case. The court room was filled with dealers and their friends. No sooner had the Justice begun calling cases than Attorney Redfield, representing the defendants, proceeded to demand changes of venue or continuances. This irritated Mr. Hunt so much that he finally made a declaration to the effect that every dealer who attempted to fight the city will not be shown any sort of consideration, but on the other hand will be fought to the bitter end and have his license revoked.

Justice Everett expressed some surprise at the demands for changes of venue, and after court adjourned wanted to know what Redfield meant by it.

"I can inform you," said Prof. Kennicott, "for he told me the milkmen were paying him well and he intended to serve them. So his scheme is to keep things dragging along just as long as possible."

But in the face of protests and opposition the city succeeded in getting twenty-three fines imposed. Most of these were against men who claimed they had been imposed upon, either by the farmers or their drivers, and who also declared they did not want to fight the department—men who declared it was their desire to handle only pure milk.

Anyway the fight is on. It promises to be lively and interesting. What Commissioner Kerr will do in the matter of revoking licenses remains to be seen when he returns from Cincinnati. So far as could be learned none of the Aldermen was approached by milkmen yesterday with requests to help them out.

Ald. Chapman Is Interested.

Ald. William P. Chapman of the Twenty-fifth Ward said the standard was too high, therefore ought to be reduced. Ald. Chapman is manager in Lake View for the firm of Kee & Chappell, has been in the milk business several years, therefore has a personal interest in seeing the Council take some sort of action.

"Nothing but Jersey or half Jersey cows," he continued "can keep the grade up to 15 per cent as the ordinance now in force requires. Furthermore, I am prepared to state, because I have made a personal investigation of the matter, that no large city in this country gets as nice a quality of milk as Chicago. No other city, except New York, requires as high a standard. Ours ought to be one-eighth lower than it is."

A dealer wanted to get an explanation of some of the troubles milkmen have to get along in their business set before the public, "because," he said, "there are so many things the public does not understand. A can holds thirty-two quarts, but we cannot serve more than twenty-eight quarts out of it to customers. Why? Well, so many of them insist on our giving them over measure. The minimum price per can is 80 cents. If a man sells twenty-five tickets for $1, where is he going to make anything? And that is just what lots of them are doing.

"He has got to pay for delivery, for horse feed, the wear and tear of his wagons, and stand the loss of bad accounts which is the heaviest loss he has. Why, I have $1,000 worth of them now and they are not worth a cent. The big dealers figure that each wagon costs them $100 a month. If the standard of pure milk is to be maintained, customers ought not to ask for more than sixteen quarts for $1 in the summer and fourteen quarts in the winter."

"If the dealer wants to sell twenty-five tickets for $1," said a health official, "that is his lookout, not ours. It is no excuse either for letting him sell a diluted article."

The department has adopted new methods of taking samples for analysis. On the strength of reports that dealers, believing milk was being inspected in the morning only, were putting out good milk at that time and poor milk in the afternoon, the inspectors are now taking samples both morning and afternoon.

Prof. Kennicott's Report.

The report made by Prof. Kennicott to Commissioner Kerr yesterday embodied the result of his examination into 289 samples of milk and cream and the work covered morning and afternoon takings, something that had not before been attempted. The analysis shows the difference, the morning samples running 6 14-100 per cent bad, while the afternoon samples mount up to 17 9-100 per cent below grade. Here is the report in full:

Two hundred and eighty-nine samples of milk and cream were examined in the laboratory today and distributed as follows:

Collected from milk dealers in the morning	114
Below grade	7
Morning's milk below grade, per cent	6.14
Collected from dealers in the afternoon	117
Below grade	20
Afternoon's milk below grade, per cent	17.09
Left by milkmen and consumers	45
Below grade	3
Samples from Cook County Hospital	12
Below grade	1

The results of these investigations seem to warrant that in some cases at least the report is true.

The dealers caught in this batch of tests were:

SKIMMED MILK.

Baruth, Fred, No. 76 Cleveland avenue.
Curran, W., No. 1750 Twelfth street.
Doud, J. W., No 3733 Dearborn street.
Fat, Fred & Son, No. 37 Commercial avenue.
Freundt, Charles G., No. 802 West Twenty-first street.
Haitermann, D., No. 815 Melrose street.
Hartung, T., No. 38 Otis street.
Hosert, J., No. 646 Sawyer avenue.
Holmstrom, Charles, No. 945 West Twentieth street.
Kasper, P., No. 740 Herndon street.
Kloss, F., No. 695 Orchard street.
Lowry, William, No. 276 Superior street.
Mattea, M. B., No. 133 Moore street.
Marugg, R., No. 414 Carroll avenue.
McCabe, J. J., No. 339 Dayton street.
Meyer, J., No. 835 Otto street.
Moss, R. E., No. 3455 Prairie avenue.
Morrison, J., No. 763 Clybourn avenue.
Riechers, F. W., No. 11 Diller street.
Roehsler, A., No. 754 West Eighteenth street.
Schenk, John, No. 1168 Harvard street.
Schlosser, J. W., No. 206 Twenty-fourth street.
Schaik, A., No. 1097 California avenue.
Swanson, C., No. 3129 Wentworth avenue.
Uthus, O. L., No. 1018 Wilcox avenue.
Ward, J. J., No. 2955 Butler street.

Those from whom samples were taken in the afternoon were:

C. G. Freundt,	A. Rochsler,
John Schenk,	W. Curran.
J. Hofert,	

Those whose product was up to the standard in the morning, but below grade in the afternoon, were:

P. Kloss,	J. Hartung,
P. Kasper,	Fred Fat & Son,
D. Haiterman,	John F. Tracy,
S. W. Doud,	J. W. Schosser,
H. Marugg,	R. E. Moss.
C. Swanson,	

All these cases will be forwarded to City Prosecutor Tatge when Commissioner Kerr gets back.

Cans Marked Wrong.

F. W. Riechers, No. 11 Miller street, is charged with having the large cans in his wagon marked "skimmed milk," but the one he served customers from was not so marked. Then the claim is set up against A. Schaik, No. 1079 California avenue, that he hurriedly put tags on his cans when he saw the Inspector come in sight.

Out of the cases called by Justice Everett for hearing fines were imposed against the following, the amount in each count being $25 and costs:

Biane, D., No. 86 Park avenue.
Burns, H.
Craig, C. W., No. 183 Warren avenue.
Drasek, Van, No. 1527 Forty-first street.
Grogan, J., No. 342 Forty-third street.
Guest, S., No. 2019 Gladys avenue.
Heind, A., No. 101 Nebraska avenue.
Koop, F., No. 575 Racine avenue.
Larson, Oscar, No. 554 Roscoe street.
Lehner, A. R., No. 255 West Adams street.
McCann, P. J., No. 5226 State street.
Perrell, C. W., No. 1557 Dunning street.
Riley, T. J., No. 840 Sheffield avenue.
Rudler, A., No. 1999 West Lake street.
Sindeler, E. N., No. 1858 West [illegible] street.
Sindahl, Joseph, No. 179 Bax[illegible] street.
Sunshine, H., No. 1900 State street.
Syverson, K., No. 706 North Leavitt street.
Tueil, R., No. 518 West Twenty-eighth street.
Tyrrell, J., No. 4740 State street.
Waller, Otto, No. 143 West Forty-eighth street.
Williams, W., No. 236 Ohio street.

C. W. Craig, D. Binne, Joseph Tindahl, J. Tyrrell, and P. J. McCann got $50 and costs, there being two counts against each of them.

The cases in which changes of venue were taken to Justice Richardson's court are:

Alm, P. F., No. 11 Iowa street.
Gerisch, J. J., No. 5415 Union avenue.
Grisphan, No. 171 Colorado avenue.
Groner, F. W., No. 4946 State street.
Hartman, J., No. 417 Pontiac avenue.
Hill, W. C., No. 5739 La Salle street.
Holzmacher, N., No. 1039 Otto street.
Larson, J. A., No. 416 Belle Plaine avenue.
Linke, A., No. 239 Forty-fifth court.
Martin, J. H., No. 251 Clybourn avenue.
Martin, W., No. 12 Henry court.
Medendorf, A. J., Congress and West Forty-eighth streets.
Murphy, James, No. 1915 Washington street.
Mussman, G., No. 4042 Dearborn street.
Meister, C., No. 80 Lull street.
Rix, E., No. 3273 Vernon avenue.
Silverman, P., No. 130 Pacific avenue.
Witt, C. A., No. 4452 Princeton avenue.

Change to Justice Foster's court:

Kappen, F., No. 4764 Princeton avenue.

Status of the Fight.

A number of cases were continued to Sept. 17 and 20. In the case of K. Syverson, No. 708 North Leavitt street, Redfield called for a change of venue, but the defendant interfered, and informed the court that he had no counsel, and wanted no "dilly dallying." He went to trial and was fined $25.

In the absence of Commissioner Kerr yesterday City Prosecutor Tatge was besieged all day with milk dealers, their friends, and in some instances their political backers seeking the suspension of legal proceedings against them an account of the analyses of their wares. Mr. Tatge caused a placard to be placed upon his door which read something like this:

All persons charged with violations of the milk ordinance are requested not to waste their time and the time of this department in trying to settle their cases. Every suit will be prosecuted.

WILLIAM H. TATGE, Prosecuting Attorney.

PHI BETA KAPPA IN NATIONAL COUNCIL

Elect Officers and Admit New Chapters to the National Council.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The National Council of United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society held their triennial meeting here today. Twenty-six chapters were represented.

The following were elected: President Bishop, H. C. Bishop of New York City; Vice-President, the Hon. John A. Deremer of Schenectady, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Parsons of Williamstown, Mass. Also the following Senators: President, S. P. Gilman of Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale of Roxbury, Mass.; Prof. F. P. Nash of Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. E. B. Parsons of Williamstown, Mass.; Prof. Adolph Werner of New York City; Prof. S. E. Baldwin of New Haven, Conn.; Prof. H. L. Chapman of Brunswick, Me.; Bishop J. F. Hurst of Washington, D. C.; Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, Va.; President C. F. Thwing of Cleveland, O., and H. E. Scudder of Boston, Mass.

The National Council granted the following applications: Beta of Maine, Colby University, Waterville; Kappa of New York, Syracuse University, Syracuse; Epsilon of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore; Alpha of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Alpha of Iowa, State University of Iowa, Iowa City; Alpha of Nebraska, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

TO PREVENT SMOKE ON LOCOMOTIVES.

Recommendations by the Traveling Engineers' Association at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Traveling Engineers' Association in convention today adopted this report:

If the committee is charged with investigating methods of abating smoke on locomotives the traveling engineer should see that the scientific firemen are recognized and also that the unscientific ones, if they cannot be brought up to the proper standard after they have been properly instructed, be retired to some other kind of firing, gas-house preferred.

We consider the brick arch one of the greatest aids to the enginemen in the prevention of smoke, inasmuch as the smoke and gases to a great extent are consumed in coming in contact with it, which in its absence would escape through the flues. We consider a good solid fire the best, that is, about six to eight inches good white fire, then when fresh coal is added there will be more heat units to ignite the smoke and gases than there would be if a light fire was carried.

We recommend the wetting of the coal when weather will permit of it, as the vapor arising from the coal when put in the fire will materially assist in the consumption of the smoke. We consider the baffle plate over the door of great value. In cities where a little smoke is annoying we recommend the use of a good smoke consumer, which, if in the hands of careful men, will do good work and prevent the emission of smoke.

TO INVESTIGATE PITTSBURG POLICE.

Director of Department of Public Safety Will Probe Grave Charges.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The Police Department of Pittsburg is to be investigated by J. O. Brown, director of the Department of Public Safety.

Recently Police Magistrates Donahoe and Doherty have made sweeping accusations of corruption against the Police Department, based on information secured by them in the discharge of their duty. They charge the police force with being in league with pickpockets, thieves, gamblers, and the keepers of disorderly houses. They say a system of blackmail has been built up by which men found in questionable places are bled, one man paying $4,000 to avoid exposure. These things Brown will investigate.

Director Brown always has been friendly to Quay, while holding office under the Magee régime. Senator Quay's program of municipal reform probably has had much to do with the determination to hold the inquiry, which is seconded by State Senator William Flinn, Magee's partner, who since Quay's victory has set himself up as a reformer.

JURY IS SECURED TO TRY THE COFFINS.

Local Sentiment Toward the Bank Wreckers Changing in Their Favor.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Francis Coffin and his brother, Percival Coffin, appeared in the Federal Court today, having come from opposite corners of the United States for their second trial as aiders and abettors in the failure of the Indianapolis National Bank.

The trial proper did not begin until today, and United States Attorney Burke made such rapid progress that a jury was secured by the adjournment of court this evening.

There were not the evident precautions taken in the selection of a jury that were displayed at the former trial, and those who have been watching the case declare that this indicates the State does not expect a conviction with the confidence it did on the first trial.

Public sentiment has changed largely since the Coffins were first tried, and it is now believed they were the scapegoats to a large extent for the greater crime of others.

NO CHICAGO MAN ON THE COMMITTEE.

Polish Alliance Looking Up Its Real Estate Mortgages.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 11.—At the convention of the National Polish Alliance today the report of the Finance committee led up to a heated discussion among the delegates. The report showed about $30,000 was in the treasury—$15,000 in cash and the remainder consisting of mortgages on Chicago real estate. A committee of three was appointed to investigate the Chicago securities and determine whether they were first-class investments.

The Chicago delegates hold that this committee should, in order to work intelligently, be composed of Chicago men. After a lengthy debate it was decided that the committee should stand without a Chicago representative.

CHICAGO IMPORTERS WIN THEIR CASE.

Stark & Nissen Are Relieved of the Charge of Undervaluation.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Uncle Sam lost his case against the Chicago importers, Stark & Nissen, who were charged with undervaluation in connection with the importations of hosiery, but the old gentleman is still in a fighting humor.

When the case was heard by the Board of General Appraisers they decided in favor of the importers, whereupon notice of appeal was given by the Collector of the Port of New York.

It has been determined that a special board shall be convened for a rehearing of the dispute, and it is quite likely that the case will be tried in Chicago.

PLATT HOLDS THE KEY

WINS A MARKED VICTORY IN THE NEW YORK PRIMARIES.

Will Control a Large Majority of the Delegates to the State Convention and Will Be in a Position to Square Matters with Mayor Strong—Gives Him Great Power in the Presidential Situation—Talk of His Joining Forces Again with Harrison.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The victories which ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt won at the election district primaries in this city last night will be supplemented tomorrow night by resulting victories at the assembly district conventions. Under the regulations of the Republican County committee of this city the primaries must be held in the election districts, and these primaries elect delegates to the assembly district convention, which in their turn elect delegates to the Republican State convention to be held in Saratoga next Tuesday. The Republican County convention will be held in this city Oct. 5.

Ex-Senator Platt will not only control a larger majority of the delegates to the State convention from this city than he ever did before, but he will also control the local situation through his control of the county convention. He will probably have ninety out of the 135 New York City delegates to the State convention and a proportionate number to the county convention. For the first time Mr. Platt is thus given control of the Republican organization of this city, and this furnishes him an opportunity to square matters with Mayor W. L. Strong, who has ignored Platt in the matter of patronage and who has done what he could in his "non-partisan" way to build up the anti-Platt or Brookfield faction in the party. This latter faction has had all the patronage that fell to the Republicans under this reform administration; Platt had little or nothing of it.

Platt Holds the Key.

To secure a union against Tammany Hall this year and an indorsement at the polls for Mayor Strong's administration it is necessary that the regular Republican organization should coöperate with the good government clubs and all other anti-Tammany organizations. The good government clubs are about as much opposed to Platt as they are to Tammany; but if a union is now made it will be the kind of union that will be dictated by Platt, and thus the wily ex-Senator will have the upper hand of his local Republican enemies.

Thus the ex-Senator will be a potent force in naming the next Republican candidate for President of the United States. He is not committing himself as yet as to who he favors. It must be remembered that Platt wants to be Secretary of the Treasury. He expected to get that office from President Harrison and the history of how he did not get it is well known. But there is talk that ex-President Harrison and ex-Senator Platt have made up.

Result Speaks for Itself.

Platt was highly delighted today over the result of the primaries. "The result speaks for itself," he said; "vox populi, vox Dei."

The ex-Senator was asked if the report that he would have 600 out of the 750 delegates to the State convention was true.

"Yes," he replied, "I think that I will have all of that number. The figures are about right. I would not be surprised if I would have more than that."

Edward Lauterback, who is chairman of Platt's County committee, said: "It is a great victory for organized Republicans. We will have at least ninety out of the 135 delegates from this county to the State convention. It is a victory for the Republicanism of Lincoln, Grant, and Thomas C. Platt."

The anti-Platt faction is still contending that tomorrow night's assembly district conventions may put a different face on matters, but there does not seem to be very much of a chance for that. As to the bearing of Platt's primary victories on State politics they illustrate what has been evident for some time, that Platt is more powerful in Republican State politics this year than he ever was before. He will not only control the forthcoming Republican State convention, but he will control the Republican State convention of next year which will elect delegates to the Republican National convention, and the delegation to that convention will be a Platt delegation.

TILLMAN WOULD NOT TAKE THE OATH.

Forces the South Carolina Constitutional Convention to Back Down.

Columbia, S. C. Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Constitutional convention were lively and things went along with a rush today. President Evans announced his standing committees at the opening. Senator Irby was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Declaration of Rights, and Senator Tillman was given the Chairmanship of the all-important Committee on Rights of Suffrage, insuring the reporting of the Mississippi plan with modifications.

A suffrage ordinance was introduced providing for a $2,000 property qualification, applying to cities and towns only. A divorce ordinance was also introduced, providing for divorces upon jury trials. Ordinances were also introduced covering the essential points of the Mississippi plan on the suffrage; providing for the election of County Judges by the people; making the terms of all county officials four years, and so on.

The feature of the day was a great kick against the members taking the oath of office prescribed by the present State Constitution. At first it was a manifest disinclination to take the oath because it was prescribed by the reconstruction convention.

Gov. Evans and four delegations had taken it, when Senator Tillman made things lively. He said this same Constitution provided no man could hold two offices at the same time, State or Federal, and if a man took a second office his first was vacated. He and a good many others already held Federal offices. The Constitution only provides this oath for officials. Said he: "We are the people. We are not officers but delegates, and represent the sovereignty. I cannot take the oath, and will vacate my seat first."

Robert Smalls, the old negro statesman, rapped Tillman well. He said this thing had once arisen when he, a State Senator, was elected Congressman. The worst thing that could happen to Tillman would be losing his pay from the government while the convention lasted. Surely Tillman did not mind giving up $13 a day to serve his own people for $2 a day.

Finally the convention decided to omit the administration of the oath, and everything pertaining thereto was ordered stricken from the record.

Gorman Begins His Campaign at Home.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman has begun an active campaign in his own County of Howard. Yesterday he went to Elliott City, the chief town, and visited the Chairman of the County committee and the candidates for the Legislature, and urged them to keep peace in the party ranks. Heretofore County Chairmen and candidates have had to go to the Senator and wait his time to see them. He said today: "We have a hard fight before us, but we are going to win. The difficulties to be overcome are great, but not so great as to be insurmountable. The worst obstacle results from the defection of the Baltimore daily newspapers."

Political Notes.

Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas writes to the Texas State Central committee that he is opposed to independent free coinage of silver as against the teachings of the Democratic fathers.

The State Prohibition rally took place at Frankfort, Ind., yesterday. Chairman Dickey, Chairman of the National committee, and R. T. Thompson, editor of the New Era, were the speakers.

Colored voters of Decatur, Ill., and vicinity, at a mass-meeting last night, elected two delegates to the State "anti-lynching" convention at Springfield, Sept. 24. Politics was barred at the meeting.

The Kansas Populist State Central committee has decided not to call a convention to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice, and proposes nomination by petition. A conference of Democrats and Populists to that end will soon be held.

The Shelby County Democratic committee has fixed Sept. 21 as the date of the county convention to select delegates to the Congressional convention Oct. 1. The contest is between ex-Congressman Lane and J. W. Yantis. H. J. Hamlin announces himself a candidate subject to Republican voters' will.

The Democratic County Central committee met at Greenville, Ill., yesterday and fixed the date for township primaries as Sept. 21 and the date of the county convention to elect delegates to the Congressional convention at Litchfield as Sept. 28. Secretary of State Henrichsen told the committee how to fix a free silver platform for the county convention.

SOCIETY.

Miss Julia E. Shaw, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Shaw, was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Charles Austin Patterson at the residence of her parents, No. 591 West Congress street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. N. Morrison. The bridal party entered the drawing-room to the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin, played by Tomaso's mandolin orchestra. Genevieve Stamen and Mabel Robinson, dressed in white, acted as ribbon girls. The ushers were Charles Kavanaugh and Dr. Lee Shaw. The bridemaids were Miss Dorothy Fick and Miss Jean Coyne, who wore gowns alike of yellow satin brocade and carried white daisies. Miss Florence Cook officiated as maid of honor and wore yellow and white striped silk. She carried yellow roses. The bride's gown was white satin, made en traine. Her veil was of tulle and she carried lilies of the valley. Sheldon Patterson attended the groom as best man. A wedding supper and reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson left last night for an extended tour through the East. They will hold a post-nuptial reception Wednesday Nov. 6, at No. 591 West Congress street.

The marriage of Miss Clara Boone Hansbrough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hansbrough, to Henry Eames, son of M. C. Eames, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents in Blue Island.

The marriage of Miss Marie Louise Gregg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Gregg, to George Abner Perry of Galesburg, Ill., was solemnized last evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3815 Langley avenue. A reception followed the ceremony.

Miss Jennie C. Simon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Simon, and Arthur Abraham were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2243 Calumet avenue.

The marriage of Miss Mary Burns, daughter of Mrs. B. Burns, and James W. Finn was solemnized at 7 o'clock last evening at St. Vincent's Church on Webster avenue. The ushers were:

Thomas E. Rooney,	Frank Hogan,
Harry T. Baby,	Thomas E. Purcell.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Jennie Surores. The best man was Martin Clarke of New York. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. E. Hennelly. Mr. and Mrs. Finn left after a reception for Minneapolis and other points, and will be at home to their friends after Nov. 6, at No. 1271 Wilton avenue.

* * *

The Windemere Tennis club of Englewood will hold a ladies' invitation tournament on its grounds at Seventieth street and Wentworth avenue tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Among the players who have been asked to try their skill and who have accepted are:

Mesdames—

George Orr,	Haltenway,

Misses—

Georgena Faulkner,	L. Weel,
Anna Faulkner,	McNeal,
Rue,	Ayers,
Sturges,	Wyandott,
Willett,	Grace Hilton,
McFarland,	Closs,
Hudson,	Winchell,
Young,	Capwell.
Worthington,	

Handsome prizes have been offered for the successful contestants by A. G. Spalding, Thorsen & Cassidy, George Marshall, and others.

* * *

The Maryland Society will hold its first annual meeting and banquet at Kinsley's tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The society is composed of natives of Maryland and former citizens and numbers sixty members. The present officers of the society are: S. H. Kerfoot, President; Charles Counselman, Vice-President; John E. Amos Jr., Secretary; Warren G. Purdy, Treasurer.

* * *

The first entertainment on the fall and winter program of the Bryn Mawr club at Jeffery avenue and Seventy-second street was given last evening by Miss Frothingham, Miss Shoemaker, and W. Alton Derrick. During the evening the new officers were installed. They are: President, Luther N. Flagg; Vice-President, H. L. Sayler; Treasurer, Harry J. Cassady; Secretary, Oswald Wuiger; Directors, George F. Clingman and Dr. Charles F. Swan.

* * *

Society Notes.

Mme. Healy will return to Chicago shortly.

Charles A. Gregory has returned from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reid leave for the East Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bealy leave Saturday for Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo F. Miller have returned from Lake Bluff.

Mme. Bigot and Miss Marie de Mar sailed for Europe Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles G. Nixon and family sail shortly for Europe.

Mrs. Dunlap Smith has been visiting Mrs. Perry Smith at Magnolia, Mass.

O. F. Buffum returned to Chicago Monday after a two-months' tour through Europe.

Miss Nesbet of Lincoln, Neb., is the guest of Miss Fay Thompson, No. 4818 Lake avenue.

Mrs. William Howe Allen, No. 1800 Deming court, held a reception yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Fisher sailed yesterday for Europe on the Lahn. They will be absent two months.

Mrs. Mary Keyes Babcock and daughters of Kenilworth are expected to return Friday from Mackinac, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. Mabelle Matteson Moore, wife of the Rev. George Moore of St. Paul, Minn., is the guest of Mrs. Ella L. S. Kingmon, No. 4356 Berkeley avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. David C. Briggs, who have been spending the summer at the Glen Ellyn club, Glen Ellyn, have returned to their residence, No. 12 Ritchie place.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Tewkesbury and Miss Irene Tewkesbury, who have been spending the last month at the Glen Ellyn club, Glen Ellyn, have returned to the Kinzie.

Mrs. Cornelia Baker Matteson, widow of the Rev. L. Jerome Matteson, formerly of Hamilton, N. Y., more recently of St. Paul, Minn., is the guest of Mrs. E. L. S. Kingmon, No. 4356 Berkeley avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Katz, No. 2247 Calumet avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Belle to Mr. Edward M. Flexner of Louisville, Ky. At home Fridays, Sept. 28 and Oct. 5, and Sundays, Sept. 30 and Oct. 7.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

Ask Your Doctor

What he thinks of any of the many creams and ointments so largely advertised for beautifying the skin. Then ask his opinion of the

Auditorium Cold Cream.

It is pure, soothing, fragrant, delightful to use.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

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SICKNESS WITHOUT SYMPTOMS.

A DISEASE THAT DOESN'T MAKE YOU FEEL SICK TILL TOO LATE.

Symptoms Are Nature's Danger Signals. Bright's Disease Is Dangerous Because Its Danger Signals Are So Weak.—Kidney Troubles and How to Cure Them.

Bright's Disease has no symptoms.

That is, of course, it has some symptoms, but they are so common that everybody suffers from them more or less.

And yet we have not all got Bright's Disease.

We nearly all have headaches. Headaches are a sign of Bright's Disease, Nervousness, Thirst, Hot Skin, Loss of Flesh: these are other symptoms.

Who would suppose he was dangerously sick when he simply had these symptoms?

Yet Bright's Disease often has hardly any others, outwardly, and is still one of the diseases most dreaded of physicians.

If it is allowed to run on too long it is incurable. Even in the beginning, ordinary drugs are often unable to help it.

But Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will cure all cases of Bright's Disease if taken before the kidneys are so worn out that renewing them is impossible.

Most sicknesses are caused by the kidneys, because it is the kidneys which are supposed to keep the blood pure.

When the blood is impure it causes just the same symptoms as mentioned above for Bright's Disease.

If, when we are sick, we would take Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills we would cure Bright's Disease if we had it, and in any case we would purify our blood and relieve the symptoms which made us feel sick.

Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are made from the roots and stalks of the Asparagus Plant under a special process.

They have a tonic and healing effect upon the kidneys. They repair the effects of overwork, worry, excesses, etc. They strengthen and nourish the organs and give them new vitality.

Kidney troubles caused by wounds or bruises can be cured with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

The kidneys filter our blood. They keep it pure and free from poisonous matter.

When our blood is impure we suffer from Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and other kidney diseases, and from Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, and other blood diseases.

The cure would be to take Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

By curing the kidneys we would make them purify the blood, and thus would cure all kidney and blood diseases from which we might be suffering.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent to any address by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

Valuable pamphlet on the subject mailed free on request. Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago or San Francisco.

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ELECTRICITY FITS YOUR CASE.

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The very worst cases, even those which have run on for years, yield at once to the powerful electric current generated by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

Right now—TODAY—stop taking these nauseous drugs and worthless medicines which do you no good, and give electricity a trial. You shall not be disappointed. No doctor is needed; the cost is trifling; the treatment does not interfere with either comfort or work, and, best of all, you will experience relief and gain a permanent cure.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts have cured thousands of others during the past 22 years; why not you?

REMEMBER

These Belts cure at once Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, &c., &c.

None can possibly form an idea of the wonderful currents produced by these body batteries without examining; therefore, if you can, call at our office and see and test one; if not, our illustrated book will be sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application to inventor and manufacturer.

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PRICES A[...]

DECLINE IN G[...] TINUES W[...]

PRICES ARE LOWERED

DECLINE IN GRAIN MARKETS CONTINUES WITHOUT CHECK.

Pressure of Northwestern Receipts Demoralizes Wheat—Good Buying Is Quickly Overpowered—Shippers Take Considerable Wheat for New York—Low Records in Corn Futures Are Again Lowered—Cash Demand Is Indifferent—Liquidation in May Oats.

Northwestern receipts of wheat continue to weigh down the market. Duluth and Minneapolis had 1,203 cars yesterday, against 548 a year ago. These receipts are much heavier than on the big 1801 crop. The pressure of these arrivals on the local market is becoming more pronounced and prices settle down in face of good buying. Early in the session yesterday Schwartz-Dupee and Logan were free buyers of wheat. There was more of the buying by Baldwin-Farnum about which so much has been said. The theory that they are building up a line of long wheat of considerable proportions for any single operator or clique of operators is not accepted by the trade without question. A line of wheat bought by them on the days when their trading was conspicuous would make a holder sweat. To the people who believe in the theory the supposed existence of a big long line curiously enough acts not as a bullish but a bearish factor. The local operators are afraid of its being sold out on them. That appeared to be the feeling yesterday morning.

New York reported some new export business, and the relative positions of the New York and Chicago markets were such as to make local sales of round lots practicable. This was the motive of early commission-house buying. December opened at 58⅜c and sold a fraction higher, as compared with the previous close, at 58⅝c. The market broke to 58c in short order and was only steadied by the buying against puts. Still another ½c was marked off the price of December wheat during the later part of the session. The close was only a trifle above the low price of the day. At the close the September-December difference was 2⅜c and the December-May difference was 4c. Partridge was credited with being a big seller of wheat all day. Receipts at primary points were 1,002,000 bu, against shipments of only 360,000 bu and clearances in wheat and flour of 312,000 bu. Local receipts were light at 68 cars, of which 17 were elevator transfers, against 17,000 bu inspected out of store. Cables were not much of an influence. Liverpool closed with spot unchanged and futures ½d lower, while continental markets practically showed no change. Several sales of round lots of cash wheat were reported. Snydacker-Fyffe worked 100,000 bu of No. 2 red to New York, and Carrington-Hannah worked a small cargo to Toledo. Reports of New York export business differed, one running up as high as forty loads. By sample No. 4 red sold at 40@52c, No. 3 red at 55¼c, No. 2 hard at 52½c, no grade spring at 50c, No. 4 spring at 45@44½c, No. 3 spring at 53@55c for fair to choice, and No. 2 spring at 57½c.

Corn ruled easy on the favorable weather and the evident disposition of the country to sell the actual stuff. September corn was particularly weak, opening at 32½c, a concession of ¼c, and selling down to 30⅝c. September corn was easier than May and cash was weaker even than the nearby futures. A moderate business was done in round lots for shipment and the relative differences between cash and September prices were barely maintained. Local receipts were 318 cars and 15,000 bu by canal, against withdrawals from store of 126,000 bu. Sample corn was weak, but the greater part of the business was done before the sharpest decline in futures. No. 2 sold at 32c, No. 3 at 32c, No. 2 at 32⅛@33c, No. 2 yellow at 33@33¼c, No. 3 white at 32c, and No. 2 white 32⅜@33¼c. Billed through: No. 3 sold at 30½c, No. 2 at 30¾@31c, and No. 2 yellow at 30⅝@31⅝c. Primary market receipts of corn were 415,000 bu and shipments were 423,000 bu. Options in store closed: December corn declined to and closed at 27½c and May sold below 29c. In both cases records were broken. There has been considerable evening up of May lines at corn recently, but short lines were put out yesterday on the theory that if the old short crop futures are not worth more than they are bringing futures representing the bumper crop of this year will go still lower. Baldwin-Farnum and the Trego-Montgomery people were good sellers. Stop orders at 29c for May brought out considerable corn as well.

Liquidation in May Oats.

The oats market weakened with wheat and corn. Business was moderate till late in the day, when there was a brisk activity. May longs liquidated freely and the selling pressure was rather tame. A factor in the weakness was the government report, making a betterment of 1½ points in the condition and marking crop 13,000,000 bu larger than estimates based on the August figures. May ranged at 20⅝@21¼c, and closed at 20⅜c, a loss of ¼c. More activity was noted in the December future, it ranged at 18½@18⅝c, and closed at the inside. September received a steadying influence from the cash end early and ranged at 19c@19⅜c, closing at 19c bid, a net loss of ⅜c. Bartlett-Frazier and Schwartz-Dupee were buyers of May. Charters were made for 70,000 bu. Estimated car lots for today are liberal at 220 cars. Exports were 45,543 bu. Lots in store and to go there were steady early, but closed ¼c lower. No. 3 white sold at 21@21⅛c, No. 2 at 19¼@19⅝c, and No. 2 white at 22@22¼c. Samples advanced ¼c early, but weakness in futures caused a reaction to a former level. Sales on track and f. o. b.: No. 3 white at 18¼@19c, No. 2 at 19¼@20⅛c, and do white at 22@23c. Billed through: No. 3 white at 20½@20⅝c, No. 2 at 18½@18⅝c, and do white at 21@21¼c.

Rye was dull and heavy. The market was almost devoid of buyers. No. 2 sold sparingly f. o. b. at 38c and No. 3 at 36¼c. No. 3 in store sold at 36½c and No. 2 was quoted at 38c. October was 38c sellers and December 39½c sellers. May was nominally 43c.

Good weight malting barley was firmly held, but it was scarce. The medium and low grades were easy and offerings large. No. 2 in store was 43c sellers. No. 3 in store ranged at 33@35½c and No. 4 sold at 33c. No. 3 on track went at 36@38c and No. 4 at 35c. No. 3 f. o. b. ranged at 31@36c, fair but thin to good heavy, and No. 4 ranged at 29@34c.

The flaxseed market continued on the down grade, but a liberal business was transacted at lower prices. The weakness comes from the fact that while prices have declined fully 7c in as many days offerings of seed to arrive continue heavy. Receipts yesterday were liberal at 126 cars, shipments moderate at 30,332 bu. No. 1 Northwestern, sold and to arrive, ranged at 94@94½c and closed at 94c, a decline of 1c. Rejected ranged at 86@90c. Offerings of futures were heavy and the market broke over a cent, but recovered a part of it. September was 92½c bid and 95c asked. October opened at 93¾c, declined to 93c, reacted to 93½c, and closed at 93⅝c, or 1c lower. December opened at 96c and declined to 94¼c at the close, a loss of 1¾c. May sold at 90c and was 98⅝c sellers at one time, closing at 90c bid, a loss of ¾c.

Timothy seed was steady. Offerings of cash were large. Poor, foul lots ranged at $2.00@3.00 and fair to good at $3.70@3.85. September ranged at $3.97½@4.00, and closed at $3.98 sellers. October was $3.75 bid and $3.80 sellers. Contract spot was nominally $3.65@3.70.

Clover-seed was weak. Cash sales were limited to a few bag lots. Poor to choice ranged at $5.00@7.25. With good country seed at $6.00@7.00. October was quotably $7.25@7.30, or 15@30c lower. Millstuffs were in better demand and steady. Bran sold at $9.75 and mixed feed at $10.00@14.75.

Provisions ruled dull and heavy, but closed with only a small decline. There were no features of interest, but the early weakness was succeeded by a little improvement in prices. Foreign markets are easy and cash trade indifferent.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Minneapolis wired as follows yesterday: "Large mills yesterday refused bids from Chicago on a paying basis. Light supplies in the country, with an improving domestic demand at lower prices, make them cautious about selling to interior points. Hours at $3.00 here is on an export basis."

Visible supplies of breadstuffs in Europe and afloat for the United States, as reported at the points reported to the Daily Trade Bulletin, were equal to 152,268,000 bu, against 158,040,000 bu Aug. 24, 1895, and 148,-000,000 bu Sept. 1, 1894. The decrease during the week was equal to 4,775,000 bu, against 2,288,-000 bu during July, and an increase of 15,057,000 bu during August, 1894. During the last eight weeks the decrease in the aggregate supply was equal to 16,707,000 bu, against 42,115,000 bu for corresponding time in 1894.

Wheat was easier on the curb after the close, being offered at 57⅝c. Puts ranged at 57⅛@57¼c and calls at 57¾@58¼c. Puts on May sold at 58⅜@58½c and calls at 59¼@59⅝c. Stock-brokers say: "The bearish factors have been discounted. The trade has become timid to the short side, even in the bucket shops, and looks as if it was getting dangerously one-sided."

Less tonnage was in good demand and rates firmer for wheat, 1⅜c for corn, and 1¾c for oats to Buffalo. Charters were made for 75,000 bu wheat, 110,000 bu corn, and 70,000 bu oats.

Receipts of grain in private elevators at Chicago were: 21,370,000 bu wheat, 384,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, and 12,000 bu rye.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 220 cars; hogs, 18,000.

Sept. 10 December corn the farmer went at the Missouri River will not have much over 10c a bu left after paying a freight rate of 25c a hundred.

The first of the Duluth cargoes of wheat was being unloaded yesterday at the Nebraska City Packing company's house. It grades No. 2 spring.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday	Price range for the week.		Closed day.	Satur-	Closed Sept 12, 1894.
		WHEAT.				
Sept.	55⅝	@	56⅝	55¾	54⅞	
Dec.	58⅝	@	57⅛	58⅜	57⅝	
May.	62⅜	@	61⅜	62⅜	61¾	62⅜
		CORN.				
Sept.	32½	@	30¼	32¼	30¾	57⅜
Oct.	31⅜	@	30	31⅜	30¼	....
May.	29⅝	@	28¼	29⅛	29	56
		OATS.				
Sept.	19⅝	@	18	19⅜	18	.....
Oct.	18⅜	@	18⅛	18⅜	18¼	.....
May.	20¾	@	20¼	20⅝	20¼	31⅛
		MESS PORK.				
Oct.	8.25	@	8.07½	8.25	8.12½	14.40
Jan.	9.40	@	9.25	9.37½	9.37½	14.47½
		LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Oct.	5.77½	@	5.70	5.75	5.70	9.00
Jan.	5.75	@	5.70	5.75	5.73½	8.45
		RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Oct.	5.12½	@	5.10	5.17½	5.17½	7.90
Jan.	4.85	@	4.75	4.82½	4.80	7.42½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	5	8	11	24
Spring wheat	22	17	6	45
Corn	278	30	4	312
Oats	61	86	3	150
Rye	4	2	....	6
Barley	2	54	3	59
Totals	372	203	27	602

By canal—15,123 bu corn.

Inspected out—17,006 bu wheat and 81,782 bu corn. From private elevators—44,111 bu corn.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS 1895.	1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	1894.
Flour, brls	15,105	31,453	19,467	11,208
Wheat, bu	140,385	202,356	9,558	13,514
Corn, bu	338,700	224,810	301,717	132,713
Oats, bu	408,653	257,600	240,211	204,945
Rye, bu	3,300	18,300	462	650
Barley, bu	100,147	98,300	19,726	20,304
C. Seed, lbs	713,945	326,470	357,107	296,863
T. Seed, lbs	5,813	40,712	4,355	24,000
Tim'thy Sd, lbs	....	....	1,460	570
Flax Sd, bu	75,076	23,283	43,651	14,914
Broom Corn, lbs	....	90,000	16,980	64,000
Cheese, lbs	290,900	196,323	156,892	124,466
Butter, lbs	504,585	418,000	622,981	319,000
Eggs, cases	10,153	7,948	4,304	5,582
Hides, lbs	434,539	666,265	757,490	1,435,820
Wool, lbs	76,430	116,760	153,583	60,050

BUSINESS ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Receipts of Peaches Again Heavy—The Market Steady—Eggs Firmer.

The demand for peaches was excellent. It was thought last week that heavy shipments to outside points would satisfy the demand and make a dull market this week, but the shipping call holds up remarkably well. Receipts by lake alone were equal to 145,000 1-5-bu baskets. Everything was well cleaned up in spite of the heavy receipts. The inquiry for eggs was brisk, and the market advanced ½c. For other lines of produce the demand was fair and values steady.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Berries—Blueberries, $1.00@1.30 per case; cranberries, $3.00 per box.

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 20c; firsts, 19c; seconds, 14½@16½c; thirds, 9@11c. Dairies: Fancy (Elgins), 17½c; firsts, 13½@15c.

Cooperage—Demand moderate and offerings fair. Prices steady at 75¢ for pork barrels and 87½c for lard tierces. Sales were: 500 pork barrels.

California fruits—Peaches, $1.10@1.25 per 20-lb box; plums, $1.00@1.50 per 4-basket crate; grapes, 85c@$1.00 per 4-basket crate.

Cheese—Western: Young Americas, 7½@8c; twins, 7@7½c; cheddars, 6¾@7½c; New York factory makes, 8@8½c. Swiss, 12½@12½c; limburger, 7½@8c; brick, 7@8c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 14½@15c; strictly fresh held, loss off, cases returned, 13c; Southern, 13½c.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $1.00@2.50 per brl; bananas, good to choice, 75c@$1.50; lemons, nominal, $5.00@7.50 per box. Choice, sound peaches, 15@25c per 1-5 bu basket; plums, 25@40c per 1-5 bu basket; watermelons, $25.00@40.00 per car; muskmelons, 15@25c per doz; choice pears, $2.00@3.00 per brl; grapes, Concords, 18@22c per 8-lb basket; Delawares, 25@30c.

Hay—Receipts, 1,836 tons; shipments, 149 tons. Timothy scarce and firm; inquiry good. Iowa upland prairie in fair supply, and some of the arrivals are in a heating condition. Choice, sound hay in good demand; other grades dull. Receipts of Kansas hay large and demand only moderate; market dull. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@13.00 on track, No. 1 at $11.50@12.50, No. 2 at $10.00@11.00. Mixed nominal at $8.00@10.00. Upland prairie at $9.00@10.00 for good to choice and $4.50@8.50 for poor to fair.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 8½c per lb; No. 2 do, 7½c; No. 1 calfskin, 10½c; No. 2 do, 9c; No. 1, country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 9@10c; hens, 8c; chickens, 9c; roosters, 5c; spring ducks, 8@9c; geese, fullfeathered, $3.00@7.00 per doz.

Potatoes—New Wisconsin and Michigan Early Rose and Rebrons, 28@34c per bu on track; homegrown, 75@85c per brl; Jersey sweet potatoes, $3.75@4.00 per brl.

Vegetables—Cabbage, Illinois, 75c@$1.00 per 100; cauliflower, 40@60c per crate; cucumbers, homegrown, 10@15c per doz; celery, home-grown, 25c per doz; lettuce, home-grown, per tub, 40@50c; beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, 75c@$1.00 per brl; onions, 20c per bu; parsley, 10c per doz; eggplant, home-grown, 25@40c per doz; radishes, 15c per dozen bunches; spinach, 75c per brl; string beans, 25@30c per sack; wax beans, 30@40c per sack; tomatoes, home-grown, Illinois, 20@30c per bu basket; turnips, $1.00 per brl; sweet corn, 12@15c per sack.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for high-wines; high-proof spirits, $1.25¾.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—Doubt and hesitation characterized the movements of traders in wheat at the start, and for a short time the market was at a standstill. This was doubtless due largely to the uncertainty as to the effect of the report of the Department of Agriculture. Suddenly there was a general rush to sell, and with only light, scattering buying prices rapidly declined. The weakness was somewhat surprising in view of the so-called bearish tenor of the government report, but as usual this was largely discredited. The selling was stimulated by the heavy receipts in the Northwest. Towards the close the decline was checked by the activity on spots, exporters taking 40 loads, chiefly No. 3 hard.

Exports, 141,623 bu; receipts, 147,075 bu. Spot trade was active at easier figures, exporters taking 40 loads, embracing No. 1 hard f. o. b. afloat at 1¼@1¼c over December; old No. 1 northern December, No. 2 hard winter or private terms f. o. b. about December price; and choice red Toledo f. o. b. afloat about 2c over December.

The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 224,968 bu, against 75,804 bu a year ago.

Corn—Exports, 43,720 bu; receipts, 80,925 bu. Spot lower, leading to a good business, exporters taking 20 loads. Sales: 160,000 bu No. 2 f. o. b. afloat at 29@29¾c for September and 27½c over October for October loading; do in elevator at 27¼@27⅜c; do afloat at 28½@28¾c; 5,000 bu sample at 26@30½c for No. 2 mixed; 15,000 bu ungraded at 28½c for white and 28½@28c for mixed; 12,000 bu choice old white at 30½c afloat. Futures quiet and easier.

Official sales:

	WHEAT.				Last
Months.	Opening.	Low.	High.	Closing.	night
September	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	60⅞	62⅜
October	61⅜	61	61⅜	61	62¼
December	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	59⅜
May	62⅜	61 11-16	62⅜	61 11-16	63⅞
	CORN.				
September	32⅜	30¾	32⅜	30¾	58½
October	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	58¾
December	28¾	27½	28¾	27½	56¾
May	28¾	28 11-16	28¾	28¾	56¾
	OATS.				
October	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¾
December	24	24	24	24	24⅜
May	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞

Butter—The supply of fancy creamery is moderate and the demand slow, but shows a slight improvement; prices are no higher. Elgin and old Western extras, 20c; Western seconds to firsts, 15@18½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 11@15c; Western dairy, firsts, 12@13c; thirds to seconds, 9½@11c; Western factory, tubs, June, firsts to extras, 11@12c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 7¾c.

Eggs—The best grades, fresh gathered, 16c.

Sugars—Centrifugals, 96 test, at 3¾c; Muscovado, 89 test, at 3⅜; and molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2¾c. Refined steady with a light demand; granulated at 4¼@4 7-16c.

Cotton—At the opening prices were reduced 2 points on near and 5 points on later months, followed by a further recession of 5 to 6 points; at noon there was a net loss of about 15 points from yesterday's high level, closing steady at 5@6 points lower than yesterday's final figures. Liverpool opened with that demand for spot cotton. The market, therefore, "future deliveries" opened active and buoyant and 2@3 points higher, and subsequently advanced 2-64@3-64d further in sympathy with the rise here yesterday and the bullish tenor of government crop report; later on the market reacted on heavy realizing sales and lost nearly all the improvement, the final prices being only 1@2-64d over last night's quotations at Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths quiet. Receipts at the port today were 7,688 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at 7-16c decline. Sales, 287 bales for consumption and 900 bales on contract. Middling uplands quoted at 8 5-16c and do gulf at 8 9-16c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
September	1,300	8.13	7.97	7.99@8.10
October	2,000	8.10	8.00	8.03@8.04
November	11,100	8.30	8.09	8.09@8.10
December	50,300	8.36	8.15	8.17@8.18
January	132,200	8.30	8.20	8.24@8.25
February	2,800	8.40	8.30	8.30@8.31
March	11,000	8.50	8.50	8.33@8.34
April	100	8.43	8.43	8.39@8.40
May	2,100	8.60	8.53	8.53@8.54

Coffee—The contract market opened dull at 10 points decline on most months. During the afternoon the market rallied and on good local buying and better cable advices from Havre, at the close the loss of early decline was recovered, followed by a further improvement of 5 points. Havre opened 1 franc lower; later the near months advanced ½ franc, at the close there was a further rise of ½ franc on the near and ¼ franc on late months. The country on spot, exporters taking 40 loads, chiefly No. 3 hard.

Exports, 141,623 bu; receipts, 147,075 bu. Spot trade was active at easier figures, exporters taking 40 loads, embracing No. 1 hard f. o. b. afloat at 1¼@1¼c over December; old No. 1 northern December, No. 2 hard winter or private terms f. o. b. about December price; and choice red Toledo f. o. b. afloat about 2c over December.

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Official sales:

	WHEAT.				Last
Months.	Opening.	Low.	High.	Closing.	night
September	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	60⅞	62¾
October	61⅞	61	61⅞	61	62¼
December	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	59⅜
May	62⅜	61 11-16	62⅜	61 11-16	63⅞
	CORN.				
September	32⅜	30¾	32⅜	30¾	58½
October	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	58¾
December	28¾	27½	28¾	27½	56¾
May	28¾	28 11-16	28¾	28¾	56¾
	OATS.				
October	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¾
December	24	24	24	24	24⅜
May	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞

Butter—The supply of fancy creamery is moderate and the demand slow, but shows a slight improvement; prices are no higher. Elgin and old Western extras, 20c; Western seconds to firsts, 15@18½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 11@15c; Western dairy, firsts, 12@13c; thirds to seconds, 9½@11c; Western factory, tubs, June, firsts to extras, 11@12c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 7¾c.

Eggs—The best grades, fresh gathered, 16c.

Sugars—Centrifugals, 96 test, at 3¾c; Muscovado, 89 test, at 3⅜; and molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2¾c. Refined steady with a light demand; granulated at 4¼@4 7-16c.

Cotton—At the opening prices were reduced 2 points on near and 5 points on later months, followed by a further recession of 5 to 6 points; at noon there was a net loss of about 15 points from yesterday's high level, closing steady at 5@6 points lower than yesterday's final figures. Liverpool opened with that demand for spot cotton. The market, therefore, "future deliveries" opened active and buoyant and 2@3 points higher, and subsequently advanced 2-64@3-64d further in sympathy with the rise here yesterday and the bullish tenor of government crop report; later on the market reacted on heavy realizing sales and lost nearly all the improvement, the final prices being only 1@2-64d over last night's quotations at Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths quiet. Receipts at the port today were 7,688 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at 7-16c decline. Sales, 287 bales for consumption and 900 bales on contract. Middling uplands quoted at 8 5-16c and do gulf at 8 9-16c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
September	1,300	8.13	7.97	7.99@8.10
October	2,000	8.10	8.00	8.03@8.04
November	11,100	8.30	8.09	8.09@8.10
December	50,300	8.36	8.15	8.17@8.18
January	132,200	8.30	8.20	8.24@8.25
February	2,800	8.40	8.30	8.30@8.31
March	11,000	8.50	8.50	8.33@8.34
April	100	8.43	8.43	8.39@8.40
May	2,100	8.60	8.53	8.53@8.54

Coffee—The contract market opened dull at 10 points decline on most months. During the afternoon the market rallied and on good local buying and better cable advices from Havre, at the close the loss of early decline was recovered, followed by a further improvement of 5 points. Havre opened 1 franc lower; later the near months advanced ½ franc, at the close there was a further rise of ½ franc on the near and ¼ franc on late months. The country on spot, exporters taking 40 loads, chiefly No. 3 hard.

Exports, 141,623 bu; receipts, 147,075 bu. Spot trade was active at easier figures, exporters taking 40 loads, embracing No. 1 hard f. o. b. afloat at 1¼@1¼c over December; old No. 1 northern December, No. 2 hard winter or private terms f. o. b. about December price; and choice red Toledo f. o. b. afloat about 2c over December.

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May	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞

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October	2,000	8.10	8.00	8.03@8.04
November	11,100	8.30	8.09	8.09@8.10
December	50,300	8.36	8.15	8.17@8.18
January	132,200	8.30	8.20	8.24@8.25
February	2,800	8.40	8.30	8.30@8.31
March	11,000	8.50	8.50	8.33@8.34
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Months.	Sales.	High.	Low	Closing.
January	3,000	14.25	14.25	14.25@14.26
September	1,000	14.60	14.50	14.00@14.75
October	1,250	14.50	14.50	14.35@14.60
December	9,000	14.30	14.30	14.30@14.40

Copenhagen quoted at 24 6d; Amsterdam at 5c; Rotterdam at 5⅛c; Glasgow at 2d; Hamburg, 50 pfgs; Liverpool at 2¼d; Bristol, 3¼d; Newcastle, 2⅛c; Hull, 2d.

Ocean freights firm. Engagements—96,000 bu to London, Sept. 21 to 28, at 2¾d; 16,000 bu to Antwerp, at 2d; 16,000 bu to Leith at 3¼d.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 11,285 brls; shipments, 14,420 brls. Wheat weak; spot and month, 59⅛@59¼c; December, 62@62¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 55⅝@56⅝c; receipts, 8,051 bu; shipments, 50,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 57@61¼c; do on grade, 58@61c. Corn weak; spot, 30½c asked; month, 30c asked; year, 31@31¼c; receipts, 50,032 bu; Southern white corn, 30@30½c; do yellow, 40@41c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 26½@27c; No. 2 mixed, 24@24½c; receipts, 11,866 bu. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, 44c for nearby; receipts, 200 bu. Hay steady; choice timothy, $14.50@15.00. Grain freights steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Spring wheat, spot, old hard is wanted, but millers believe that prices are going lower and have placed their orders at 1612c under the market. Close: No. 1 hard, 61½c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c. Winter wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red, track, 62c; No. 1 white, 64½c. Corn opened weak and decidedly dull, closing unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 35½c; No. 3 yellow, 35c. No. 2 corn, 37@37½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 4 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 23c. Rye, No. 2 quoted at 46c on track. Flour quiet and weak.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—Wheat lower; cash, 59¼c; September, 57c asked; December, 55⅝c asked; May, 62¾c asked. Corn lower; cash, 30½c; September, 30c; December, 29¾c; May, 25¾@25¾c. Oats lower; cash, 18½c bid; September, 18¾c bid; December, 18¼c bid; May, 20½c. Rye lower, 37½c bid. Barley lower, $3.75. Lard lower; prime, $5.60; choice, $5.65. Lead weak, $3.15@3.17½. Spelter about steady, $4.07½@4.12½. Flaxseed lower, 88c spot.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 11.—Wheat active and lower; No. 2 cash, 59¼c; September, 56½c; December, 60¾c. Corn lower and steady; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; September, 32c asked. Oats dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 20¼c; May, 22c. Rye dull; No. 2 cash, 42¾c. Clover-seed active; prime cash, $4.40; October, $4.45; December, $4.50. Sales, 25,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; cloverseed, 400 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 9,500 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu; rye, 500 bu; cloverseed, 364 bags.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—Wheat badly demoralized and 2@3c lower; No. 2 hard, 56¼c; No. 2 red, 61c; rejected, 47c. Corn 1c lower and demand light; No. 2 mixed, 26½@27½c. No. 2 white, 27@28c. Oats firm and in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 17½c; No. 2 white, 19c.

Receipts—Wheat, 59,200 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 14,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 16,700 bu; corn and oats none.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 11.—Grain—Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 20@20¼c; No. 3, 18¾@19c. Rye dull and nominal. Whisky firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for high wines. Provisions—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 41,500 bu; oats, 51,250 bu; rye none; barley, 3,500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 10,150 bu; oats, 57,500 bu; rye none; barley, 2,100 bu.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—Wheat dull and weaker, 1½c lower; No. 1 white, 58½c; No. 2 red, 58c; No. 3 red, 55c; December, 60½c; May, 64½c. Corn—No. 2, 34½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 21c. Clover-seed, $4.40. Rye—No. 2, 42c. Receipts—Wheat, 14,400 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 5,700 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 11.—Turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat Quiet and Lower, Corn Firm, Flour Steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring, 5s ½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s ½d; No. 1 California,

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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28	3 cents	2 cents	6 cents	2 cents
30	3 cents	3 cents	6 cents	3 cents
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

EVERY advance in wages is another nail in the Democratic coffin.

THOSE barbarous Kurds should have the whey beaten out of them.

THE Valkyrie should not put on too many airs if she wants to win the next race.

AT this writing the Whitney boom seems to consist of Crisp, banknotes, and a bugle.

THE trouble with the Vilas boom is that Vilas is a silver-tongued orator in a gold State.

MR. CAMPBELL should turn around and go backward. Every step he walks forward he slips two the other way.

ANYWAY, the great mass of voters in the Democratic party is unalterably in favor of honest money in denominations of $2 and upward.

COL. WATTERSON'S trip abroad is evidently designed to save him from the painful necessity of saying "I told you so" to the Kentucky Democrats.

CAP'N ANSON should be made Chairman of the Democratic National committee. He can claim more and be satisfied with less than any other human being.

THE fact that this country has dropped a good many of its "H's"—such as Horr, Harvey, Holmes, Hinrichsen, and Healy—lately must not be construed as evidence of the increase of Anglomania.

THIS uncertainty concerning the question whether Mrs. Willie K. has been able to meet the Duke's terms cannot continue much longer, thank goodness. The option will expire the first of the month.

NEW YORK stocks opened weak, but advanced after it was learned the bond syndicate had made a large deposit of gold in the Subtreasury. The Chicago market, with the exception of Lake Street Elevated stock, was heavy. Sterling rates continue firm. New York exchange sold at 60 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were dull and weak. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed 1¼ cents lower, May corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye easy, barley steady, flaxseed 1 cent lower, January pork and lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs 5 cents lower.

ACCORDING to the chief of the local weather bureau the present hot weather may continue for several days longer. Yesterday morning he was unable to see any signs of relief before the close of this week. He says showers alone can render the situation more bearable, and those showers are not in evidence, as the storm center is stationary in the Dakotas. It has got to move nearer to us ere we get the welcome rain. About the only consolation offered to the people of Chicago and vicinity is the assurance that the people of other places are sweltering under even a greater degree of heat, though ours approximates to the furnace variety. But at least it is legitimate to hope that it will be cooler soon after Saturday, if not earlier, and that then we shall have no more intense heat for the next few months.

ONE Lade, a veterinary surgeon, has been arrested and fined for cruelly beating, pounding, and kicking his horse. Fortunately some bystanders found him at his brutal work and gave him a taste of the same kind of punishment he was inflicting upon his horse, and then he was arrested, under the auspices of the Humane Society, and fined. The punishment was merely nominal for such infernal cruelty. It is a pity that he could not have been disbarred from ever again practicing upon horses for their ailments. A man of this kind cannot be trusted with dumb animals. In the meantime the efficient officers of the Humane Society would do well to watch the grounds on South Park avenue recently occupied by the circus. There are drivers there engaged in taking away lumber who are guilty of cruelty to their horses as brutal as that for which Lade was punished. It is time these brutes were brought to justice.

MILWAUKEE is to have a semi-centennial celebration soon. The Committee on Invitations has suggested that the President, the Governor-General of Canada, and the Governors of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin be asked to attend. The Governor of Illinois was omitted from the list, presumptively because his name his Altgeld, and the committee did not think the Milwaukeeans would care either to see or to hear him. Probably they do not. But if that was the reason for omitting him the committee should have said so, instead of making the absurd statement that "Illinois was not a part of the original Northwest Territory." It certainly was, and so was Indiana, another State whose Governor is omitted. At one time Wisconsin was a part of the Indiana Territory. At a later date it formed a portion of the Illinois Territory. Therefore there are historical reasons why those two States ought to be represented at the Milwaukee celebration. Iowa did not form a part of the Northwest Territory, though a portion of Minnesota did. To exclude Illinois and let in Iowa is absurd. The committee ought not to be controlled by its feelings. It should invite Gov. Altgeld, not because it believes in his anarchistic notions but because he is for the time being the official representative of the State, and it would be a discourtesy to Illinois to leave him out. This State will let him go for a few days with great pleasure.

THE DISHONEST MILK DEALERS.

The venders of watered and skimmed milk, having become satisfied that Commissioner Kerr is in earnest in his warfare against them, and will not let up till the babies and other consumers have been effectually protected, are beginning to show fight. They have commenced calling for jury trials even when the evidence against them is conclusive. A demand for a jury not only delays proceedings, but gives them a good chance to escape punishment. For all or most of the men who serve on justice court juries are opposed on principle to convicting any one. They are against the city no matter what the evidence may be. There have been trials where the evidence that the defendants had been defrauding their customers was conclusive, but the juries acquitted them. The jurors had no sympathy for people who drink milk.

Therefore to bring suits against milkmen and have jury trials would be an expensive farce. Besides that, even if juries did convict, a general demand for juries on the part of defendants would gorge the courts, and they would not have time to attend to anything else. Consequently the Health Department has decided that if a man who, as it can show beyond question, has been selling adulterated milk asks for a jury trial it will simply revoke his license and put a stop to his carrying on business. He can bring suit, if he chooses, to get his license back, but that will be an expensive proceeding. It is better to pay a fine and carry on business honestly than to pay a lawyer a lot of money so as to be enabled to continue carrying on business dishonestly.

The milkmen who are showing fight should remember also that the Commissioner of Health has yet another arrow in his quiver. There is a State law which makes it an offense to sell milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance, or milk from which the cream has been taken. The penalty for such an offense is a fine of not over a hundred dollars or six months' confinement in the county jail, or both, at the discretion of the court. If these men do not behave themselves the Commissioner will go before the grand jury and have them indicted. Criminal Court juries will not be as imbecile or corrupt as justice court ones, and these offenders will find themselves lodged in jail.

These scamps might as well understand that the Health Department is not going to let up on them and that their lawyers can do nothing for them except bleed them of their money. These shameful frauds in the sale of milk, by which the poor are the chief sufferers, for they cannot protect themselves as richer people do, must come to an end. And there must be an end also of the murdering of babies by means of the impure milk these conscienceless dealers sell.

VALKYRIE'S FOUL.

As might have been naturally expected, the statements of the officers of Valkyrie and Defender differ materially as to the circumstances attending the fouling of the latter just prior to the start in Tuesday's race. Capt. Cranfield of Valkyrie says he was standing straight for the line when Defender put her helm down hard and stood towards him. It was impossible for him to give way because if he had luffed he would have been forced against the committee's tug Luckenback. Rather than take that chance Valkyrie kept on, Capt. Cranfield contending he had the right of way, with the result that her boom struck Defender's backstay and broke her topmast.

Capt. Haff of Defender, on the other hand, affirms that he tried to keep away from Valkyrie, but Cranfield would not let him and crowded him so closely that the accident occurred, though Valkyrie had plenty of room to pass, and Mr. Iselin warned her Captain he would collide if he kept his course. The result was that Defender could not wear her jibtopsail going to windward on the first leg, nor her balloon jibtopsail on the starboard tack on the second leg, and lost the race. Whichever side is right there can be no doubt that the race was lost to Defender at the start, though if the course had been a few miles longer there is just as little doubt that Defender would have won the race even in her crippled condition, as she was rapidly gaining on the last leg.

The dispatches state that the Regatta committee after considering the evidence decided in favor of Defender, thus giving her the race. This for many reasons is to be regretted. Lord Dunraven has been so true a yachtsman, he has stood defeat in the past in such manly, uncomplaining, sportsmanlike style that no one will believe he or his Captain had any other intention than to have a race on the merits or that the fouling was other than purely accidental. Besides this, Defender even in her crippled condition made a magnificent race and proved herself, as she did in the first race, the abler boat of the two. Under such circumstances the committee should have given the race to Valkyrie or called it off altogether. In the fall of 1885, when Puritan and Genesta were matched, in jockeying for the start Puritan in trying to cross Genesta's bow ran into her, tore the latter's mainsail, and broke her own bowsprit, thus putting her out of the race. The Cup committee considered the matter at once and decided that Sir Richard Sutton had the right to sail over the course and count the race in his favor. But Sir Richard Sutton declined, saying that Genesta was not there to win on fouls but on her merits. The race was called off and at the next meeting Genesta was beaten. Mr. Iselin should have remembered this and as long as Defender made the race should have been generous enough to give it to Valkyrie.

ABATING THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The people of this city are to be congratulated on the fact that the smoke nuisance is at last in process of abatement. After some years of professed but not real sympathy by Democratic administrations, during which private effort was found to be uphill work, the city authorities have taken hold vigorously, and already the result is evident in clearer skies and purer atmosphere. In the two months the present Chief Inspector has had charge of the smoke inspection 180 offenders have been brought into court and seventy-four convictions obtained, with a penalty of $50 and costs in each case. A number of the suits are still pending, with every prospect the offenders will be punished unless they show by their acts that they are willing to join in the effort to abate the smoke nuisance. Better still, the people who now are notified after an efficient watch that they are violators of the ordinance are beginning to understand that the notice "means business," that no "political pull" will avail to stave off prosecution, that it will be an expensive arrangement for them if the matter goes into court, and that the first prosecution will be followed up by others unless they cease to commit the smoke nuisance.

This achieved, the authorities have gained the coöperation of a large number of citizens who previously have sympathised with the movement to suppress the nuisance but were careless about their own establishments, because they "could not see any use in troubling their heads about it when so many others were offending." They would have been willing enough to join in if assured others were doing so, and now they are only too glad to see that their individual care is not to be rendered valueless to the general result owing to carelessness on the part of thousands of others. The reports published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday are highly gratifying. In fact, they may be said to indicate the tone of the general feeling in the matter, and give practical assurance that the effort to reform will be a success. It is one already in the sense that the friends of reform now see the way clear before them, and understand they have not to fight a general unwillingness to comply with the ordinance against smoke.

It now is conceded to be possible to avoid the emission of large volumes of thick smoke, except perhaps during a few minutes in the day, with well-regulated furnaces and a due amount of care by intelligent firemen in charging them with fuel. In comparatively few cases a complete or partial reconstruction has to be insisted on, the old furnace being faulty, and in some of these the difficulty can be remedied by the selection of appropriate fuel. In the great majority of instances the commission of the smoke nuisance is found to be due to carelessness or ignorance, or both; and for these the proper person is to be held responsible in the future. As a result there is reason to believe that most of the pollution of the air above Chicago by smoke the coming winter will be from the poorer class of residences. It may take more time to institute a comprehensive reform among them.

THE ROAD TO MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT.

Some of the city officials have gone to Cincinnati to attend the convention of the National Society for Municipal Improvement. Presumptively they took along with them copies of the State civil service law and of the rules adopted by the Chicago Civil Service Commission, to be laid before the convention in order to let delegates from other cities know how alone municipal improvement can be had.

To construct a costly machine and fail to provide it with the proper motive power would be no more absurd than to get up an elaborate system of city government and fail to make provision for competent employés. But that is what the people of this country have been doing for years. When their municipal machinery failed to run smoothly they assumed that the fault was in the machine, and they tinkered that, taking power from one department and giving it to another. Chicagoans have found out that the trouble arose because the machinery was run by politics instead of merit. They have given their municipal machinery the proper motive power and it is running smoothly.

One of the county officers has been looking over the city pay-rolls to find how many of the employés are members of the regular Republican club in the Sixteenth Ward. He discovered to his horror that that organization had only three representatives—a street foreman, a teamster, and a mason. This county official, being a believer in the political patronage system, is disgusted at this showing. He thinks the club is entitled to many more offices than it received. He does not believe that men will work for a party unless they are paid with spoils.

But as long as offices are distributed in that way there can be no municipal improvement. If the nominee of a ward club is to be made a foreman or inspector simply because he is a "hustler for votes" the city will get the services of a mighty poor man, who will neglect the work he is paid to do and will keep on "hustling for votes," which is the only work he understands.

The Chicago delegates should tell the delegates from other cities that the old system of parceling out the offices between Aldermen, committeemen, and ward clubs has been abandoned here and that the good effects are already apparent. The Chicagoans should furnish the other delegates with copies of the Illinois law and the Chicago rules and tell them to go to their Legislatures for similar laws. Having done that the Chicago members might as well come home, for there will be nothing in the proceedings of the convention which will have any value for them.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans of Ohio opened the State campaign at Springfield day before yesterday with a grand meeting which was addressed by Senator Sherman and Gov. McKinley. The Democrats, who held their convention at a later day than the Republicans, will soon open the campaign on their part. For the next month and a half Ohio will be in a state of political excitement.

There is no reason why there should be any doubt about the Republicans carrying out their program, which is to elect the candidates for State offices and also to elect a Republican Legislature, which will give Senator Sherman a Republican colleague, something he has not had since he returned to the Senate from the Treasury Department. It is true that in 1892 Ohio gave only about a thousand majority for Harrison, but in 1893 it gave McKinley 81,000 and last year it gave 137,000. The hostility to Democratic free trade tariff-tinkering which affected Ohio industries and the men engaged in them so seriously has not abated yet.

The only ground for assuming that Ohio will go Democratic this fall is the fact that for the last eighteen years it has had a peculiar habit of going against the Republicans at other than Presidential elections in such a way as to keep a Democrat continually in the Senate. Thus Sherman's vote has been neutralized by that of Pendleton, Payne, or Brice. Superstitious people may think that the State cannot get out of this rut, but it is a long lane which has no turning and November will surely put an end to this absurdity of a politically divided Senatorial representation of the Republican State of Ohio.

The voters were asked by Senator Sherman to give him a Republican colleague to coöperate in the restoration of—

> The protective policy of the Republican party, to collect enough revenue to pay current expenses, to reduce the national debt, and to build up and increase the domestic manufactures and productions, not only of the workshop, but of the farm and the mine.

While Senator Sherman made no mention of reciprocity, Gov. McKinley did. Said he:

> Reciprocity, too, will not be overlooked. A policy will not be abandoned which extends and widens our foreign markets without surrendering our own markets to commodities which we can produce at home; a policy that takes the products of other countries which we do not produce on condition that they freely admit our products and manufactures into their markets on terms of mutual advantage and profit. It will quickly be restored, for the party which gave it to the country will be swift to replace and strengthen it.

It will also be the policy of the Republican party when it returns to power to maintain the soundness of the currency of the country. It had while in control of the government, said Senator Sherman, swept the system of rotten State bank paper out of existence and replaced it by a national currency. It had put in circulation and kept at par half a billion dollars in silver. With the advent of a Democratic administration the permanency of all it had accomplished had been menaced and it had been necessary to call in the assistance of a syndicate of bankers to avert financial disaster. Republican success will make a resort to such expedients unnecessary.

A decided majority of the people of Ohio are in favor of honest money, and also of a tariff which will "yield sufficient revenues to support the government and at the same time protect all home industries impartially and effectually." They have had enough of the Wilson-Gorman law, which does not yield sufficient revenue and, except in spots, does not give sufficient protection. They will elect Gen. Bushnell and the other nominees on the State ticket and also a Republican Legislature.

BOYS IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

When the present grand jury got to work at the beginning of this week it found in the jail about 400 persons whose cases had to be acted on by it. This was bad enough, for there never should be that many persons held there awaiting the impaneling of a grand jury, especially when the probabilities are that only about half of them will be indicted. It would be much cheaper for the county to have a continuous jury than to be paying 25 cents a day for the food given several hundred men. And as long as Justices of the Peace will insist on holding men over on the flimsiest evidence common justice demands that the cases of those men be examined into speedily. An innocent individual should not be kept in jail a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

Of the 400 persons whom the grand jury found in jail about forty were minors. Some of them were small boys under 13 and did not belong to the class of hardened offenders. Of these forty boys, some of whom have been in jail nearly a month, eleven have been released, the grand jury refusing to return indictments against them. In some cases there was no evidence on which a petit jury could convict. In other cases the offense did not seem to deserve a severe punishment.

Among the boys who were released was one aged 14, who stole 75 cents from a lodger in his mother's house. The boy gave the money back and confessed to the Justice that he had taken it, and the latter said he must go to jail for it. The Justice would have done much better under the circumstances to direct the boy's mother to give him an earnest flogging than to send him to the Cook County Jail. The whipping might have reformed him. Two weeks' confinement with criminals has made reformation a rather difficult task. No better plan of ruining the boy could be devised.

It is strange that Justices cannot learn to discriminate. They ought to know that when 12-year-old boys are brought before them charged with a first offense, and when the testimony against them is not conclusive, petit juries will not convict, even if grand juries indict. They ought to know that to hold over such boys to the Criminal Court amounts to locking them up in jail for one or four weeks, whence they emerge with ruined reputations, but with a vast stock of criminal information. It becomes hard for them to get honest employment, even if they want to do so. Boys are brought before the Justices from time to time who are old offenders and who are probably guilty, but the Justices ought to strain a point in other cases and not think it their duty to lock up a child who can be reformed by a sharp scolding or a good whipping.

THE DRAINAGE TRUSTEES.

The Republican convention to nominate Drainage Trustees must be held within three weeks, because the nomination papers must be filed by the 4th of next month at the latest. Therefore there is not much time left for the Republican voters of the drainage district to decide whom they will put on the official ballot. An agreement as to the men to be selected to fill these important positions should not be postponed to the last moment and to the accidental voting of a large convention.

Fortunately for the Republicans there can be no question as to two of the five men whom they have to pick out. Of the present Trustees two only are Republicans—Eckhart and Boldenweck. There should be no opposition to their renomination, especially to that of the former, who has had the laboring oar in the board since he entered it. No new man, no matter what his ability may be, can guard the interests of the taxpayers as effectively as Eckhart or Boldenweck. It will take him at least a year to become acquainted with the details of the great work which they have at their fingers' ends. It is true that the actual labor of construction of the drainage channel proper is drawing to a close. But after it is finished there will come the final settlement with contractors. The latter will put in claims for extras which a new board, ignorant of the history of the work, might be inclined to grant, but which old members, familiar with the facts, would not.

The Democrats will elect four of the nine Trustees to be voted for. They will renominate two or three of the present Democratic Trustees who have had some years of service and whose records are fairly good. If the Republicans were to nominate and elect five new men the Democratic minority with its practical experience and its thorough acquaintance with all the minutiæ of the work would dominate the board. But the Republicans will not do that. They will renominate their two old members and should also select three other men in whose capacity and integrity the public will have confidence. For while millions of money have been paid out, millions more have yet to be expended.

THE encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which opened so pleasantly and auspiciously at Louisville, has been saddened by the explosion of a caisson of the gun belonging to the Louisville Legion while it was being driven to take part in the parade. Without any warning sixty-six pounds of powder exploded. Seven men were killed and two injured. The incident recalls the caisson explosion on Grand boulevard in this city during the strike period in July, 1894, when four soldiers were killed and fifteen injured. Subsequently there was a caisson explosion at Fort Sheridan, though fortunately no one was killed and but one or two were injured, and those slightly, as the explosion was confined to a single shrapnel. The cause of the accident at Louisville is unknown, as it was in the other two cases. As the investigation in the latter cases failed to locate the cause, it is not likely the Louisville explosion will be explained. It can only be a matter of profound regret that brave men have to take their lives in their hands when they mount a caisson. It is also a matter for regret that the joyous reunion of the Grand Army should for the first time have been saddened by a serious accident.

SENATOR GRAY of Delaware has a fair reputation as a lawyer, but he is not smart enough to make the American people believe that under certain circumstances two and one make two, and not three. He says he cannot admit that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland next year would be a nomination for a third term, but only for a second one. He assumes that the third term which the people never have given a President and have a prejudice against giving him is a third consecutive term. "It cannot, in view of the lapse of four years between Cleveland's second and third nominations, be logically argued that if elected he would be serving a third term." This is a question which has been settled. When the Republican convention in 1880 refused to nominate Gen. Grant for a third term it decided that eight years in the White House was all that any man should have, no matter what his services to the country had been; and had Grant been nominated then the "third term" cry would have defeated him. Senator Gray is aware of this, but he fancies that Mr. Cleveland will be pleased to be told he is the "logical nominee" of his party and that popular sentiment would not be offended by his renomination. Doubtless Cleveland knows Gray is "giving him taffy."

IN his history of the last twenty-five years, printed in Scribner's Magazine, President Andrews of Brown University has more than once made historical mistakes. "Holland," the well-informed correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, has now notified him of another, due to misinformation. Writing of the convention of 1880 and the third term attempt, President Andrews says that the convention, being desirous to placate Senator Conkling, nominated Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. On the contrary, "Holland" says the Senator counseled Arthur not to run and was much displeased when he failed to follow his advice. This is undoubtedly a correct statement of the affair, as "Holland" says that Gen. Arthur after the convention told him "that Senator Conkling was clearly opposed to his accepting the nomination and that he himself said to the Senator that it was a very high honor, one not likely to come a second time to any man; that it was to be tendered in cordiality and that for that reason his own judgment was that he should accept it."

SOME of the Ciceronians want to abandon their town government and adopt a city one. They say that if they were citizens of the City of Cicero they would have a better and less expensive government than they have now. It is true that their present form of government has many grave defects, but a change from a town to a city would be merely a move from the frying pan to the fire. What they ought to do is to petition for annexation to Chicago and obtain thus, without an effort, a good civil-service reform government. Chicagoans will welcome them as they have welcomed other inhabitants of the township in the past. The Ciceronians can come in without fear. Their indebtedness will be taken care of. What prohibition laws they have will be respected. Their taxes will not be as heavy as they are now, but they will get more for what taxes they do pay. They should not delay any longer, but come right in and become Chicagoans in name as they have long been in fact.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TRACY says he can scarcely believe the report that the United States battleship Indiana must go to Nova Scotia to be docked, as this government has no docks large enough to receive it. He says that the construction of docks for our big battleships was begun while he was Secretary, and he does not understand why they have not been finished. It is mortifying to be obliged to send the Indiana to Nova Scotia, but if the ex-Secretary would put this and that together he would remember that the Cleveland administration is principally noted for not doing what ought to be done, and that if the late Democratic Congress could have had its own way it would not only have had no docks but no battleships either.

THE Minneapolis Tribune is heartily in favor of consolidating the Twin Cities. It merely stipulates that the name of the consolidated city shall be Minneapolis.

OUR Atlanta visitors will notice that Chicago has been warming grandly up to the occasion.

MR. BOWLER may have been actuated by a laudable ambition to be the one officer of the administration having energy enough to do something.

THE Missouri River is steadily drying up. Since 1878 its volume has fallen off 20 per cent. The Big Muddy probably is incompatible with an advanced civilization. It will die out with the Digger Indians.

IS THE Chicora so soon forgot?

WITH malice toward none, with charity for all.—Lincoln.
Save your money and buy a gun.—Debs.
John Swinton does not remember things well.

MILWAUKEE'S principal industries now are brewing and marrying.

A SHOWER of rice discharged at a newly married couple in Harlem, N. Y., a few days ago frightened a horse and caused a disastrous runaway. Another Vegetarian outrage.

IT is said mosquitoes can be barred out of a house effectually by fastening a red ribbon two inches wide across all the open doors or windows. The insects will remain outside rather than go near the red ribbon. It does not represent their principles. The mosquito is an intemperate beast, but we rather admire it for refusing to sail under false colors.

PACKERS who have been using unlimited quantities of Lake Michigan water without paying for it may have a fearful account to settle with the Niagara Falls hackmen some day.

IN spelling his surname as he does Mr. J. Keir Hardie avoids the annoyance of being mistaken for a literary fellow named Thomas Hardy who has achieved some prominence as a writer of stories.

THE race between corn and coal for the honor of being the cheaper material for fuel is interesting this year.

THE Sheridan road highwayman says he went to robbing because he was starving. All the evidence goes to show that he fought like a well-fed athlete.

IN A MINOR KEY.

What Led Up to the Fight.

Grinnen—"You would hardly believe it, but since I began taking a swimming bath at the natatorium once a day I have run my weight down from 207 pounds to 193."

Barrett—"I can easily believe it. You use soap."

Why.

Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Why should one swagger, and strut, and be loud,
Or plume himself on his delectable shape,
If his great-great-great-

ARE OUTSIDE REFORM

BOARD OF EDUCATION AND ELECTION COMMISSIONERS' EMPLOYES.

Corporation Counsel Beale Thinks They Are Not Under the Control of the New Civil Service Law and Advises the Board Not to Attempt to Supervise Them—Says the Question Can Only Be Settled by an Appeal to the Courts—Examination in Other Branches.

Unless some one wants to rush into court with a test case it is not probable anything more will be heard as to the controversy regarding the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission over the employés of the Board of Education. Corporation Counsel Beale submitted an opinion that the employés of the board as well as those of the Election Commissioners are still outside the gates of reform. The Civil Service Board did not care particularly whether it could exercise a kind of supervision over these employés, but the members of the Election Board and the Board of Education were somewhat worried. The employés of the City Clerk, City Treasurer, and Library Board are all amenable to the commission.

A week or two ago Mr. Beale, at the request of the Commissioner, took up the matter and later on had a conference with John S. Miller, D. L. Morrill, attorney for the Board of Education, R. H. Curtis, John H. Hamline, Judge Carter, and Commissioners Clark, Waller, and Hotz. He explained his position and the lawyers present practically agreed with him on every point.

Corporation Counsel Beale's Opinion.

Yesterday he submitted this opinion to the board:

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Hon. John M. Clark, President of Civil Service Commission—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. asking my opinion for the Civil Service Commission respecting the application of the local civil service law to the employés under the City Treasurer, the City Clerk, the City Attorney, the Board of Directors of the Public Library, the Board of Election Commissioners, and the Board of Education.

I have heretofore considered with some care the questions submitted by you, and I therefore feel able to express myself about them without delay.

In my judgment the law plainly covers the offices of the City Treasurer, the City Clerk, the City Attorney, and Board of Directors of the Public Library, and applies to subordinates and employés in those offices respectively, except as to specified exceptions under the eleventh section of the law. Under the provisions of that section the Treasurer, the Clerk, and the Library directors are not included in the classified service of the city subject to the jurisdiction of the commission, but the exemption does not extend to the subordinates and employés under those officers, and I am therefore of the opinion that such subordinates and employés come under the jurisdiction of the commission. The eleventh section further excepts "members of the Law Department" (which department includes the office of the City Attorney), and question therefore arises as to who are members of the Law Department within the meaning of this exception, in addition to the City Attorney himself, who is specifically exempt as an elective officer. In my opinion it was intended to exempt from the classified service all persons connected with the Law Department, whose duties call for some professional training in law, and only such. This would exclude from the operation of this law all assistants and law clerks in the Law Department engaged in work of a legal character, as distinct from general clerks, stenographers, messengers, and similar employés, whose duties would require no special legal knowledge or training. It seems a fair construction of the law to hold that these latter should be included within the classified service, and it is my opinion, and I believe it is also the opinion of the City Attorney, that they are so included.

Whether the civil service law applies to the employés of the Election Commissioners and of the Board of Education depends largely, if not wholly, upon the relations of those two bodies to the Municipal Government. Clearly the law upon its face applies only to the civil service of the City of Chicago, of which the Civil Service Commission constitutes a department. I think it is clear that the Election Commissioners are not a part of the Municipal Government of Chicago but are a distinct organization, subject to the jurisdiction of the County Court, and not governed by the civil service law. I am aware that the law discloses some indications of an intention to have it apply to the office of the Election Commissioners, but I do not think there can fairly be any serious question upon the whole law that it is not so applicable.

The relations of the Chicago Board of Education to the City of Chicago I think may fairly be said to be involved in some doubt. I know that good lawyers hold differing views upon the question. In the Town of Lake annexation case of McGurn vs. Board of Education, 133 Ill., 124, Mr. Justice Bailey, speaking for the Supreme Court of the State, said that the Board of Education "in some points of view is to be regarded as a subordinate department of the city government, and in others as an independent municipal corporation." Whether any of the employés of the Board of Education come under this law is a doubtful question which ought to be promptly passed upon by the courts and put finally at rest. I should personally be glad to take such steps agreeable to the commission as would secure a thorough presentation to the courts of all the considerations which may be urged upon either side of the question. It is not unlikely that a decision of the Supreme Court of the State could be obtained at an early date. Until a proper judicial decision is had, or at least until further advised to the contrary, I advise that the commission refrain from asserting any jurisdiction over the employés of the Board of Education. Very truly yours,

W. G. BEALE,
Corporation Counsel.

Examining Board Meets.

The Examining Board had a conference with the Commissioners yesterday afternoon. The board is composed of: President, W. K. Ackerman; Secretary, Rollin A. Keyes; Henry T. Carr, Secretary of the Health Department; Capt. A. F. Campbell of the Police Department; John A. Moody, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of the Library Board; and Assistant Marshal Charles S. Petrie, Secretary of the Fire Department. The examiners talked their duties over with the Commissioners and each expressed his ideas as to the examination. The first examination for clerical appointments will be held Sept. 21 at the Manual Training School at Michigan avenue and Fourteenth street. The board in a general way will look after the examination of laborers Monday. There will be no educational test and the examination will be conducted by three foremen from the Department of Public Works. Dr. Hawley, of the Health Department, will also examine the applicants for the Police Department as to their physical qualifications. This examination will be at Battery D.

Attorney William E. Mason submitted to Corporation Counsel Beale yesterday a copy of the bill he will file as an application for an injunction to restrain the Civil Service Commissioners from making operative the 45-years of age limit. The filing of the bill has been delayed until Mr. Beale can look over the ground and make whatever selections he saw necessary, so that when a demurrer is filed all of the points can be answered. Concerning Mr. Mason's call Mr. Beale said:

"I have formed no conclusions in the matter and my talk with Mr. Mason had very little to do with the legality of the issue. I am to look it over and if I find there are any special positions to be taken by the Civil Service Commissioners why I can set them up in an answer to the bill or file a direct demurrer. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the commission is right in the matter of the age limit as acting under the civil service law. To my mind the only question involved is whether or not the 45-year age limit is a reasonable limit, as I think there is no doubt as to its being a legal limit."

MEETING OF THE DRAINAGE BOARD.

Heidenreich & Co.'s Laborers Will Be Paid —Report of the Treasurer.

At the meeting of the Drainage Board held yesterday afternoon Clerk Thomas F. Judge was directed to withhold the sum of $6,134 from Charles E. Schlytern, assignee for Heidenreich & Co. when settling the claims of the latter. This will be used to pay the laborers employed on Sections L and M, to whom that amount is due.

The report of Melville E. Stone, the Treasurer for the district, showed receipts for the month of August aggregating $202,902.85 and disbursements to the amount of $962.-30.90. The balances on hand at the date of the last report was $1,805,407.92, and that reported for Aug. 31 $1,346,106.78.

Attorney Dawson reported that the appeal in the case of the Sanitary District against Carl Moll and John A. Lomax in the Will County Circuit Court has been abandoned, and that an agreement with Lomax for his interest in the remainder of the lands in Sag Pond had also been reached. This leaves undetermined in Du Page County only about twenty-one acres of land.

President Wenter, Commissioner Kelly, Attorney George E. Dawson, Chief Engineer Benson, and Assistant Engineer Johnson were appointed to represent the Drainage Board at the deep waterway convention to be held in Cleveland Sept. 24, 25, and 26. The recommendation of the Joint Committee on Engineering and Finance that the President and Clerk be directed to execute an agreement to be entered into between the Sanitary District and McArthur Bros., whereby the latter is to receive $3.50 per yard for the building of retaining walls on Sections 2 and 4, was concurred in.

Vouchers aggregating $209,881.21, of which $293,815.91 was for construction, were ordered paid.

WILL RETURN HAYES & SONS' CHECK.

Controller Wetherell Notified That He Cannot Legally Hold the Money.

Controller Wetherell, if he follows Corporation Counsel Beale's advice, will return the certified check of Hayes & Son of Cleveland and Boston that accompanied the bid they made a couple of weeks ago for $500,000 of city tax warrants.

Several days ago Mr. Wetherell asked Corporation Counsel Beale's opinion as to whether he had a right to keep the money in the event of the failure of Hayes & Son to take the warrants. The position assumed by the Controller was that the objection offered by the firm was not a valid one. The correspondence of the firm, according to the opinion of Mr. Beale, showed conclusively that that concern was laboring under the impression that the warrants were city warrants when it made its bid, and consequently Mr. Beale advised Controller Wetherell that if he retained the money Hayes & Son could go into court and collect it.

According to local bankers it makes little difference whether the check is returned or not, as it is drawn on Hayes & Son's bank and would probably be thrown out when presented for payment.

Few City Officials in the City.

City officials were scarce at the City Hall yesterday. Mayor Swift is at the seashore. Commissioner Kent, City Engineer Jackson, Commissioner of Health Kerr, Fire Marshal Swenie, and Superintendent of Sewers Claussen compose the party that left Tuesday evening to attend the annual convention of the National Society for Municipal Improvement, in session at Cincinnati. Controller Wetherell is spending a few days with his family at Lake Geneva, his summer home.

DISTINGUISHED BY HIS BAD HORSES.

How a Thief's Crime Became a Service in Texas.

New York Sun: "It's a well-known fact in Texas," remarked a gentleman from that State at the Hoffman House, "that 'Buck' Kilgore, ex-Congressman, now Judge, used to own the worst horse in his county, and he never owned but one at a time, simply because two horses of such quality couldn't be found in the entire State. 'As an illustration of the case let me tell you a story."

There being no objection the gentleman proceeded.

"It seems," he said, "that a fellow had been caught with a horse in the county adjoining Judge Kilgore's county which he could not satisfactorily account for. The more he tried to explain matters the deeper into the hole he went, until the captors concluded the best way to settle the difficulty was to hang the man and await developments. A very few minutes after this determination the funeral cortege approached the nearest tree, with the man on the stolen horse to make it more impressive. The arrangements for the final scene were completed and the leader was about to hit the horse with his whip to drive him from beneath the culprit, who was attached to the limb of the tree by a rope, when a couple of men rode by and stopped to see the performance. They knew the leader of the party and he invited them to take a hand.

"'Why,' exclaimed one of them, 'that's "Buck" Kilgore's horse. Where did you come across it?'

"'That's the hoss the thief stole,' replied the leader, 'and we thought we'd let him have his last ride on it.' And he began to look the animal over. 'Are you sure it's Buck's?' he asked after his investigation.

"'Of course. Would anybody else have that kind of a hoss?'

"'Well,' admitted the leader, 'I reckon you're right, since I come to look at it. You see, we was thinking more about the moral side of the case than at the hoss.'

"Then he turned to his followers.

"'Boys,' he said, 'this hoss is Buck Kilgore's. You all know what we think of a man in Texas that will steal a hoss, and you all know what we think of the kind of hosses that Buck Kilgore owns. Now, in the name of justice, I ask you if we ought to hang this man?'

"'No, siree, Bob!' yelled the crowd.

"'What ought we to do with him? I say we ought to take up a collection and give the feller money enough and time enough to ride the hoss clean out of the State. All in favor of that motion say "Aye!"' and the motion passed with vociferous unanimity."

G. A. R. IN DIXIE.

The crowds of visitors excel anything since "Chicago day" at the Fair. But all comers can rest assured that there is always room for one more in old Kentucky's metropolis.—Louisville Post.

It is impossible to enumerate the great and lasting good resulting from these gatherings of citizens from many States and the widespread effects for the betterment of good citizenship caused by these assemblies.—Nashville American.

We hope that sectional prejudice will be less and union of thought and feeling greater; that this reunion of the blue and gray may be followed by a better understanding and more friendly relations between the gray and black.—Detroit Journal.

"Your Confederate button will entitle you to recognition and a place around our campfires" runs the invitation from the Union to the Confederate veterans at Louisville. So times, manners, and men change, while the great truths and principles remain forever the same.—Kansas City Star.

Is it a wild prophecy that before the Grand Army joins the "bivouac of the dead" it will have marched with flying colors to the music of the Union into the Virginia city with the warm welcome and overflowing hospitality which greeted its arrival in the city of Henry Watterson?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Men with such an admiration for bravery that it almost led them to disregard declarations of war may be depended upon to do each other justice in times of peace. It is a contest in good will and affection between veterans everywhere and at all times as well as now in Louisville.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A fine, open-hearted, unlimited welcome greeted the members of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville yesterday, and all through this week the heartfelt Southern city will be owned by them. There is no doubt about the cordiality or the kindness, and it is a lesson in patriotism to read about the good times they are having.—Baltimore American.

The reunion at Louisville marks a new day in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. For the first time the veterans of the war have met south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is a peaceful invasion of Dixie, with the invaders welcomed with outstretched hands to open doors. But a few years more and it is fair to believe that the brave veterans who are left will be found in line in the streets of Richmond, applauded to the echo by enthusiastic residents who have forgotten or forgiven the past.—Cincinnati Tribune.

POLITICAL PICKINGS.

Dave Martin is to "step out" of the Republican National committee. David does this in order to avoid a kick-out.—Washington Post.

The logical Democratic candidate for 1896 is the man who can carry his own State. That's why he is so hard to find.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is easily within the range of possibilities that Secretary Olney will yet be the biggest obstacle in the path of the third term movement.—New York Morning Advertiser.

Gov. Altgeld has expressed the opinion that "Horizontal Bill" Morrison would be a strong Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket. After this Mr. Morrison may as well hang his harp on the willows.—Los Angeles Times.

The President of one of the national banks of New York, which holds a large amount of gold, says his institution will willingly furnish its share of the gold necessary to keep the gold reserve in the National Treasury above the $100,000,000 limit. The national banks of the metropolis have generally been conducted on a patriotic basis.—Boston Transcript.

As the Republicans will control the next Congress, all further responsibility for the gold reserve will fall upon them. They will have a short and easy way out, if they are bold enough to employ it—that of issuing more bonds. But the system of executing forced loans upon its own people is one that this government cannot pursue very far without a general protest. The proper way to straighten things out is to boom business and keep the revenues increasing. This is being done, and ere long the country will find the government's income and expenses on a level and the building up of a surplus well begun.—Boston Globe.

DIGS UP MORE PIPES.

FOREMAN MARTIN UNEARTHS ANOTHER BUNCH IN JUSTINE STREET.

They Will Be Traced Today—Two Run Directly Towards Swift & Co.'s Butterine Factory and Another Toward Their Slaughter House—Water Pressure in the Vicinity of the Stock-Yards Much Better Since the Investigation Began—Tips Given to the Investigators.

While nothing positive was discovered in the search for illicit water pipes at the Stock-Yards yesterday, discoveries made late in the day led Assistant Supt. Porter to hope some startling finds may be made today. Late yesterday afternoon the laborers unearthed a tangle of pipes in Justine street which completely bewildered Foreman Billy Martin. Two pipes ran directly towards Swift & Co.'s butterine factory and another towards a slaughtering house owned by the same firm. No attempt was made to trace these pipes last night, but the task will be undertaken today.

Residents in Ashland avenue and the streets lying to the west of the Stock-Yards yesterday asserted that the water pressure in their dwellings has grown stronger since the hunt for illicit pipes was commenced. In this district water on the upper floors of houses has hitherto been a luxury. During the last two weeks, and in particular during the last few days, there has been a sufficient pressure in the mains to force at least a small stream of water above the first floors. In a number of instances residents in the vicinity have furnished Assistant Superintendent Porter with tips as to the location of unlawful water pipes.

Justine street is paved with heavy planks and covered by several railroad tracks. Consequently the work of tracing the water main was slow and difficult. After several holes had been dug without anything being discovered Assistant Foreman Gahan divided his gang of twenty workmen into two bodies and set one at work excavating in Exchange avenue. Nothing was found there during the day, but late in the afternoon the men at work in Justine street found a network of pipes directly in front of the butterine factory engine house. A big excavation was made and the pipes unearthed for several feet in different directions.

In addition to the six-inch main another of the same size was found. This was apparently made of wrought iron, and Gahan decided it was part of the private fire plug circuit of the Stock-Yards. These two pipes were crossed by two others, one of which connected with the fire circuit pipe. On one side they ran directly toward the butterine factory, and on the other toward the slaughtering house.

Mr. Porter made several experiments in turning on and off the valves in the hope of getting some idea what these pipes supplied with water. Nothing was ascertained, and he postponed further examination until today.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT IT.

Mr. Bach Repeats His Assertion That Physicians Rightfully Kill Incurables.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 8.—[Editor New York Sun.]—Your editorial article of today entitled, "What Do the Doctors Say?" is, unwittingly, no doubt, very misleading. I am sure you would not consciously do any one an injustice, and therefore I beg of you to publish these lines as a reply to your article. Unfortunately for me, you have not quoted all I stated before the Medico-Legal Congress concerning what I deem the moral right of physicians to end life in order to thereby terminate the torture of an absolutely known incurable, fatal, and agonizing disease or physical condition. It is, as you well know, unfair to separate a sentence from its context, and then base criticism upon the isolated sentence alone.

I do not retract anything said by me at the congress. I certainly did there state, and here repeat, that in my opinion a physician has the moral right to end human or brute life by administering drugs, under the circumstances above set forth, and that I know that physicians do so end life.

You designate a physician so acting as a criminal, and under the law as it exists on the statute book you are correct; but to my mind such act is criminal merely because the language of the statute so declares it to be. I consider a physician only humane who relieves one of a positively ascertained fatal and torturing physical malady or condition by administering drugs that will end life painlessly.

I have not made any cruel charge against the medical profession. My assertions on this subject are predicated rather upon my belief in the humanitarian propensities of the majority of the members of that profession. Anæsthetics are professedly employed to relieve pain, and few physicians, I admit, will, under existing law, confess to having administered them for any other purpose, even when the desired effect of death ensues. I cannot appreciate the necessity for any defense of the integrity of the medical profession on account of what I have said. I stand second to no one in admiration and respect for said profession, but I am not the victim of any such perverted idea as twists laudation for humane conduct into a charge of cruelty.

I presume you would approve of the killing of a fatally disabled animal and that you would not contend that man should be treated less humane than a dumb brute. Have you never heard of surgeons on the field of battle ending the suffering of a hopelessly mangled yet living human being by giving him drugs, avowedly perhaps to deaden his pain, really to end his life? Are you not aware that frequently physicians destroy human monstrosities at their birth?

If it be said that to generally recognize the correctness of my opinion above expressed would be dangerous to the community, if it be said that man under no supposable circumstances should end God's given life, I answer that we can trust the integrity and ability of the medical profession to act with caution and care and only as a necessity, dependent upon the limitations of medicine and surgery as sciences to save human lives or relieve it of mortal agony. It is stupid to say from a scientific standpoint that while there is life there is always hope of saving it from extinction; physicians of any intelligence know that such is not the case.

The aim of advanced thinkers is to make death, even when judicially decreed, as painless as possible; the tendency of the age is to prevent physical suffering. Why, then, do you object to the exercise of the same humane methods without sanction of statute law, when death is certain and necessarily attended by excruciating pain, and particularly when it is the wish of the victim that the deadly drug should be administered to him?

The taking of human life is sanctioned by law on several grounds, many of which are not, in my opinion, as great warrant therefor as the will of an individual who knows that his death is inevitable within a few days or hours, but only after continuous, irremediable bodily torture.

We do not always find the quintessence of morality in our criminal laws; nor should we look to prohibitive statutes alone for a comprehensive standard of moral ethics?

ALBERT BACH.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—The boom in lake carrying charges, which ten days ago was no larger than a man's hand, is now assuming large dimensions. Since Sept. 1 the iron ore rate from the head of Lake Superior has jumped from $1 to $1.25, and from Escanaba from 65 to 80 cents. Coal rates from Buffalo to Chicago have gone from 50 to 65 cents per ton, with indications of another advance today. This rapid advance in lake rates is without precedent during the present decade. Many marine men are predicting a further advance fully equal to that which has taken place since Sept. 1 by the end of the month. They state that the boom in lake rates has not yet caught up with the boom in the iron trade, and that the two will end the season of navigation together.

A comparative statement of iron ore rates from the head of Lake Superior—which is a fair index of the general state of the carrying trade—for the last eight years may be of interest. Sept. 11 of the following years rates were:

Year.	Amt. per ton.	Year.	Amt. per ton.
1888	$1.65	1892	$1.00
1889	1.40	1893	.90
1890	1.60	1894	.65
1891	1.25	1895	1.25

In 1888 the Escanaba rate Sept. 11 was 50 cents, in 1894 it was 45 cents, and yesterday it was 90 cents.

Comparisons of the present year with seasons prior to 1890 are on some accounts misleading as to the state of lake business on account of the increased size of vessels.

CHICAGO.—Escanaba iron ore is so much more attractive than Chicago grain at present rates that few boats were on the market. The demand, however, was not large, and was supplied by the line boats. Charters: To Buffalo—Mary Boyce, Lindsay, oats, at 1½c; Kilderhouse, pig iron billets, $1.05, free in and out. To Kingston—Montcalm, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Duluth ore rate was established at $1.25 today, and the Escanaba rate was advanced 5 cents. A number of boats were placed at $1.25 to load during the next few weeks, but several were chartered for spot loads at the advanced rate. Boats were also placed for spot loads at $1.20. Offerings of Escanaba tonnage are light. Although tonnage was placed at 75 cents, a number of charters were made late in the day at 80 cents. Marquette shippers are only loading contract boats. The coal freight situation is unchanged. Although all charters reported at Buffalo for the head of Lake Superior are at 80 cents, owners here claim to be getting 85. The Nicholas was placed at that rate. Charters: Ore—Alva, Raney, Gilchrist, P. Minch, Duluth to Ohio ports, $1.25; W. Chisholm, Whitney, Wayne, Duluth to Ohio ports, $1.20; Samoa, Northwest, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 80 cents; Morley, Ewen, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 75 cents. Pig iron—Senator, Elk Rapids to Erie, $1 free. Wheat—Elfinmere, Celtic, Duluth to Chicago, 3¼ cents. Coal—London, Hesper, P. Minch, Ohio ports to Duluth, 40 cents; Spinner, M. W. Page, Cleveland to Gladstone, 45 cents; Godfrey, Cleveland to Escanaba, 45 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Another advance in the Lake Michigan coal rate is now expected, as enough boats to fill the demand of coal shippers cannot be secured at present rates. Charters: Genoa, Duluth, 80 cents; N. Mills, Goshawk, Green Bay, 60 cents. The City of the Straits takes stone to Cleveland at 30 cents.

Around the Lakes.

AHNAPEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—The schooner John Raber was released from the reef this afternoon at 5 o'clock by the tug A. J. Wright, after lightering most of the deckload, part of which was put on a scow and the rest thrown overboard and floated ashore. The schooner was only slightly damaged and was towed to Kewaunee after being released.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 11.—The ownership of the car ferries Ann Arbor Nos. 1 and 2 today finally passed from the Craig Shipbuilding company to the Ann Arbor railroad. The two boats were built largely on credit, and the failure of the railroad company in 1893 prevented their being paid for. Although they were operated by the receiver they have been owned by the shipbuilders.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 11.—The mining companies at Ishpeming and Negaunee are shipping ore very steadily. Barely 10,000 tons were forwarded last week, however, and not over 15,000 tons will go from Marquette and Escanaba this week. This output can be increased if more shovel operators are secured, so that a double shift may be worked. There are now 730,000 tons of ore in stock at Ishpeming and only eight weeks more to ship it in.

Vessel Movements.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Arrived—Seguin and consort.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Coal—S. V. Watson, Milwaukee.

TWO HARBORS, Minn. — Cleared — Maruba, Cleveland.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Success, Williams, Bierman.

MENOMINEE, Mich. — Cleared — St. Joseph, Jenness, Oneonta, Buffalo.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Saveland, Milwaukee; Houghton, Buffalo; Alverson, Duluth.

WASHBURN, Wis.—Arrived—Benton, Bissell, Madagascar, Nell, Parana, Stephenson.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich.—Arrived—Rhoda Stewart and consort, Salina and consorts, Rumsels, Knapp.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Cherokee, Chippewa, Choctaw. Cleared—Continental, Holland, Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—London, Leighton, Fitzpatrick. Cleared—Light—Andaste, D. Rhodes, Duluth; Maryland, Escanaba.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Sachem and consort. Sailed—Fletcher and consort, Tonawanda; Doud, Buffalo; Alaska, Cleveland.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Nahant, Craig, Alta, Alcona, Sparta, Anderson, Cambria, Saxon, Lake Erie ports; Merrimac, Flower, Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Ionia, King, Young, Rawson.—Webb, Inter-Ocean, Winslow, Wetmore, Brunette. Departed—Flint, Escanaba.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Cuba, Toledo; Mongaugon, coal, Milwaukee; Gov. Smith, Down—Bannockburn and consorts, Armenia and consorts.

MANISTEE, Mich. — Arrived — Lucky, Sands, Newland, Waukesha, Dayspring, Simpson. Sailed—Narragansett, South Chicago; Oak Leaf, Sandusky.

SOUTH CHICAGO. — Arrived — Lackawanna, Harvey Brown, Howland, McVittie, Fred Kelley. Cleared—Massachusetts, Escanaba; Merida, Ashland; Fitzgerald, Buffalo.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Servia, Moravia, James King. Cleared—Ore—Specular, Magnetic, Yuma, Two Parkers, Lake Erie ports. Lumber—Pomeroy, Chicago; Hottsford, Tonawanda.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Menominee, Clara, 3 a. m.; Ferrett and consorts, 11; Parker, 1 p. m.; Olga, 3; Neff, 5. Up—Lora, Stephenson and consorts, 5:40 a. m.; Hinton, 3:30 p. m.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Fontana, Pratt, Colonial. Cleared—Coal—Pease, Planet, Marquette; Baldwin, Detour; Presley, Escanaba; Kalfyuga, Milwaukee; Siberia, Wade, Fort William; Leo Owen, Child, Duluth.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Desmond, Pope, R. Mills, Hill, Alva, Uganda, Genoa, Italia, Andrews, Pabst. Cleared—Coal—Parnell, Chicago; Ecan, Pabst, Milwaukee; Mahoning, Ward, Superior; Hammond, Toledo. Light—Pillsbury, Gladstone; R. Mills, Chicago; Pope, Superior; Naples, Republic, Duluth.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Sacramento, Minch, noon; Weed, 2 p. m.; Josephine, 6; Mystic Star, Tower, Yukon, Scott, Lotus, 9. Up—Tuscarora, 9 last night; Grover, St. Paul, 11; Lotus, midnight; Germania, 11; Gilchrist, Spokane, 5 a. m.; Starke, Porter, 8; Pahlow, 9; Curry, Norseman and consorts, 1:30; Mather, Matos, 10; Mc-Williams, Masaba, Carpenter, North Star, 1 p. m.; Mitchell, Harper, Helena, 2; Macy, Green, 5; Thew, 6.

Up—Drake, 6; Pioneer, 6:30; Oades and consorts, 6:40; Japan, 7; Peck and consorts, 7:30; Green and barges, 8; Thomas Wilson and consorts, 9:30. Down—Dyer, 6; Bartlett and consorts, 6:10. Wind south, light.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Plankinton, 2:30 a. m.; Hudson, 4:30; Sipy and consort, 5:30; Manchester, 7:10; Toltec and consort, Richmond, 11:50; Reynolds, 12:30 p. m.; Venice, 2:40; Prince, 4:30. Up—James, 7:40 a. m.; Cambria, Saxon, 9; Mosher, 10; Avercorn and consort, 10:30; Pickands and consort, 12:30 p. m.; America, 1:40; Maritana, 2; Schoolcraft and consort, 3:15; Tuscarora, Ishpeming, 4:40. At anchor—Ishpeming.

Down—Tioga, 5:40; Selwyn Eddy, 6:50; Commodore, 8:10. Up—Lycoming, 9:30. Wind southwest, fresh, raining.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Gogebic, Reynolds, Whitney, Wayne, J. C. Lockwood, Bielman, Grecian, Corsica, Iron King, Iron Queen, Parks Foster, Trevor and whalebacks, Charles Eddy, Hall and consorts, Nicholas, Olympia, Santa Maria and consorts, Iron Age, Iron City, Tacoma, Nyanza. Departed—Grain—Nicaragua, Grenada, Chicago; Penobscot, Buffalo. Ore—Hoyt and whalebacks, Fryer, Brazil, Elphicke, Kirby, Glidden, Sage, Wilhelm, Nirvana, Lake Erie. Coal—Wave, Nicol, Avon, Montana, Buffalo. Light—S. O. 76.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Choctaw, 5 a. m.; Wallula and whaleback, 8; Orr, Pasadena, 9; Iron Duke, Iron State, 10; Australasia, Tasmania, 11; Argo, Bloom, Interlaken, 12:30 p. m.; Palmer, Hackett, schooner Brown, 1:30; Manola, La Salle, 3; Hurlbut, Clint, 3:30; Monarch, 4. Down—Campbell, 11:30 last night; Maritana, 1 a. m.; Washburn, 1:30; Kalkaska, Corona, Alberta, 3:30; Ningara, Melbourne, Delaware, 5:30; Devereux, 6:30; Griffin, 7; Fountain City, Murray, Naiad, 8:30; Wawatam, Gratwick, 10:30; Doty, Jeanette, noon; Fayette, 2:30 p. m. J. S. Ketcham, Montgomery 4:30; Joliet, 6.

Up—Fedora, 7:30; Gilbert, 8:30. Down—Joliet, 6:30; Pontiac, 7; Tampa, 8.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Wilson and consorts, 12:15 p. m.; Rhodes, 12:40; Louisiana, 1:20; Scranton, Waverly, Henry Richards, Wells, 2:15; Sauber, Birchhead and barges, 4; George Gould, 4:15. Down—Missoula, 9:40 last night; Wyoming, 10:10; Vega, 10:30; Hope and consort, 11; Iroquois, 11:20; Emory Owen and consorts, 12:15 a. m.; W. B. Hall and barges, 12:30; Swain, Locke, 3:40; Forest City and consort, 4:20; Hiawatha, Sheldon, Foster, 5; German, 7:40; Seneca, 8; Panther, Massaoit, 9; Roman, Northern King, 10:30; Castalia, 11; Berlin, 12:20 p. m.; Yale, 3; V. H. Ketchum and consorts, 4:15; Minch, Langell and consorts, 5:30. Cleared—Ganges.

Up—Buffalo, 7:30. Down—Weed, 6:30; Quito, Stafford and consorts, 7:30.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—M. F. Butters, Menominee; G. W. Naughtin, W. Wing, M. Marshall, G. C. Markham, Manistee; A. Soper, Marinette; Minnehaha, N. Hammond, White Lake; C. Campbell, Ludington; J. W. Westcott, Ontonagon. Coal—Clyde, G. B. Owen, J. Duncan, Buffalo. Sundries—Harlem, Owego, Chicago, Susquehanna, Juniata, Buffalo. Salt—P. and P. M. No. 2, Manistee.

Cleared—Grain—Montegalie, Kingston; F. Mercur, Buffalo. Light—Mystic, Pierport; I. Lawson, Stafford, M. C. Neff, Menominee; Pewaukee, Annie Laura, Manistique; C. Campbell, A. J. Dewey, Manistique; W. Vail, Baltic, Samoa, Northwest, G. B. Owen, Progress, Buffalo; G. W. Naghtin, Emerald, E. Buckley, Manistee; Zenith City, Duluth; Westover, Sault Ste. Marie; Ada Medora, Alabaster; P. and P. M. No. 2, Milwaukee; H. E. Peruse, Empire.

Injury Affects His Mind.

Harry Hunter of No. 234 South Halsted street was severely injured Tuesday night, being run down by a cable car at Van Buren and Dearborn streets. When taken to the County Hospital the physicians stated he was not seriously injured and he was allowed to go. Soon after leaving the hospital he developed a large swelling on the head and his mind became affected. He is supposed to be wandering about the streets in a half-demented condition.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

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INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The committee appointed at the meeting of insurance managers to take up the question of the Minnesota standard policy met yesterday in the office of George M. Fisher, manager of the Palatine. R. J. Smith, Chairman, presided, and there were present G. M. Fisher, Eugene Harbeck, J. J. McDonald, R. J. O. Hunter, and Eugene Cary of Chicago, and C. H. Bigelow of St. Paul. Two hours were given up to a discussion of the policy and its manifest errors. A communication was received from Van Dyke & Van Dyke of Milwaukee, giving their views as to the legal aspect of the matter. This will not be given out by the members of the committee. After a full discussion of the matter it was decided to send circulars to the managers of companies writing in that State in which they will be advised to use their own best judgment in preparing policy forms.

In a communication from the Insurance Commissioner of the State companies were advised to prepare the policy forms following the words in which palpable errors were made with the word which it is evident was intended should be used. The Commissioner's opinion is backed by that of the Attorney-General of the State, and there is no probability of prosecutions following such actions on the part of the companies. Under the law of the State as passed a company is liable to a fine for failure to comply strictly with the law, and that means the use of the standard policy as passed. Some of the companies are having the policies printed as specified in the law, and the typographical blunders appearing will be corrected with a pen. Even the words which shall appear in each line are specified in the law, and it will be difficult to put the correct words in bracket form if the lines are to be followed exactly.

The committee will send some of its members to St. Paul probably the last of this week to confer with the Insurance Commissioner and the Attorney-General in relation to the riders which may be attached to policies written in Minnesota. Under the new law many of the riders and clauses which have been used heretofore are now prohibited. In Michigan, where similar action was taken by the Legislature, the Insurance Commissioner has called a number of underwriters into consultation to determine what riders might be attached to policies written in the future. In two hours' time the conference decided upon clauses which met with the approval of all interested. As it is approved by the Commissioner there is no one to object to the provisions of these clauses. It is hoped by the insurance men that the Commissioner of Minnesota will take similar action and thus do away with future misunderstanding and differences of opinion. Gen. Smith will probably not attend the meeting in St. Paul, but two or three members will go up. Mr. Bigelow, whose home is in St. Paul, will attend the conference. The committee must take what action it intends taking without delay, as the new law goes into effect Oct. 1.

***

According to the standard tables the fire losses in the United States for the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 6 amounted to $69,854,300, or an average of $290,930 for each business day. Taking this as an average the fire waste for the year will amount to $102,396,735. This is a continuance of the good record of the year which promises to be much less destructive in fire loss than that of 1894. The losses in the territory embraced in the departments of companies having headquarters in Chicago have been uniformly light during the last two or three months and managers are hoping for better reports at the end of this year than the ones which were sent in a year ago.

***

Complaints continue to be made regarding the action of some of the members of the local board. It is charged some of the agents are paying brokers 10 and 20 per cent commission on business brought into their offices instead of the 7½ and 15 per cent authorized under the rules of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. The quarterly meeting of the local board will be held early in next month and already there is talk of an increase in the commissions to brokers and solicitors. Under the change in rules made by the Union at its last meeting in Niagara Falls the local boards of the large cities are given authority to make such rules as they may see fit in this regard. Some of the agents who have lost business, as they claim, by the bad faith of fellow-members are complaining of the action of these agents and are calling for an investigation by the Investigating committee of the board.

***

Boston, Mass., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Figures have been compiled which show with certainty that for the first six months of 1895 insurance has been done at a good profit in Boston. This prosperity is all the more conspicuous when compared with the figures of the corresponding period for previous years.

For instance, the percentage of insurance paid to premiums for the first six months of 1895 was 30.83; 1894, 58.02; 1893, 226.90; 1892, 30.37; 1891, 63.50. It will be seen that the expense of per cent we have a profit of 50.53 per cent on the business of the first six months of 1895; 1.98 for the corresponding period of 1804; a loss of 176.90 for 1893; a profit of 29.63 for 1892, and of 16.90 for 1891.

This is a profit of $475,000 for the first half of this year, as compared with a profit of $32,400 for the first six months of last year, a loss of over $3,000,000 for 1893, a profit of $400,000 for 1892, and of $200,000 for 1891. These periods aggregated, however, show a loss of over $1,700,000 for the companies, so it will need several good years to make up for 1893.

Findings in the Superior Court amounting to at least $9,000 in favor of the plaintiff in the several actions brought by the Boston Brick Manufacturing company against the Phœnix, Pennsylvania, and Granite State Insurance companies of North America and the Royal and Orient Insurance companies were today upheld by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

These actions were brought upon six policies of insurance issued by these companies upon a brick plant at Columbia Falls, Me., which was destroyed by fire Nov. 2, 1892, while the watchman was away. As the terms of the policy stipulated that the insured should maintain "a constant watch" the companies claimed that, as the absence of the watchman directly caused the fire there was a breach of the conditions of the policies by the plaintiff, and it could not recover.

The full court, however, decides that the insured did not make the promise of keeping a constant watch as a warranty, and those words are governed by the words applicable to the representations made by the insured, and do not constitute a condition precedent to the plaintiff's right to recover.

The duty imposed upon the plaintiff was to use reasonable care and to take all reasonable means to see that a constant watch was kept. This it did by making a rule to that effect and providing a watch. The loss was caused by the negligence of a servant of the plaintiff, and this is a risk covered by the policies.

The Boston Commandery had an insurance of $25,000 on its property in the Masonic Building, and which was gutted by fire Saturday, and the loss has been adjusted at 12 per cent, which is much less than was anticipated. St. Andrews Royal Arch Chapter had $2,000 insurance in the Atlas, and the loss is settled for $250.

***

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special.]—Mayor Strong gave a hearing to underwriters of this city who have presented a petition to the Sinking Fund Commission urging a larger water supply for the City of Greater New York.

John H. Washburn, Vice-President of the Home Fire and President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, started the speaking and was followed by other prominent insurance men. The question was mainly one for the consideration of the Sinking Fund Commission, which will look into the matter and report. Marshall Driggs, President of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance company, was at his desk today after an absence of several days, and intimated that the company would not withdraw from the New York Tariff Association.

Insurance Notes.

A. W. Neale of Thomas Neale & Co., local agents of Cleveland, O., is in the city.

The Hartford Fire Insurance company has appointed B. T. Hough of Des Moines State agent for Iowa.

The American Surety company has opened a Southern branch at New Orleans, which will be managed by a local board.

Reports from the South are to the effect that the Mutual Fire is offering to cut the rates of the Southeastern Tariff Association from 10 to 20 per cent.

The premiums on fire business in Nashville, Tenn., for the first six months of the present year are $25,000 in excess of those of the first half of last year.

R. S. Critchell returned yesterday morning from New York and Philadelphia, where he went after the Union meeting. Cassatt Starks of the firm of R. S. Critchell & Co. is expected back from Europe this morning, and John Critchell will leave today for a short vacation.

Mrs. Ballington Booth and the New Woman.

Mrs. Ballington Booth has during the last week been denouncing the "new woman" and her clothes in vigorous language and without any waste of words. In the latter particular Mrs. Booth differs from many of the other women who have been discussing woman since the adjective "new" as applied to her meant bloomers and sometimes the cigarets to which Mrs. Booth referred. Mrs. Booth is herself an advanced woman, and besides that she is good to look upon. In a remarkably short time after her first appearance in this country she won her way from army meetings in the slums to the parlors of wealthy women who wanted to make a "fad" of her. She had little desire, apparently, and less time to be a "fad," and most of her work in this country has been in the slums. She is an orator of great sympathy and eloquence, and she talks to the point. Mrs. Booth was the guest at a dinner of the Twilight club about a year ago. The other men and women present were in evening dress. Mrs. Booth wore her Salvation Army gown. The discussion of the evening turned on the alums, and the number of people in this city who were out of work. Several members of the club talked, and not very closely to the point. The other people present began to think about going home. Mrs. Booth was called upon. As she got interested in her subject she talked as she does at the army meetings, gracefully and with enough confidence to illustrate her points. All discussions were limited as to time, but the hearers would not permit Mrs. Booth to stop. They called for more and she talked for nearly half an hour. Then every one present wanted to go up and shake hands with her, and most of them did. There are few more forcible speakers in New York than Mrs. Booth.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Government Receipts and Expenditures.

Marryille, Mo., Sept. 9.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Will you kindly publish a statement of the total receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years ending in June, 1894 and 1895, showing deficiency for each year in the Federal Treasury, omitting proceeds of sale of bonds therein, but giving proceeds of such sale separately. The object I have is the relation of deficiency to proceeds of bond sales in amount.

E. A. VINSONHALER.

[The total receipts of the government from the several sources of revenue were:

Fiscal year 1894	$297,722,019.25
Fiscal year 1895	313,310,166.26

Total receipts for two years..$611,032,185.51
Expenditures for 1894 ..... $367,525,279.83
Expenditures for 1895 ..... 356,135,215.55

Total expenditures for two years $723,650,495.38
Deficiency for two years $112,618,309.87

The receipts from the three bond issues were:
First of calendar year 1894 ..... $ 58,660,918
Second of calendar year 1894 58,538,500
Issue of February, 1895 62,315,435

Total receipts from bonds $179,514,853

According to this statement there was realized from the sale of the three sets of bonds $66,896,543 more than the income deficiency for the two fiscal years.]

Suggestion to Hardie.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to suggest to Mr. Keir Hardie when he next addresses the workingmen of Chicago to give them particulars of his rise and fall as a leader of men? It seems to be as follows:

"If you want to make an impression, imitate me. Instead of smoking American cigars in the streets, avenues, and parks take my tip and smoke a clay pipe (smoking only Glasgow mixture, imported). Dress yourselves as gayly as possible, not forgetting to convince your friends other people's property is partly yours; and, lastly, for heaven's sake don't put on a nice white collar to adorn your neck, but get a colored silk handkerchief instead (Manchester cotton). Then you are complete. By so doing it will give your laundry maids a little more leisure and less money to spend. When I first wooed the electors of West Ham I found this style so successful that they forthwith sent me to represent them in Parliament. O! what a sensation I created. All the members were in fits; ha, ha, said they, here hangs the sequel. After cooling their excited brains they thought before swallowing this tomfoolery garb I had better go and see my constituents. I did so, and would you believe it, they actually fired me out of the place. Here I am, fretting along with the Independent Labor party, because the intelligent workingman has found us wanting. Men of Chicago, I've come all this way just to show you the old clothes. You have heard my past record, judge for yourselves, and for John Burns' sake get me a stand, so that I can be on exhibition at the world-renowned show which opens here tomorrow."

A YORKSHIREMAN.

It Trains Medical Missionaries.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Aug. 29 there appeared a short article entitled "Thinks There Are Enough Colleges," in which "Woodlawn" inquires in what important particular the teachings of the I. M. M. Institute of Chicago, at No. 2221 Wabash avenue, differs from that furnished in other medical colleges. The difference is simply this: The Medical Mission Institute is the only college that trains medical missionaries. No other colleges make any pretentions in this direction. If medical missionaries are the great need of the times, why not have an institute to encourage and create such missionaries? The purpose of the I. M. M. Institute is education of medical missionaries, conducting of medical missions, and supervision of medical missionaries in home and foreign fields.

Will some one please point out another school with a similar purpose? The primary object of the institute is to advance the kingdom of Christ. Is this the purpose of colleges?

The institute is not a medical college. It is a Medical Mission Institution. Public sentiment is strongly in favor of medical missions. All Christian bodies welcome the advent of the new project. The medical missionary in institute is as strong in many particulars as any faculty in Chicago. All who know will testify. The highly respectable clergymen who are sponsors for the institute know well the needs for and merits of this institution.

Finally, the advantages to students of such an institution are as follows: It is a saving of money to the student, which is a great item to the average young man, as children are so many would be prohibited from taking a course.

Therefore, very little provision has been made for medical missionaries. Theological institutions offer endless opportunities. Not every one, however, wishes to become a theologue. It saves time to the student, as it combines the medical, religious, and missionary study, and affords opportunity for its combined practice in the missions. Reader, is the missionary combine at the work in the field? Who would say aught against an institution which conducts four mission dispensaries in Chicago and which hopes to establish a general hospital? Who would not support an institution which has for its sole object the extension of Christ's command: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature"?

X.

Not Enthusiastic Over California.

San José, Cal., Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I send you today two marked copies of the San José Mercury. Your recent statement in relation to this State's boycott on the productions of other States is denied in one and verified in the other. Every honest man in this State that will state his convictions must acknowledge that the majority of the people here are anything for money. Everything is exaggerated, especially the fruit yield, which, according to published statements, is fully double the actual production. Fires are started, lands are hard, and money very scarce, mortgages being closed every day. This is a fine place to spend money, but a very hard place to make an honest living. I would not advise any one to move to this State expecting to better their condition. The real estate men say that they make as much money on the crop of "Eastern suckers" as they do on all other business in their hands.

If a man believes anything that is told him here he certainly will be deceived. Hundreds of pieces of land here have been left with a known owner, for the reason that after purchasing and working the same for one year it dawned on the owner that to meet his obligations from the productions of his land was an impossibility, and to sell to a Californian is out of the question unless it be at about one-tenth of their regular selling price, so the deluded Easterner leaves disgusted and wiser, but his hard earnings are gone.

X. X.

Colusa, Cal., Sept. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]

We of California hope you will not publish articles calculated to mislead the public in regard to our society, for we are friendly towards all the East and South and will be pleased to have them come our way. You would not let your contracts out to people of other States when you had unemployed at home, would you? You would not send abroad for supplies for your State institutions if Illinois could furnish them, would you? This, and this alone, is all that is in it: "Home industries must be encouraged and home people employed." What California has not done this. Citizens of other States fill nearly all her important places and reap many of her advantages. Teachers particularly and editors, too, have come here and done well.

S. M. GREEN.

Street Railway Impositions.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In company with a lady and two little girls I boarded the first car of a train of two electric cars on North Clark street at Montrose boulevard for Lincoln Park. Both cars were full, all seats taken, and we stood on the rear platform of the first car. We paid our fare, and after running about a block the front seat of the rear car became vacant, some four or five persons leaving to get off. I then asked conductor of both cars who stood on the platforms of the two cars the privilege of stepping over and taking the vacant seats with my party, but was informed that I would have to pay over again if I did so; that was the order of the company to conductors. I then asked that it seemed a queer rule to compel passengers to stand while there were vacant seats on the train, and conductor No. 101 told me if I did not want to stand I should have to wait for a car with vacant seats for my party, and that he could not let me change on account of the "spotters." We stood up until we reached the transfer point at the office and car barns, and I went into the office and asked for the Superintendent and stated the case. The Superintendent said the conductors had obeyed orders. I asked why such an order had been given, and the Superintendent said on account of the "spotters"; that the conductor's register of passengers carried on the car might not agree with the count of passengers on the car on arrival at the barn, and if a "spotter" saw any difference the conductor would be reported. There was no pretense that the street car company would not collect all the fare that belonged to them, but only that it might interfere with the "spotter" in his shotting, and consequently the "spotter" might not be able to show this conductor was a thief. We have no sympathy to waste on street car conductors in the peculiar positions in which they are placed. Many of them seem to take their cue in their treatment of passengers from the brute force policy of the management, but we think the North Chicago Street company is clearly without lawful authority in instructing conductors not to allow passengers who are standing on account of no vacant seats to take seats that may become vacant on adjoining cars. Has the City Council the authority to compel the North Chicago Street railway company to revoke this order, or will it be necessary to have the Legislature of the State of Illinois compel it to vestibule its trains and allow passengers to find seats that are vacant, the same as in steam railway trains? SUBSCRIBER OF THE TRIBUNE.

Ten Thousand Rats Drowned.

A strange sight was seen in London at the great fire in the grain warehouses near Blackfriars Bridge. As the buildings, which were on the water's edge, were burning, a black mass was seen in the river floating from the Surrey to the Middlesex side. It was composed of thousands of rats, cut off from escape on the land side. About ten thousand of them succeeded in crossing the river, but were then unable to get up the smooth side of the Thames embankment and were carried down stream and drowned.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1895:

Eggleston-av., bet 71st and 72d-sts., w f, 16 2-3x110½, Sept. 10 (J. M. Oakes et al. to J. Pinger) ..... $ 5,500

Simms-av., n e cor Chestnut-st., s f, 52x125, July 15 (S. A. Tolman to M. Yegen) 1,475

Lincoln-av., 104 n w of Byron-st., n f, 25 thro. to Byron-st., Aug. 26 (C. J. Ford to C. Heck) 2,200

Page-st., 50 s of 46th, w f, 46½x124 7-10, and o. l., Sept. 4 (J. J. Schlesinger to R. J. Schlesinger) 1,800

Carmen-av., 264 e of Ravenswood, n f, 25x124½, June 22 (S. J. Newbanks to W. V. Zander) 3,000

75th-st., n e cor Coles-av., s f, 50x110, Aug. 27 (G. H. Cruickshanks to M. L. Weightman) 5,000

73d-st., 288 e of Ada, s f, 75x124 76-100, Sept. 3 (F. C. Rude to F. J. Kelly) 1,000

W. 60th-st., 175 e of Union-av., s f, 25x132, Sept. 10 (People's R. & L. A. to H. A. Rosbach) 2,000

Laflin-st., 174 s of 52d, e f, 25x125, Aug. 29 (J. Hrabik to J. Polirka) 2,800

50th-st., 200 e of Paulina, s f, 25x132, Sept. 9 (E. Galvin to E. Mills) 1,500

Paulina-st., 108 s of 45th, e f, 24x123, Sept. 7 (Ellen Kelly to A. Hoffman) 2,550

State-st., 75 n of 23d, e f, 25x125, Sept. 10, (J. Cossmann et al. to M. Cossmann) 15,000

W. 12th-pl., 24 e of Johnston, s f, 24x100, Sept. 10 (Same to V. Cossmann) 15,000

Johnston-st., 144 n of W. 13th-pl., w f, 24x100, Sept. 10 (J. Cossmann to F. Spohr et al.) 2,500

Ewing-st., 190 e of Halsted, s f, 25x119, Sept. 10 (Same to A. Heing) 7,500

Dearborn-av., 91 n of Superior-st., w f, 25x115, Sept. 10 (J. Cossmann to W. J. Sugg)

Central Park-av., 300 n of Harrison-st., w f, 26x170 and o. p., Sept. 9 (W. M. Heins to O. J. Buck) 2,562

Spaulding-av., 200 n of Courland-st., w f, 25x177, Aug. 15 (J. F. Ott to J. Ott) 2,800

N. 43d-av., 150 n of Belle Plaine, w f, 50x153, Aug. 21 (M. A. H. Swait to A. O. Wallis) 3,800

Hamilton-av., 150 n of School-st., w f, 25x124, Sept. 10 (C. Gall to C. Rosenberger)

Rice-st., 90 n of 45th-av., n f, 111x183, June 29, 1890 (E. T. Noonan to P. K. Howard) 1,200

Rice-st., 250 e of St. Louis-av., n f, 25x107, Sept. 10 (M. in C. to A. Peterson) 1,205

Fulton-st., 66 e of Sawyer-av., s f, 25x124½, Sept. 11 ([same to Winthrop B. Lasso) 1,443

Cottage Grove-av., 100 s of 93d-st., e f, 25x126, Sept. 10 [A. S. Terrill to C. F. Reiking] 2,524

Francisco-av., 37 n of Walnut-st., w f, 24x205, Sept. 11 [M. Nerger to E. C. Waller]. 2,256

Marshfield-av., 168 n of Indiana-st., w f, 24x125, Sept. 11 [M. Kelly et al. to F. J. Brosnan] 4,000

Gurley-st., 110 e of Morgan, n f, 20x75, Aug. 15 (G. Stoltenberg [same to Winthrop B. Lasso) 3,400

W. 19th-st., 120 w of Paulina, n f, 24x126, Sept. 11 [F. Kojan to H. Benze] 6,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

H. Fosdal, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 968 N. Halsted-st. $10,000

A. Behrens, 4-story and basement brick store and flats, 340 N. Halsted-st. 10,500

D. S. Jaffray, 2-story and basement brick flats and barn, 751 Albany-av. 8,000

N. Nefsenfeld, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 229 S. California-av. 14,000

Patrick Powers, 2-story frame flats, 3817 Lowe-av. 2,000

Robert Naikelson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1066 N. Kedzie-av. 6,000

G. W. Shannon, 3-story and basement brick dwelling, 4130-4132 Grand-blvd. 31,500

McCormick Harvester Machinery company, 5-story and basement brick warehouse, Leavitt-st. 100,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 11.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

The Twenty-Third Ward Young Republican club, located in the Thirty-second Precinct of Chicago, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Max Rothschild, Hipp, John Dietz, and others.

The Monitor Republican club of the Fifth Ward, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Andrew Edstrom, Erich A. Peterson, Alfred Morris.

The Jerseyville Republican company, at Jerseyville; capital stock, $3,000; general printing; incorporators, J. W. Becker, E. J. Griggs, Charles Field, Albert Gilman, A. Spedecker, Charles E. Richard, Joseph S. Ralott.

The Columbian Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; general printing; incorporators, W. A. Tope, W. H. Edwards, H. W. Dowding.

The Storage Machinery company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture machinery appliances; incorporators, G. A. Loury, W. V. Llewellin, and Charles A. Keeler.

The St. Charles Mercantile company, at St. Charles; capital stock, $4,000; general mercantile business; incorporators, R. F. Angel, E. J. Baker, and R. A. Blackman.

The Excelsior Brewing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; general brewing; incorporators, William G. Apfel, Arthur Josette, and Geo. Landgraf.

The Reeder Piano and Organ company, at Peoria, certified to a decrease in capital stock from $50,000 to $12,000, and a change of name to the Peoria Piano and Organ company.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 IN PROFITable established business of manufacturing preserves, honey, syrups, and grocers' supplies. Address K 926, Tribune office.

ACTIVE PARTNER; $25 INTEREST IN ESTABlished business; don't answer unless you have $1,500 cash and are ready to invest. Address K 942, Tribune office.

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PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, IN ESTABlished prosperous business. Address K 796, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., S. W. COR. DEARborn and Randolph-sts., regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

MRS. DR. B. SCHWARZ, 1007 MASONIC TEMPLE, treats all female diseases successfully; consultation free; board and rooms, with nursing, at my residence.

211 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, ROOM 20—MRS. Dr. Brown treats home and troublesome; no cure no pay; separate rooms and board; consultation free; hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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AGENTS WANTED — FOR "THE NOVELS, travels, essays, and poems of Robert Louis Stevenson," Thistle Edition; 16 volumes; just ready; choice territory and liberal terms to competent agents. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 743, 745 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS FOR OUR NEW History of U. S., by Benjamin Andrews; sold in connection with Scribner's Magazine. B. 720, 334 Dearborn.

AT LAST—ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE. $1.50; sample $1; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalog agents goods 2c. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

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A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—GREATEST BUSIness clairvoyant and best medium in the city; MRS. M. FOSTER; 40 years' experience; tells everything; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; 25c and 50c; first flat; 50 cents to $1; cents, $2; satisfaction guaranteed or tested by the nobility of Europe; correspondence by mail; send lock of hair, age, and date of birth; she succeeds where all others fail.

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Cor. Cleveland ..... C. E. KREZMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland ..... A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut ..... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple ..... J. MAYER.
Cor. Division ..... J. BREWER.
Cor. Goethe ..... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue. HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center ..... J. BREWER.
Cor. Webster ..... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted ..... BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend ..... A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario ..... J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak ..... R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division ..... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie ..... DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ..... R. G. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland ..... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nics.)

STATE STREET—
Cor. Division ..... C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ..... HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton ..... W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood. H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden ..... F. R. LEONARD.
622 ..... MAX SCHULZ.
622 ..... G. M. BOALCH.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center ..... HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 ..... A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL. ..... H. J. FENNE.
AUSTIN, ILL. ..... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL. ..... J. R. OAKES.
Cor. Main-av. ..... JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL. ..... E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—
Cor. Park-av. Sta. . LOOMIS & NOEL.
ENGLEWOOD—
62d and Wentworth DR. W. MINAKER.
63d and Stewart ... OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
65th & Wentworth. H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart .. E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD ..... HUGO STREDT.
WINNETKA, ILL. .... GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$4 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR GOLD SKELEton accolades lost Tuesday. Return to DR. JOHN E. HARPER, Room 1101 Masonic Temple, per M. M. F.

LOST—STICK PIN (SMALL DIAMOND SET IN dragon's head), between Oakland Club and 38th-st. Rhodes-st., or on Oakwood-blvd.; reward. F. G. LAIRD, 92 Dearborn-st.

LOST—BETWEEN CLARK AND STATE, ON Goethe-st., a small black watch with monogram in gold letters, J. M. V. Finder will please return to 210 Goethe and receive suitable reward.

LOST—PUG DOG, MALE, NEAR ROMAN-AV. Tuesday; liberal reward offered; no questions asked. Return to C. F. BRASLAU, 901 Walnut-st.

LOST—A WHITE ANGORA CAT IN NEIGHBORhood of Rush-st. and Oakwood-blvd. Finder will be rewarded on returning to No. 1 Tower-place.

LOST—ON 43D-ST. BETWEEN LANGLEY AND Grand-blvd., belt with silver buckle. Return to 4206 Langley-av. Reward.

LOST—LADY'S SOLITAIRE DIAMOND PIN ATtached to baby's stocking; highly valued as keepsake; large reward. Address K 926, Tribune office.

LOST—SILVER AND

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

57 3RD-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, pleasantly located; good board; reasonable.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD. REFerences.

1309-1310-1312 MICHIGAN-AV. — FIRST-CLASS rooms with board; reasonable rates.

2604 LAKE-AV., OP. I. C. STATION—LARGE, handsome room; also one smaller room.

2472 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED alcove and side rooms with board; corner.

TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY for superior accommodations can find large, handsome rooms with private family living in Kenwood; all conveniences; best of table. Address K 904, Tribune office.

4321 Ellis-av.

J. INKSTER, 6546

OND WORK. 2407 room.

96 Indiana-av.

CHRISTIAN GIRL for English, Irish, ently arrived. Adildinger.

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FOR GENERAL good wages. 82 and 35th.

D GIRL FOR GEN- nces. 4129 Drexel-

SWEDE GIRL FOR . 2425 Wabash-av.

GIRL, GENERAL 3123 Vernon-av.

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GENERAL HOUSE- erence.

ON TABLE IN RES- for Clark and Jack-

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E YOUR SPEED BY ctation and 5 hours' ial beginners' class Monday, Wednesday, st.

MINS'TON; EXPER- born. Room 206.

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'HAIR DRESSING. basin-av.

'S OFFICE TO st., Room 152.

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ED, CAN HAVE light work; two in-

FOR $10 WEEK. J. Room 57.

D LADY TEACHER well educated; pre- Address or call, ay.

UMENTS.

HELP.

South Side.

WE ISSUE WEEKLY FROM OUR OFFICE A COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE LIST, GIVING PRICES, WHICH CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, OR WILL BE MAILED.

SOUTH SIDE FLATS.

"The Renfrew," the most beautifully located flat building in Chicago, facing Washington Park, Fifty-second-st., and Cottage Grove-av.; newly decorated throughout; splendid cafe now open. A few flats vacant; from 5 to 7 rooms each, reduced to $20 per month upward; including free electric light in every room; steam heat, passenger elevator service all nights, freight elevator, telephone and water, gas ranges. Handsome reception-room and a smoking-room for gentlemen. Cottage Grove-av. cars pass the door, and elevated station within five blocks; a delightful seven minutes' walk across the park. Agent at building daily.

Elegant apartments in the new building, on Michigan-av. and 36th-court, all sizes from four to ten rooms. These apartments are about ready for occupancy and will be the finest in the city; polished mahogany and oak woodwork, tiled bath-rooms, free telephones in each apartment, steam heat, gas ranges for cooking, and every modern convenience. Plans may be seen at our office, or agent at building daily.

6022 Michigan-av., 1st flat in 2-story brick building, 7 rooms and bath, $20; with barn, $26.

1216 Michigan-av., 2d floor flat, 7 rooms and bath, $20. Keys in 1st flat.

1323 and 1325 Michigan-av., "The Fairfax," new, modern, elegantly finished 6-room flats; walking distance; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric and gas fixtures, gas ranges, hardwood floors, mantels, etc.; only three left, $30 to $60.

Michigan-av., s. w. cor. 42d-st., within two blocks of the Illinois Central station of the elevated road, two blocks of the State-st. cable, and one block to Lake Shore drive; trains; a few 5 and 6 room apartments, ranging in price from $25 to $35, including steam heat and all modern conveniences.

Indiana-av., s. w. cor. 26th-st.; Indiana-av. cars pass the door; the elevated station is only two blocks distant; one 6-room apartment in this excellent building $35 per month. Janitor in rear of building.

"The Fleur de Lis," 3606 Wabash-av., new 4-story stone and brick building; elegantly finished with marble mosaic, and hardwoods; every room outside; only two 4-room flats left; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, hangings; one left with gas logs, bathroom with tile floor; $25 to $32.50.

3536 S. Halsted-st., new 2-story brick building, 2d flat front; $20.

"The De Soto," 3663 and 3665 Wabash-av., 7-room flats; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor services; all outside rooms; $32.50 and $35; two flats left; near elevated cable.

"The Tudor," Ellis-av. and 43d-st., two blocks to Illinois Central or cable cars; handsome fireproof building; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, artesian well, hardwood floors, beautiful grounds; 6 and 7 room flats, $45 to $50; the finest flat building on the South Side. See janitor.

"The Arlington," s. e. cor. Grand-blvd. and 41st; three blocks to "L" station at Indiana-av., or one block to boulevard trains on Lake Shore road; 4 and 5 room flats: $27.50 to $35; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, telephone. See janitor, Flat 17.

"The Waukesha," 64th and Wentworth-av., only two blocks to Illinois Central express trains or elevated road or electric cars; 6 and 7 room flats, newly decorated; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; $25 upward; see janitor at building.

"The Glencoe," 544 Michigan-av., overlooking the lake; 6-room flat; $50; steam heat, passenger elevator, gas-range, etc. See janitor on premises.

"The Hiawatha," 6427 and 6429 Grace-av., two blocks to Illinois Central express trains, elevated road, or electric cars; 8-room flats, with bath, hot water, gas range, hardwood floors; $30 to $35.

430 to 440 Thirty-fifth-st., one block from State-st. cable and elevated road, 5-room flats, with gas and bath; $15 to $20; hardwood mantels; keys in store 438.

3636 Michigan-av., 3d and 4th flats, 13 rooms and bath, $100; brown stone front, facing Lake-Front Park; steam heat; newly decorated; modern conveniences. Keys at our office.

Vernon-av., s. w. cor. Twenty-ninth-st., the best flats on South Side for $15 to $20; 6 and 7 rooms, with gas and baths and janitor service; $3 rent a month. Best in city for prices asked. Sole agent on premises.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BLDG., 4405 AND 4407 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments: steam heat, hot water, janitor service, etc.; private balconies overlooking the lake. Apply to agent on premises, or to J. R. GEARY, 1214 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

6022 Michigan-av., 1st flat in 2-story brick building, 7 rooms and bath, $20; with barn, $26.

1216 Michigan-av., 2d floor flat, 7 rooms and bath, $20. Keys in 1st flat.

1323 and 1325 Michigan-av., "The Fairfax," new, modern, elegantly finished 6-room flats; walking distance; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric and gas fixtures, gas ranges, hardwood floors, mantels, etc.; only three left, $30 to $60.

Michigan-av., s. w. cor. 42d-st., within two blocks of the Illinois Central station of the elevated road, two blocks of the State-st. cable, and one block to Lake Shore blvd.

JANE ADDAMS IS ILL.

HULL HOUSE'S POPULAR FOUNDER SUCCUMBS TO HARD WORK.

For Two Weeks More She Must Rest and Then It Is Promised She May Take Up Her Duties Where She Left Them Off—Dunning Investigation, Hull House, and Inspection of Alleys Cause Her to Take an Enforced Spell of Idleness—Her Condition Is Not Serious.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House is ill. As the result of continued work on the Dunning Investigation committee, since Monday evening she has been confined to her room. She is not threatened with typhoid-fever, as was first supposed, but is completely exhausted from overwork. She was greatly improved yesterday afternoon and it is thought she will be able to resume her duties within two weeks.

For the last month Miss Addams has devoted many hours each day to affairs at Dunning. She has not only served as Secretary of the Board of Investigation, but has worked on two important subcommittees. The province of one was to make a thorough

MISS JANE ADDAMS OF HULL HOUSE.

investigation of the physical condition of the women inmates at Dunning, which procedure required hours of personal examination of these unfortunate women, as well as an investigation of the sanitary condition of their particular wards. The purpose of the other committee was to look after the education of children in the poorhouse. In addition to all this Miss Addams has performed the usual round of duties at Hull House, as well as fulfilled the duties of the office of Garbage Inspector for that ward.

Holds a High Position.

These facts are peculiarly significant, in view of the unique and exalted position which this woman holds in Chicago, and, indeed, throughout the country.

"There is no other woman like Miss Addams," is an expression so frequently heard in a comprehensive tone of voice. The name of this woman stands as the synonym of the best type of womanhood, and her work and worth are universally appreciated. It is further interesting in this connection to know that the members of the Chicago Woman's club often refer to the chief resident of Hull House as "Saint Jane."

Miss Addams is essentially a humanitarian. To distinguish her from this class and tell wherein she is unique is somewhat of a problem. And yet she is unique. One may call her a sociologist, and another will say she is a scientific philanthropist. Whatever the particular name to the noble purpose, as so admirably shown in the life of Hull House social settlement, is to live among common, struggling people as neighbors—working with them as well as for them, giving them sympathy, refinement, and enjoyment. In short, this idea is put into the everyday life of these less fortunate people and serve them in every possible way that will tend toward the elevation of their ideals. It is the essence of the best humanitarianism.

In appearance Miss Addams is attractive. There is an almost indescribable personal magnetism that always conciliates interest. Of medium height and slight build, her face fairly beams with the intensity of her noble purposes. Her eyes are blue and the brown hair, always arranged in a simple style, shows a broad, intellectual forehead. The features are delicate and bear the stamp of a sweet sympathy. Chiefest of all her charms, however, is the quiet dignity and utter unostentation of manner. Miss Addams is the personification of simplicity, whether speaking on the public platform before a vast concourse of people or moving from room to room at Hull House in the daily performance of countless duties.

Her Great Ability.

In the execution of such philanthropic work the great executive ability required is apt to be overlooked. One commendable virtue which Miss Addams possesses to a remarkable degree has been designated as "exalted common sense." She never poses. In no sense is she a faddist. In short she is perfectly genuine.

On the other hand, Miss Addams is intensely practical. This power, backed by unusual mental force, has enabled her to accomplish so much in seven years for the poor people who live in proximity to Hull House.

In keeping with her ideas of brotherhood Miss Addams openly espoused the cause of The Pullman boycotters whose name was proposed last winter for admission to the Woman's club. What Miss Addams said in substance was this:

The great fault of women today is the lines they are drawing about themselves. They need the broadening influence of touch with the suffering of all social barriers would develop. The greater number of different people who are brought together in sympathetic relation the more valuable would the association prove for both sides.

The great work of Hull House is the result of the gradual development of a great purpose in the mind of Miss Addams. She alone is the soul and guiding spirit of this social settlement. Born and bred at Cedarville, Ill., she was graduated from the college at Rockford fifteen years ago. Subsequently two trips abroad were made, when an investigation of the well-known social settlement in London, Toynbee Hall, proved an added inspiration to the plan she was already nurturing. Seven years ago Miss Addams settled in Chicago and a year later started Hull House in a simple way. Today the old homestead, which is the central figure of the settlement of many buildings, speaks for itself to any visitor who may investigate the many clubs, study classes, library, labor bureau, coffee-house and kitchen, gymnasium, free kindergarten and nursery, sewing school, and innumerable interesting features which make Hull House far-famed.

Sketch of Hull House.

Hull House is now incorporated, but the settlement is wholly under the management of Miss Addams. It is popularly believed that she is a wealthy woman who has given liberally to the support of the settlement. This is true only in part, for Miss Addams is not rich, though she does give, in addition to her time, most of her income to the needs of the institution.

Characteristic of Miss Addams is the speech which she made a week ago Saturday night at the banquet given Keir Hardie by the Labor Congress. Speaking of "The Worker's Womanhood," she said:

In the dim beginning of the history of the race the man hunted and fought his enemies and subdued the beasts, and was the woman of the tribe who built the huts, cured the game, and wove the mats—who first exhibited the creative and executive faculty—she is the original worker in the world. A recent writer has said that the ten great original trades all belonged to women, but that she has gradually given them up one by one to men as these trades have grown larger, and demanded organizing and speculative ability. In other words, she has held her own in the race development, and by the time the factory system was introduced, toward the end of the eighteenth century, almost all the manufacturing in textile fabrics, household goods, and food materials had slipped from her hands.

It is sometimes a good thing for women to review their economic situation from the historic standpoint, to remember that not more than even 200 years ago woman had complete control of all the baking and brewing and all spinning and weaving which now figure so largely in manufacture and commerce. Had we retained them and adapted ourselves step by step to the changing conditions of their manufacture there would be no doubt of our economic and industrial position. But somewhere along the line there came an intellectual and moral stick in woman's development. She was convinced that a woman's duty extended only to her own family and that the world outside had no claim upon her; that if she knitted stockings for her own child it was nothing to her that her neighbor's child was barefoot. She has not been trained to organize. This lack of power to organize, to forget her own and family's needs in the needs of the whole, is crippling the industrial advancement of woman. Life is dreary and barren to the individual who lives to himself. We are nothing of ourselves, yet within organized life it is given us to summon each other to achievement and to that sense of corporate progress which we all regard as the highest gift of civilization. Life is too complicated; it has carried us too far along closely bound together for any one of us to stand alone. Isolation is a blunder and results in apathy in all departments of our social and intellectual life, but isolation in industrial affairs is suicidal and must result in extermination.

In spite of the general entrance of women into industry during the last fifty years is is doubtful if we perform even now our share of the industrial burden which we formerly took naturally and without question. With this new opening we dare hope that women may develop the power for organized labor; that she will not fail because of a selfish and narrow view of life.

Her Public Recognition.

Miss Addams is rapidly being recognized as a power in the sociological world. Constantly in demand to speak before gatherings of this character her addresses are widely quoted throughout the country. Recently she took prominent part in the Pan-American Congress at Toronto, Ont., and scarcely a week passes that she does not speak or have an invitation to speak at some notable gathering either in Chicago or some large city. She was to have spoken at Denver Saturday had not her present illness interfered.

From Hull House there recently came a book unique in literature known as "Hull House Maps and Other Papers." As a study of contemporaneous sociology this publication cannot be overestimated. The papers are by Hull House residents, one being by Miss Addams. It is called "The Settlement as a Factor in the Labor Movement," and gives some of the so-called philosophy of Hull House. In part it says:

If in all departments of social, political, and commercial life isolation is a blunder and results in dreariness and apathy, then in industrial affairs isolation is a social crime, for it there tends to extermination.

If the settlement, then, is convinced that in industrial affairs lack of organization tends to the helplessness of the isolated worker and is a menace to the entire community, it is bound to pledge itself to industrial organization, and to look about it for the lines upon which to work. At this point the settlement enters into what is more technically known as the labor movement.

If the design of the settlement is not so much the initiation of new measures, but fraternal cooperation with all good which is found in its neighborhood, then the most obvious line of action will be organization through the trades unions, a movement already well established. Is it too much to hope that as the better organized and older trades unions are fast recognizing a solidarity of labor and acting upon the liberal notion of brotherhood they will later perceive the larger solidarity which includes labor and capital, and act upon the notion of universal kinship?

The new departure of the labor movement, as Mazzini said in another cause long ago, that we have torn the great and beautiful ensign of democracy. Each party has snatched a rag of it, and parades it as proudly as if it were the whole flag, repudiating and not deigning to look at the others. The settlement, then, first urges the organization of working people, in order that as much leisure and orderly life as possible may be secured to them in which to carry out its higher ideal of living; in the second place, it should make a constant effort to bring to bear upon the labor movement a consciousness of its historic development; and lastly, it accentuates the ultimate ethical aims of the movement.

These expressions of Miss Addams are only inadequate side lights on an unusually noble character. To fully appreciate the power of her personality one must come in contact with her self-sacrificing purposes.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN AT ALTON.

Annual Convention of the Union of the Eighteenth District.

Alton, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Eighteenth Illinois District assembled this morning in the First Methodist Church. The following is the program of the day:

Devotional exercises, Mrs. I. J. Fulton, Marion; words of welcome on behalf of the local W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. Demuth, Alton; "The Churches," the Rev. S. L. Thomas, Alton; response to local union, Mrs. A. V. Stough, Collinsville; response to "The Churches," Mrs. S. L. Evans, Greenville; report of St. Clair County by President Mrs. E. E. Little, Belleville; "What Is the Thing Most Needed in the W. C. T. U.?" Mrs. I. J. Fulton, Marion; reports of loyal temperance legions by superintendent Mrs. M. F. Paschill, followed with a school of methods by Miss Wintringer, State Superintendent; noontide prayer. Devotional exercises, Mrs. E. B. Clarke, Sesser. "One Standard for Both Sexes," Mrs. M. A. Geeres. Reports of Superintendents—Evangelistic, Mrs. I. J. Fulton, Marion; narcotics, Mrs. A. G. McCard, Troy; preparatory work, Mrs. Maria Coulton, Highland; young women's work, Miss Lucy Dresser, Collinsville; Sunday-school work, Mrs. E. E. Little, Belleville; scientific temperance instructions, Miss Sarah Hudson, Alton; franchise, Mrs. V. M. Maltby, Edwardsville; "What Will Be the Ballot for Woman?" Mrs. S. B. Harkins, Upper Alton; "Our Silent Missionary," Mrs. A. Wildberman, Belleville; reports of Superintendents continued—"Heredity and Hygiene," Mrs. S. L. White, Sullivan; "Systematic Giving," Mrs. C. J. Porter, Vandalia.

The church was thronged, and at the lecture tonight by Mrs. Mary Clement Leaville of polyglot petition fame numbers were unable to obtain admission.

Minnesota Suffragists in Session.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The State convention of Woman Suffragists today elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson of Red Wing (reelected); Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. C. F. Luts, Wood Lake; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Hobard, Redwing; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hannah Kelsten, Wyloff; Treasurer, Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Minneapolis; Executive committee, Mesdames A. L. Whitcomb, St. Naul; Dr. Martha Ripley, Minneapolis; M. A. Hudson, Pine Island; Annie W. Buell, St. Anthony Park; Crockett, Winona. Gov. Clough addressed the convention. It was resolved that organization be the special work of the association for the new year. Adjourned sine die.

Of Interest to Women.

The Woman's Department of THE TRIBUNE would like the new calendars of the women's clubs of Chicago.

The Every Wednesday club will inaugurate the season Oct. 2, with "A Forecast of the Year's Work," by Mrs. G. H. Jones.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson of Hull House will speak this afternoon before the Mothers' club of the Northwestern University Settlement on "The Mother's Power."

The annual convention of the First District W. C. T. U. will be inaugurated today at the First Methodist Church, Englewood. The Fourth District W. C. T. U. will meet today at the Oak Park Methodist Church and tomorrow at the Endeavor Presbyterian Church, Lake View.

"Human Leopards" Hanged.

Three scientific black gentlemen of Sierra Leone, one of them a Sunday-school teacher, were hanged recently by the British authorities for cannibalism. They belonged to a "Human Leopard Society," the members of which hid in the bush in the neighborhood of villages, clad in leopard skins, and killed the villagers who came in their way; these the society subsequently ate. In their defense they explained that the murders were committed in order to obtain certain parts of the body, the hand, leg, and heart, with which to make medicine called "Ju-ju." They were taken from Freetown to the Imperi country, the scene of their crimes, where in a public street a scaffold was set up, on which they were allowed to hang for forty-eight hours, the sea fowls being left in place as a warning to other "leopards."

ONCE RULED ILLINOIS

PORTRAITS OF KINGS WHO LONG AGO GOVERNED THIS STATE.

Paintings of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. of France by Edgar S. Cameron of Chicago, Intended for the Post of Honor Over the Grand Mantel in the Big Hallway of the New Historical Society Building — Copied from Pictures Owned by the French Government.

When the new home of the Chicago Historical Society is dedicated in November handsome portraits of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. will occupy the posts of honor over the grand mantel in the big hallway of the building which is to be used as a picture gallery. These portraits, which are copied from famous paintings now owned by the French Government, are the work of Edgar S. Cameron of Chicago, and are fine specimens of the artist's skill. They were shipped from Mr. Cameron's studio at Seinest Marue, France, a few weeks ago, and are now at the office of E. G. Mason on Washington street, this city, having safely withstood a rough sea voyage and the prying curiosity of the custom-house officials.

Considerable space in the society's picture gallery will be given up to an illustration of the early history of the Northwest by means of portraits, and chief among these will be the pictures of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., under whose rule Illinois was at one time a part of the Kingdom of France, and a pretty big part of it at that.

Artist Cameron, who has been for some time in France, was instructed by Mr. Mason and other officers of the Historical Society to make pictures of these old-time Kings from the best portraits he could find, which had been made while these monarchs were still rulers of Illinois. For his copy of Louis XIV., or the "Grand Monarch," Mr. Cameron selected the government picture now in the Louvre, from the brush of the famous master Rigaud. This is one of the most celebrated pictures in France and few French artists are content until they have made a faithful copy of it. One notable reproduction is on view in the handsome gallery at Versailles, and the same picture is now being reproduced in tapestry at Gobelin. In his copy Mr. Cameron has studiously adhered to the bold, free style, and vivid coloring of Rigaud, and the effect is most artistic and pleasing. The face is strong and lifelike, and the heavy black hair, which was a characteristic feature of Louis XIV., is given with great care of detail. Especial pains have also been taken to bring into prominence the collar of the Order of St. Esprit, or the Holy Ghost, which the "Grand Monarch" always wore on state occasions.

The portrait of Louis XV. is a copy from a painting by Maurice Quentin de la Tour, who was famous in his time as a pastellist. In

LOUIS XIV.

this picture Louis is clad in semi-armor and wears the order of the Golden Fleece. As in the picture of Louis XIV. the colors are bright and boldly laid on. Both portraits, although copied from full-length pictures, are head and bust paintings only, the idea being to make the heads large enough to insure an accurate likeness rather than to crowd the canvas.

"Illinois has a romantic history," said Mr. Mason yesterday as he unpacked the paintings for the inspection of a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. "When Joliet discovered this part of the New World and took possession of it in the name of France, in 1673, Louis XIV. was King. Afterward it was reorganized and became part of Canada. Subsequently it was joined to Louisiana, and latter again became attached to Canada. We wanted a portrait of Louis XIV. as he looked in 1673, because it was at that time he was most famous as the King of Illinois—for such he was, in fact. As

LOUIS XV.

regards the portrait of Louis XV. I am awaiting more information from Artist Cameron about the picture he took for a copy. He writes me that the Duc de Grazi of Venice, one of the Bourbon descendants, on hearing of his commission to paint these portraits, offered the loan of a handsome picture of Louis XV. which he had in his gallery, but Mr. Cameron had to decline it as it was painted in 1764 and Louis XV. was not then King of Illinois, as he had ceded the territory the year before.

"We do not intend to exhibit these pictures until the Historical Society's home is formally opened in November. I am sure they will be satisfactory to the members, for Mr. Cameron, it seems to me, has done excellent work on them."

WILL EXAMINE UNDER THE OLD RULE.

What Will Be Done in Regard to Preparing for Night School Teaching.

Although the forthcoming examination of candidates for the position of night school teacher will take place under the old rule as eligibility the rule will be changed before any other examination can be held. The decision arrived at after the discussion which took place at the Tuesday meeting of the School Management committee was not final, as even the advocates of the proposed new rule did not want it to come into effect till January. Promises had in fact been made to several intending candidates that they would be regarded as eligible for examination on this occasion, and it was felt that it would not be fair to disappoint them. Therefore Mr. Brenan, Mr. Errant, and the members who approved of the principle of limiting the right to compete to college graduates and trained teachers forbore to press for the passage of the resolution introduced, but they did not abandon their intention of effecting the change ultimately.

Mr. Brenan explained the situation yesterday to be that the change was certain to be made, but there was no need to hurry about it.

In regard to the appointment of medical inspectors for the schools, Supt. Lane said their work would be limited to the examination of new pupils.

Horseshoers Visit Joliet.

The horseshoers of Chicago with their families and friends enjoyed an excursion to Joliet yesterday. They were the guests of the Phoenix Horseshoe company, which took the occasion to exhibit its rolling mills and factory. The excursionists afterwards went to Sangerbund Park, where dancing, feasting, and athletic contests were engaged in. A balloon ascension finished the exercises. The trip was made over the Santa Fé route, and glimpses of the Drainage Canal were a feature of the trip.

Heard in Hotel Corridors.

"The approaching session of Congress will not develop anything definite on the important political issues of this country, in my opinion." Senator Shelby M. Cullom was chatting with several friends at the Annex yesterday and gave utterance to the prediction. "The country itself is too unsettled on the financial and other leading questions, and the peculiar composition of this Presidential Congress precludes the possibility of defining and settling a policy that will form the party standard. While the House is Republican, the Senate is too close to give either party assurance of strength; hence I do not believe any of these issues will find sponsorship in either party. The conditions of the country are due to both parties, and I do not think either party will assume vital responsibilities this winter. As to Congressional action, these Presidential sessions are taken up by political discussions, making necessary appropriations, and, where so divided politically, leaving the settlement of great questions to the people. With these financial issues, whatever the House would pass the Senate would defeat, and vice versa, and should both bodies agree the President would interpose his veto. Congress will not be in session two days before the silver question will be under discussion, and that subject will teeter up and down like two boys on a plank all during the session."

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"Whenever a man is shot by an officer of the law in our country he is immediately described by the newspapers as a member of one of the several bands of desperadoes supposed to infest that section," said Charles B. Adams of Guthrie, Ok., at the Great Northern. Mr. Adams was Clerk of the Federal Court from the opening of the country until last July, and is returning home from a trip to Washington on business connected with that office. "As a matter of fact, criminals are apprehended, convicted, and punished in Oklahoma much quicker in proportion to the population than in the older communities. Owing to the scattered and light settlement of the country it is easy to apprehend a criminal, and the border lawlessness that marks the opening of a new country is followed by a strong determination to suppress and eradicate such a condition. There is no sentiment among those drawn together to try a criminal, and frequently a verdict is set aside owing to its severity."

"Is the country settling up gradually?"

"While there is little in the way of new settlers, the old settlers are giving way to a better class, and the result is plain. Our shanties are being replaced by substantial buildings, business and residence, and commercial conditions are becoming sound and solid. The old land disputes are all pretty well cleared away, a great number of them dependent on cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court. While the small grain crop for this year is lost, there is an excellent cotton crop, and the people are, generally speaking, well satisfied with the outlook. I would not be surprised to see the 'big fight' pulled off at some spot in the Chickasaw Nation, if any action of the Texas authorities stops it at Dallas. There are a number of rich men in the Chickasaw country who would work hard to get it, and I do not believe any law could interfere."

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"Nowhere near the usual number of veterans from the Northwest are attending the Grand Army encampment this year," said E. L. Lomax, general passenger and ticket agent of the Union Pacific, who arrived yesterday at the Auditorium from Omaha. "From our section of the country I do not believe over 500 all told have gone to Louisville, where in years past there have been as many as 20,000. This brings its natural reduction in the forces, the trouble this year is due to the condition of the country. It has been impossible to save up for the encampment this year, and the veterans, losing none of their interest in these annual meetings, are compelled to remain at home."

"What are the prospects for travel this winter?"

"The outlook is tough, to say the least. We have had fewer requests for information from prospective tourists than any time in the history of overland pleasure trips. It looks as though travel was going to be light this winter and there will be few tourists. The big crops will not be marketed until during the winter and spring, and it will depend on prices received to determine the volume of passenger business. Traveling is considered a luxury, and if the people have money they will travel, not otherwise to any great extent."

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"It would certainly be a great calamity for the English to withdraw from Egypt and leave that country to French occupation," said Clement F. Street, whose return from a tour with the World's Transportation Commission of the Field Columbian Museum was announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, at the Wellington last evening. "Since the English occupation everything has been advancing steadily and the Egyptian Government is said to be now in a more prosperous condition than ever in its history. The Khedive publicly proclaims plenty for all and a happy people. In Egypt is one of the finest railway systems to be found in any foreign country. It is a broad-gauge, five feet six inches, with English style of equipment, and much construction under way. The road is operated by a board of management, composed of one Englishman, one Frenchman, and one native. Since the English business methods were adopted the railway has been brought from bankruptcy into an excellent condition. It is the same with the general affairs of the country. Before the English came in government bonds were quoted at 20, while now they are up to 120, and few of them in the market. This is quite a contrast to the French influences. The French have never done anything for the advancement of the country in Northern Africa which is occupied by them.

"One of the heaviest pieces of railway in the world we found in Northern India, along the border of Beloochistan. It is double track, five feet six inches gauge, fourteen feet from center to center. The rails weigh 100 pounds to the yard and are laid on pressed steel sleepers weighing 160 pounds each. The prevailing grade is one in twenty-five, and in one mile there are fourteen bridges with spans of over sixty feet. It is entirely a military road and passes through a country absolutely barren. Reaching the summit of the Himalaya Mountains at Kojac Pass it passes through the Kojac tunnel, two miles in length, and fifteen miles down the slope to Chaman on the border of Beloochistan. At Chaman the government has stored material for the construction of over 100 miles of double track road, enabling the extension of the line in case of war to Kandahar, one of the principal cities in the country. Every bridge and tunnel along the entire line is heavily fortified, and since the Russian scare several years ago heavy fortifications have been placed all along the border."

THINK THEY ARE ILLEGALLY ASSESSED.

Petitions Presented to the Judiciary Committee of the County Board.

Persons who consider they have been illegally assessed and have asked compensation at the hands of the County Board presented their claims in person to the Judiciary committee yesterday. William D. Kerfoot asks that the assessment upon forty acres at the corner of Center avenue and Garfield boulevard be reduced from $59,000 to $42,500. The matter was taken under consideration.

The committee will recommend that the assessment on property of Enos Ayers in the Town of Lake be reduced $300 per acre. Ayers owns eighty acres assessed at $1,000 each. The petition of P. S. Paterson, a nurseryman in the Town of Jefferson, was referred to the County Attorney. He owns 400 acres, on which he was assessed at the rate of $80 for personal tax for trees and shubbery. This the petitioner said was unjust, as he was also assessed for the land in which they were produced. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

The Fair Equestrienne.

The ladies may ride astride in Central Park.
(Tip to the police.)

And why not, pray?
To ride this way,
Upon a bob-tail prancing.
Is but a sign,
As we opine,
That woman is advancing.

'Tis true, of course,
That on a horse,
Man thought he was exclusive
In this respect;
But we reject
Man's notions as delusive.
—Hany New Ladies (New York Sun).

Invention of Locks.

It is not known who invented locks; they are as old as the oldest history. Eastern tradition gives the credit to Tubal Cain, the inventor of the plow.

NIGHT IN LOUISVILLE.

PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE HOURS AS TOLD BY AN EDITORIAL.

The Evening Post, Under the Caption, "Of Light and Darkness," Describes the Effect Upon the City of the Electric Light System and the Decorations Which Have Been Erected in Honor of the Grand Army Veterans Who Are Now in Session in the City.

The members of the G. A. R. were received with open-hearted hospitality when they reached Louisville. There were greetings from all sides and in all ways. Following is the way their reception was regarded by the Evening Post of that city, the extract being an editorial published under the caption "Of Light and Darkness":

By day or by night Louisville is as a city set on a hill. Everywhere is beauty and brightness. The walls, blackened by the smoke of commerce, are covered today with flags and banners; with the streaming bunting; with the red, white, and blue, which, as twilight falls, blends into all kinds of pictures, fantastic or beautiful. The south breeze stirs all this drapery of a day into changing shapes and endless combinations. The stars on the field of blue shine out through the wandering shadows until from every corner there is a flash of lightning and day has become night once more.

Not the night we used to know, when the moon hung full in heaven or shone through the shadow of an eclipse, revealing new beauties of her own; night, but not the night of stars dim and distant; night, with charms and colors and dreams; night, that changes these plain prosaic lanes, where thousands tramp in search of daily bread by daily toil into the highways and byways of Fairyland.

Twilight deepens and night flares out with a brightness which makes the moon pale its ineffectual fire and the starlit dome above seems but a canopy of black by contrast to make brighter the world below.

A miracle of beauty and of brightness. Shattered rainbows lie scattered everywhere, not fleeting and evanescent, but a veritable joy forever.

The great lines of light and color make soft and clear the lines of modern architecture, and to the houses of commerce give the bewitching beauty of fancy and of dreamland.

In and out of Fourth street lights mingle with melody. They swing in festoons of every hue; throw a mellow radiance over the commonplace things of life, and make the wares of the merchants seem as the gifts of the gods. They fall with gentle touch on the woven webs which clothe beauty as with a cloud, and they change the stores, garnered for the hungry into suggestions and promises of nature's unmeasured bounty.

Science has by the power of electricity created a new realm of magic. Light, light, everywhere, and colors in unimagined beauty transform all the haunts of man. Art and science work with new power, and man wonders, wondering, under these arches of unextinguishable radiance.

Arch after arch beckons the multitude. Into Jefferson, Market, and Main it moves, seeking one picture after another. At Third and Market the glimmering lamps outline against the northern sky a new temple of fame. Beyond on Main, shield and spear and banneret, and long lines of swinging lamps beckon us on into the darkness of the Ohio.

Like a great tower of time, the "Commerce" lifts its lights until they are lost in the deep blue beyond; then we turn into Market street again, dazzled and bewildered and delighted. There the flag flares and fades; comes into brightness and eludes us like a dream. Light, light, everywhere; the lightness of a day only dreamed of until now. Across the street is framed in colors indescribable all the rays of the flag, all the glory of the stars, all the lamps of architecture and of commerce, shedding their radiance over these streets of a modern Venice.

Into Fourth street we turn once more, and light here falls over all. It points out the frowning fort to the moving throng; it is broken and shattered into diamond spray, and it is absorbed by night to change again into showering pearls, and point lace, and diamonds, and the silks, and velvets, which the worms of the dust have been spinning for the service and the pride of the race.

And then the lights begin to fade, and the streets grow quiet, and only the stars keep watch as one after the other these armies of the past, these mighty hosts, these ghosts from Shiloh, from Perryville, from Stone River, and Chickamauga haunt once more the home from which they came, and in ghastly review pass before the mind, living yet, which, gathering, as it were, in his full strength the forces of a brave nation, fashioned it at once into a living army, having shape and substance, having power and endurance, a very thunderbolt of war. Then from Chancellorsville he moved it on its career of conquest and of glory.

These comrades march these streets tonight; these men who knew what war was, what war was for, first in that great army called the "Army of the Ohio," and then changed in the same, retaining ever, until it assembled in the great review in Washington, all the traits, all the characteristics, all the meaning and purpose planted in it, when first on this place, first, here, on the banks of the Ohio, Buell made of these warring elements an immortal soul.

And if on these September nights, as on those September days so long ago, should that old commander, Buell, view his work completed, but victorious, he would see it pass from one commander to another, his army still, and as he turned from the broken squadrons as they passed in their last living review down Pennsylvania avenue at the capital he could say:

My will fulfilled shall be,
For, in daylight as in dark,
My thunderbolt has eyes to see
His way home to the mark.

THE REV. H. G. LEONARD AND SATOLLI.

The Rev. W. F. Atchison Gives His Views on the Recent Story.

Morgan Park, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The visit of Mgr. Satolli to Chicago has been the occasion to my friend, the Rev. H. G. Leonard, pastor of the Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of a sudden and unenviable notoriety. It appears that, with the natural curiosity which every normal human being is endowed with, he went on invitation to hear the Papal ablegate at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and while there received, unconsciously to himself, the Pope's blessing—as thousands of the "unbelieving" have received the same and other blessings since it became the vogue to pronounce omnibus benedictions upon heterogeneous multitudes. There was nothing unusual in this, surely, for, when our orthodox Methodist tourists visit Rome they invariably go to the Vatican, and if they fail to see the Papal original himself it is only because they lack opportunity. Mr. Leonard undoubtedly felt neither better nor worse because of the benevolent words of the Papal representative—no more than does the chance visitor at a Roman Catholic service when he feels upon his face the spray of "holy water" as the aspergillum scatters it upon the bowed heads of the "faithful." Mr. Leonard acted exactly as many others of the Protestant clergy would have done. Out of a natural and in no sense blameworthy interest he went to see this un-American notable of the Church of Rome, unwittingly was blessed, and, made neither better nor worse by the experience, returned to his home and went about his duties as if nothing had happened.

Thus the tale might have ended.

But the reporter who, in order that human life may not become a dull monotony, is over with us, in the dearth of prize-fights, conflagrations, and murders, seeing an opportunity to write a column or two of readable matter, proceeded with commendable alacrity to interview the Hyde Park pastor.

The absurdity of a Methodist preacher backsliding to Rome, and especially of going about it in the clumsy manner above indicated, led to an interview which may properly be classed as a serio-comic but not markedly sensational. So far, so good. But the shrewd knight of the quill, nothing daunted, seeing new possibilities for startling "copy" in this little affair, speedily seeks out some of the solid men of the church, and with the strategic skill of a Napoleon rouses them from the "first soft slumbers of the night" by interrogative suggestions as to their pastor's threatened apostasy. The well-kept Sabbath is concluded by the hurried summoning of a carriage, and the keen-witted reporter, with three "pillars of the church" are driven in hot haste to the humble abode of the unsuspecting minister, whose sense of humor is, meanwhile, trying to patch up a compromise with a superannuitive conference, whether or not he had treated the reporter just right.

The brethren's explosive fears, which are in their "hearts' hot cells shut up," are, to the great delight of the wily newspaper man, let loose in a confusion of questions breathing horror and alarm, until the real situation at last dawns upon the self-appointed commission of inquiry and they betake themselves thoughtfully to their neglected rest, while the elate reporter, with his pockets stuffed with interesting matter, hies himself gleefully away to tell the city editor how he had succeeded in stirring up a "tempest in a teapot."

"Hanc fabula docet": (1) That gentlemen who wear the "cloth," ever since Sydney Smith set the example, have been given to joking now and then—a good thing for all concerned to keep in mind. (2) That church members get excited and ministers get funny the only people likely to be profited are reporters and livery men. (3) In dealing with a minister suspected of heresy it is advisable to have a private conference with him beforehand, as this is very likely to abate the necessity of a public inquisition. This surely is a courtesy which any man of Mr. Leonard's well-known character, ability, and consistent life has earned. (4) When a Methodist minister has actually apostatized from the faith he should be brought before his annual conference, which alone is competent to deal with him. This is the only constitutional procedure, and obviates any abbreviation of the sabbatic slumbers of anxious brethren. (5) If any Methodist preacher should see fit to go over to Romanism he has a perfect right to do so, but it should be taken for granted that no honest man as Mr. Leonard is universally known to be would first make adequate public avowal of his purpose. (6) Within the limits of the laws of this free land and his own ordination vows a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church has a right, irrespective of the opinions or prejudices of others, to think his own thoughts and live his own life as a man. Should this ever cease to be true nobody but sycophants and cowards would be found in the ranks of its ministry.

WILBUR F. ATCHISON,
Pastor of Morgan Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

IN MEMORY OF THE SASSOON MASSACRE.

Special Services Next Sunday at Church of St. John the Evangelist.

In memory of the victims of the Sassoon massacre, so treacherously perpetrated against the Armenians by the Turks a year ago, a solemn anniversary memorial service will be held Sunday next, Sept. 16, at 4:30 p. m., in the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, No. 28 Clybourn avenue. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Father Cummings, priest in charge, assisted by the full choir. Prayers for the slaughtered Christians and for those now confined in Turkish dungeons will be offered in English and translated into Armenian.

What is the "New Woman"? Please send a definition not exceeding 100 words to the Woman's Department of The Tribune.

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